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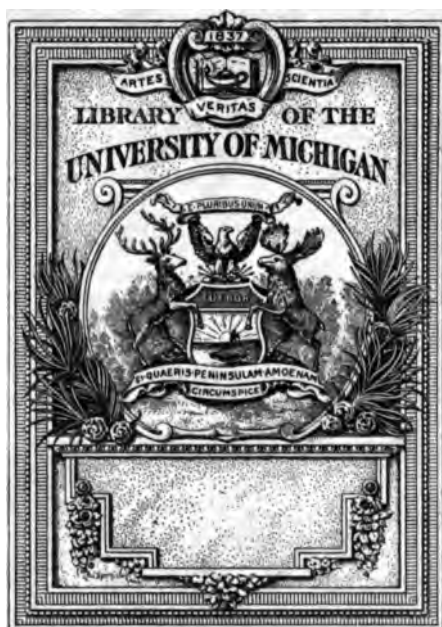
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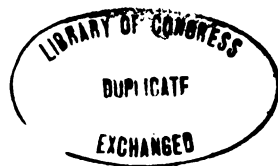
THE
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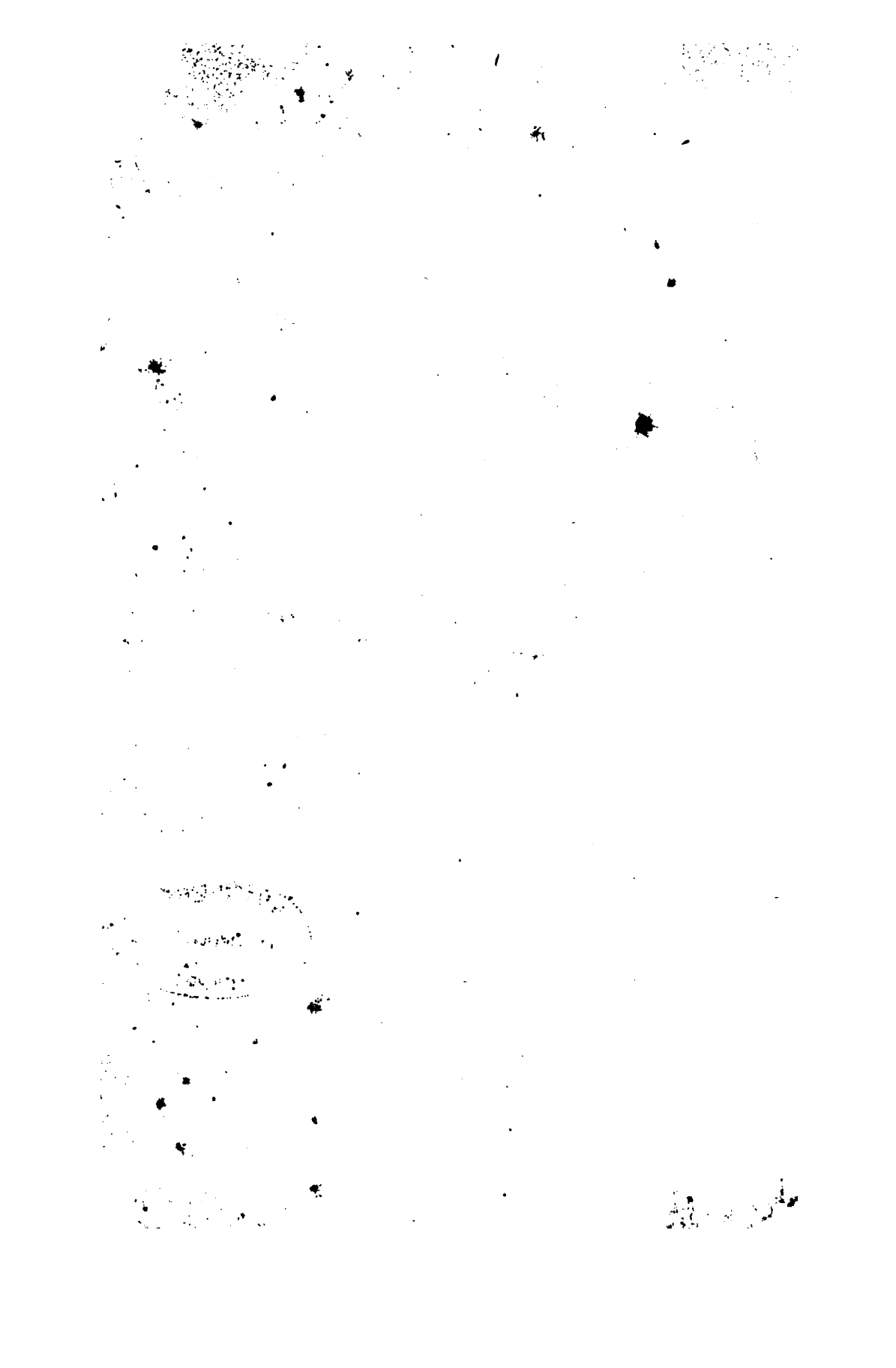
VOL. XVII.

**PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY, UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

**WASHINGTON:
ALEXANDER AND BARNARD,
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1841.







From
American Colonization Society
May 28, 1913.

PREFACE.

THE conductors of the Repository have one great object in view, the diffusion of information in regard to the plans and operations of the American Colonization Society. Matters of fact will therefore constitute the great body of its reading. We do not theorise; we do not speculate; we tread the firm and solid ground of experience—we record the history of the rise, progress and achievements of the infant Republic of Liberia; and we challenge the investigation of the sceptical and the scrutiny of the doubting, to say if these things are not so. It were easy to fill our pages with the wild dreams of a brilliant imagination—to speculate and philosophize: it were easy to polish the weapons of our warfare and hang them in flowery wreaths and garlands richly dipped in all the colors of the rainbow: but we entertain the most serious doubts of the practical value which would result from such a style of doing business. We might look simply to the *literary character* of our Journal—and continually inquire how will this strike the delicately strung nerves of our most fastidious readers. We might be very solicitous lest our literary reputation should suffer by dealing continually in sober, common-sensical matters of fact. But if the cause of Colonization should suffer mean while, we know not how we could answer for it to our own consciences or to an enlightened and benevolent public. This great enterprise is of far more value than any private taste or feeling of our own—and it is vastly more important to promote its welfare and advance its interests than it is to build up for ourselves the most splendid reputation for fine writing and unexceptionable literary taste.

If we are not entirely deceived then, the reader of this volume of the Repository will every where find that our aim has been to awaken and concentrate all the liveliest and best feelings of our nature on the great necessities and the valuable achievements of Colonization. It contains not merely the

ephemeral publications of a day : facts and things for the historian adorn its pages. It may be read with profit years hence. And when the shades of Africa's long night shall have vanished away and the sun of her redemption shall be riding in the full glory of his noon-day splendors, these pages shall not be found void of interest to the philanthropist and the Christian.

INDEX

TO THE EIGHTEENTH VOLUME OF THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

- African Repository, its form and subjects, 1.
- Colonization, notice of meeting in Andover, 14.
- Annual meeting, the next, 16.
- Annual report, a part of the, 33, concluded, 63.
- African Repository, importance of its circulation, 17.
- To its readers, 49.
- Appeal to subscribers, 160.
- African trade, 65, 69.
- Mission, 73, Missions to, 74. 141. 253. 316.
- Africa, South, degradation of the inhabitants, 76.
- Mission in, 173.
- Andrews Rev. C. notice of expected mission, 73.
- Address of Rev. Geo. W. Bethune in Washington, 92.
- Agents wanted, 112, 233.
- African Colonization, 11.
- Colonization, to the friends of, 123.
- Abyssinia, letter on, 138.
- Mission in, 172.
- Africans of the Amistad, love of home, 164.
- Africa, erroneous opinions entertained of, 170.
- Address to the Clergy of all Denominations, 173.
- Part of an, by Gen. Agt. of Md. Col. Society. 184.
- African, native chapel, 236.
- Agents appointed, 250.
- Atmosphere, ambrosial, 260.
- Africa, Macedonian cry from, 280.
- African race, what are the Divine purposes respecting it, 295.
- Africa, the interior of, 296.
- Accident, in firing a salute on fourth July, 363.
- Agent for the State of Virginia, appointed, 312.
- Address on behalf of Africa, 310.
- Africa, means of its civilization, &c., 321.
- Its past history mysterious, 321.
- Another seizure, 322.
- African, letter from an, 323.
- Africa, notice of researches in, 343.
- Western, Journal of Rev. Dr. Savage in, 346, 362.
- African mission, 343.
- Annual meeting, the next, 375.
- Africa, Missionaries for Western, 375.
- Buchanan, Governor, death of, 360.
- Funeral of, 373.
- Resolutions respecting death of, 375.
- Board of Directors, its proceedings, 59, Report, 62.
- British policy, East India cotton growing &c., 150.
- Benevolent Society of Ladies of Monrovia, 312.
- Benedict, Judge, a Colonist letter from, 329.

- Colonization, its difficulties and brightening prospects, .**
 The two plans, 12.
 The citizens of Liberia armed, the necessities thereof, 14.
 Importance of securing additional territory, 124.
 Important movement, 196.
 Its influence in suppressing the slave trade, 234.
 Causes mutiny, Va. Col. Board, 225.
 Prospects of in, Maryland, 279.
Contributions, to Penn. Soc'y, 15, 47, 79, 110, 143, 175, 208, 236, 269, 302, 303, 333, 3
 American Col. Soc'y, 15, 47, 79, 111, 143, 176, 209, 237, 270, 334, 367.
 New York, Col. Soc'y, 262.
Colonist, their success in Liberia, influence, 23.
Colonization, its benefits and success 325.
Crisis, the, 52.
Correspondence, 123, 197, 253, encouraging, 264, 266, 314, 311.
Constitution of American Col. Soc'y, 161.
Cuba, important movements in, 262.
Cape coast, 191.
Census of United States, 235.
Christian Missions in Liberia, 309.
Colonial Sloop Randolph, wrecked, 312.
Communication, means of civilizing and christianizing Africa, 321.
Colonization, appeal for aid, 344.
Casualty, 352.
Close of the year, 360.
Conclusion, 376.
Despatches from Gov. Buchanan, 5, 8, 31, 203, 257, 305.
Danish settlements, 160.
Directors, new, 174.
Directors for life, 250.
Dedication of Church, 311, 343.
Death of Sir John Jeremie, 328.
Emancipation in the West Indies, 13.
Expedition, expected to sail from Norfolk, 16.
 The last, 31.
 Notice of, from New Orleans, 63, 73, 96, 112.
 The late, 178.
Emigration to Liberia, 97, 115.
 Notice of, 168.
Elephants in Liberia, 127.
Expedition, another vessel for Liberia, 195.
Edina, its settlement, 225.
Expedition from New Orleans, noticed by the Cincinnati Gazette, 267.
 From Norfolk, 281.
 The next, 289.
 The late, from Norfolk, 329.
Egypt, Cheever's tour in, 291.
Fishmen, the treaty with, 228.
Fourth of July sermons, 233.
 Sermon, extract from, 255.
 Sermon, extract from, 278.
Fight, a novel one, 230.
Feelings of the colonists towards missions, 291.
Free colored people of Cincinnati disposed to emigrate, 293.
Health of colonists, 259
Letter from a colonist, 8.
 From Dr. Taylor, 67.
Lyceum, Liberian notice of an address by Gov. Buchanan. 13.
Ladies, a word to the, 27.
Legacies, 35.
Letter from Gen. Agent Md. Col. Society to Baltimore Conference, 107.
 And reply, 108.
Liberia, 129.
 Later news from, 263.
Letter from a colonist, D. P. Ferguson, 159.
 Dr. Day, 180.
Liberian Colonies, Com. W. K. Latimer's opinion, 190.
Liberia Herald, extract from, 291.
Lord what wilt thou have me to do, 291.
Letter from a colonist, 307.
Ladies' Benevolent Society of Monrovia, 321.

- Liberian news, notice of, 313.
 Letter from Judge Benedict on climate, &c. of Liberia, 323.
 Liberia and the slave trade, from late English papers, 331.
 Marine List, 332.
 Liberia Herald, 361.
 Life Director, 250.
 Maryland in Liberia, 30.
 Despatches from, 32.
 Census of the State, 31.
 Col. Society, annual meeting, 54.
 In Liberia, notice of, 74.
 Missionary operations, 102.
 Malaria of African coast, 136.
 Mendians, communication respecting the, 163.
 Meteorological observations, 256.
 Maryland Col. Society, 726, 279, 346.
 Missionary, another fallen, 287.
 Missions, Christian in Liberia, 309.
 Protestant Episcopal, at Cape Palmas, 316.
 Military standard presented, 312.
 Mendians, notice of, 314, 317, 345, 351, 361.
 Missionary, extract from a Journal, 315.
 Letter from a native, 323.
 Marine list of Monrovia, 332.
 Military appointments, 333.
 Missionaries, instructions to, 339.
 Niger Expedition, the British and their policy, 21, 141, 310.
 New Jersey Col. Society, annual meeting, 32.
 Notice of Gov. Buchanan's communications, 100.
 Naval force, importance and necessity of a, for Liberia, 126.
 New York Col. Society, anniversary, 166.
 Naval, 174, 239.
 News, Africa n, 202.
 New Publication, 250.
 Notices, 256.
 Natural History, Elephants, 127.
 Crocodile, 256.
 New Publication, on the history of Slavery, 233.
 Negroes in Canada, 327, 352.
 Officers of American Colonization Society, 57, 58.
 Dr. Breckenridge declines acting as Secretary, 208.
 Outrage on the African coast, 67.
 Another British, 471.
 do do. 191.
 Office of American Colonization Society, removed, 208.
 Princeton Colonization Society, annual meeting, 108, 109.
 Path, the, to the Bush, 123.
 Poetry, the old Virginia Slave, 142.
 On the defence of Heddington, 190.
 The sacred seal, 230.
 Burial of Ashmun, 238.
 On the departure of the Saluda, 330.
 President's Message, 260.
 Postage, chargeable on Repository, 263.
 Payments for Repository, needed and called for, 263.
 Purchase of Territory, 301.
 Protestant Episcopal mission, 310.
 Poetry, on supplying the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. Mr. Alward, 206.
 Receipts, The treasurer's annual statement, 64.
 Religious instruction of slaves in Georgia, 117, 122.
 Report of two colored men from Monrovia, 202.
 Remittances, called for, 233.
 Recent intelligence from Liberia, notice of, 313.
 Religious feelings and desire for instruction, 315.
 School, high in Liberia, 5.
 Slaves, from Richmond for N. O. wrecked on Abaco and set free by the Gov. 14.
 Sierra Leone, sickness at, 204.
 Death of the Governor, 323.
 Slave Trade, its horrors, 46, 261.
 Sanctioned by the King of Greece, 66.

- Extinction of 71.
- Prosecution of 77.
- New plan for its suppression, 145.
- To the British West Indies, 193.
- How carried on near Sierra Leone, 234.
- Sunday School union near Bassa Cove, anniversary, 95.
- Subscribers to, 112.
- Sultan of Muscat, 156.
- Slaves in Syria, 171.
- Slaves captured, 171.
- Slave Trade, three modes for suppressing the, 141.
- Some truth, and some error, 281.
- Slavery, an inquiry into its history, 293.
- Slave Trade, the Gabriella, 300, 320.
- Slaves, fugitives in Canada, 327, 352.
- Slave Trade affected by the Liberian Colony, 331.
- Carried on by British subjects, 337, 344, 353.
- Seizures, correspondence respecting them, 351.
- Teage H., letter from, 95.
- Trade with Africa, 101.
- The Fourth of July, 192.
- Territory, the purchase of, 301.
- The way things are done in Liberia, 312.
- Vermont Col. Society, notice of last annual meeting, 45, 365.
- Vessel, necessity of the Society owning one, 360.
- West Indies, emigrants from the U. S., and prospects, 14.
- Waters of the African coast, 134.
- West India Colonies, British plan of providing laborers, 145.
- Wrecked, the Colonial sloop Randolph, 312.

INDEX

TO THE EIGHTEENTH VOLUME OF THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

- African Repository, its form and subjects, 1.
- Colonization, notice of meeting in Andover, 14.
- Annual meeting, the next, 16.
- Annual report, a part of the, 33, concluded, 53.
- African Repository, importance of its circulation, 17.
- To its readers, 49.
- Appeal to subscribers, 160.
- African trade, 65, 69.
- Mission, 73, Missions to, 74. 141. 253. 316.
- Africa, South, degradation of the inhabitants, 76.
- Mission in, 173.
- Andrews Rev. C. notice of expected mission, 73.
- Address of Rev. Geo. W. Bethune in Washington, 92.
- Agents wanted, 112, 233.
- African Colonization, 11.
- Colonization, to the friends of, 123.
- Abyssinia, letter on, 138.
- Mission in, 172.
- Africans of the Amistad, love of home, 164.
- Africa, erroneous opinions entertained of, 170.
- Address to the Clergy of all Denominations, 173.
- Part of an, by Gen. Agt. of Md. Col. Society. 184.
- African, native chapel, 236.
- Agents appointed, 250.
- Atmosphere, ambrosial, 260.
- Africa, Macedonian cry from, 280.
- African race, what are the Divine purposes respecting it, 295.
- Africa, the interior of, 296.
- Accident, in firing a salute on fourth July, 363.
- Agent for the State of Virginia, appointed, 312.
- Address on behalf of Africa, 310.
- Africa, means of its civilization, &c., 321.
- Its past history mysterious, 321.
- Another seizure, 322.
- African, letter from an, 323.
- Africa, notice of researches in, 343.
- Western, Journal of Rev. Dr. Savage in, 346, 362.
- African mission, 352.
- Annual meeting, the next, 375.
- Africa, Missionaries for Western, 375.
- Buchanan, Governor, death of, 369.
- Funeral of, 373.
- Resolutions respecting death of, 375.
- Board of Directors, its proceedings, 69, Report, 62.
- British policy, East India cotton growing &c., 150.
- Benevolent Society of Ladies of Monrovia, 312.
- Benedict, Judge, a Colonist letter from, 329.

- Colonization, its difficulties and brightening prospects, .
 - The two plans, 12.
 - The citizens of Liberia armed, the necessities thereof, 14.
 - Importance of securing additional territory, 124.
 - Important movement, 196.
 - Its influence in suppressing the slave trade, 234.
 - Causes mutiny, Va. Col. Board, 225.
 - Prospects of in, Maryland, 279.
- Contributions, to Penn. Soc'y, 15, 47, 79, 110, 143, 175, 206, 236, 269, 302, 303, 333, 367.
 - American Col. Soc'y, 15, 47, 79, 111, 143, 176, 209, 237, 270, 334, 367.
 - New York, Col. Soc'y, 262.
- Colonist, their success in Liberia, influence, 28.
- Colonization, its benefits and success 325.
- Crisis, the, 52.
- Correspondence, 123, 197, 253, encouraging, 264, 266, 314, 311.
- Constitution of American Col. Soc'y, 161.
- Cuba, important movements in, 262.
- Cape coast, 191.
- Census of United States, 235.
- Christian Missions in Liberia, 309.
- Colonial Sloop Randolph, wrecked, 312.
- Communication, means of civilizing and christianizing Africa, 321.
- Colonization, appeal for aid, 344.
- Casualty, 352.
- Close of the year, 360.
- Conclusion, 376.
- Despatches from Gov. Buchanan, 5, 8, 81, 203, 257, 305.
- Danish settlements, 160.
- Directors, new, 174.
- Directors for life, 250.
- Dedication of Church, 311, 343.
- Death of Sir John Jeremie, 328.
- Emancipation in the West Indies, 13.
- Expedition, expected to sail from Norfolk, 16.
 - The last, 51.
 - Notice of, from New Orleans, 63, 78, 96, 112.
 - The late, 178.
- Emigration to Liberia, 97, 115.
 - Notice of, 158.
- Elephants in Liberia, 127.
- Expedition, another vessel for Liberia, 195.
- Edina, its settlement, 225.
- Expedition from New Orleans, noticed by the Cincinnati Gazette, 267.
 - From Norfolk, 231.
 - The next, 239.
 - The late, from Norfolk, 329.
- Egypt, Cheever's tour in, 291.
- Fishmen, the treaty with, 228.
- Fourth of July sermons, 233.
 - Sermon, extract from, 235.
 - Sermon, extract from, 278.
- Fight, a novel one, 230.
- Feelings of the colonists towards missions, 291.
- Free colored people of Cincinnati disposed to emigrate, 293.
- Health of colonists, 259.
- Letter from a colonist, 8.
 - From Dr. Taylor, 67.
- Lyceum, Liberian notice of an address by Gov. Buchanan, 13.
- Ladies, a word to the, 27.
- Legacies, 35.
- Letter from Gen. Agent Md. Col. Society to Baltimore Conference, 107.
 - And reply, 108.
- Liberia, 129.
 - Later news from, 263.
- Letter from a colonist, D. P. Ferguson, 159.
 - Dr. Day, 180.
- Liberian Colonies, Com. W. K. Latimer's opinion, 199.
- Liberia Herald, extract from, 291.
- Lord what wilt thou have me to do, 291.
- Letter from a colonist, 307.
- Ladies' Benevolent Society of Monrovia, 321.

- Liberian news, notice of, 313.
- Letter from Judge Benedict on climate, &c. of Liberia, 323.
- Liberia and the slave trade, from late English papers, 331.
 - Marine List, 332.
 - Liberia Herald, 361.
- Life Director, 250.
- Maryland in Liberia, 30.
 - Despatches from, 32.
 - Census of the State, 31.
 - Col. Society, annual meeting, 54.
 - In Liberia, notice of, 74.
- Missionary operations, 102.
- Malaria of African coast, 136.
- Mendians, communication respecting the, 163.
- Meteorological observations, 256.
- Maryland Col. Society, 726, 279, 346.
- Missionary, another fallen, 237.
- Missions, Christian in Liberia, 309.
 - Protestant Episcopal, at Cape Palmas, 310.
- Military standard presented, 312.
- Mendians, notice of, 314, 317, 345, 351, 361.
- Missionary, extract from a Journal, 315.
 - Letter from a native, 328.
- Marine list of Monrovia, 332.
- Military appointments, 333.
- Missionaries, instructions to, 339.
- Niger Expedition, the British and their policy, 21, 141, 310.
- New Jersey Col. Society, annual meeting, 32.
- Notice of Gov. Buchanan's communications, 100.
- Naval force, importance and necessity of a, for Liberia, 126.
- New York Col. Society, anniversary, 166.
- Naval, 174, 239.
- News, Africa n, 202.
- New Publication, 250.
- Notices, 256.
- Natural History, Elephants, 127.
 - Crocodile, 266.
- New Publication, on the history of Slavery, 293.
- Negroes in Canada, 327, 352.
- Officers of American Colonization Society, 57, 58.
 - Dr. Breckenridge declines acting as Secretary, 208.
- Outrage on the African coast, 67.
 - Another British, 171.
 - do do. 191.
- Office of American Colonization Society, removed, 208.
- Princeton Colonization Society, annual meeting, 106, 109.
- Path, the, to the Bush, 128.
- Poetry, the old Virginia Slave, 142.
 - On the defence of Heddington, 190.
 - The sacred seal, 230.
 - Burial of Ashmun, 288.
 - On the departure of the Saluda, 330.
- President's Message, 260.
- Postage, chargeable on Repository, 263.
- Payments for Repository, needed and called for, 263.
- Purchase of Territory, 301.
- Protestant Episcopal mission, 310.
- Poetry, on supplying the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. Mr. Alward, 366.
- Receipts, The treasurer's annual statement, 64.
- Religious instruction of slaves in Georgia, 117, 122.
- Report of two colored men from Monrovia, 202.
- Remittances, called for, 223.
- Recent intelligence from Liberia, notice of, 313.
- Religious feelings and desire for instruction, 315.
- School, high in Liberia, 5.
- Slaves, from Richmond for N. O. wrecked on Abaco and set free by the Gov. 14.
- Sierra Leone, sickness at, 204.
 - Death of the Governor, 323.
- Slave Trade, its horrors, 46, 261.
 - Sanctioned by the King of Greece, 66.

- Extinction of 71.
- Prosecution of 77.
- New plan for its suppression, 146.
- To the British West Indies, 193.
- How carried on near Sierra Leone, 234.
- Sunday School union near Bassa Cove, anniversary, 93.
- Subscribers to, 112.
- Sultan of Muscat, 156.
- Slaves in Syria, 171.
- Slaves captured, 171.
- Slave Trade, three modes for suppressing the, 141.
- Some truth, and some error, 281.
- Slavery, an inquiry into its history, 293.
- Slave Trade, the Gabriella, 300, 320.
- Slaves, fugitives in Canada, 327, 352.
- Slave Trade affected by the Liberian Colony, 331.
- Carried on by British subjects, 337, 344, 353.
- Seizures, correspondence respecting them, 351.
- Teage H., letter from, 96.
- Trade with Africa, 101.
- The Fourth of July, 192.
- Territory, the purchase of, 301.
- The way things are done in Liberia, 312.
- Vermont Col. Society, notice of last annual meeting, 46, 366.
- Vessel, necessity of the Society owning one, 360.
- West Indies, emigrants from the U. S., and prospects, 14.
- Waters of the African coast, 134.
- West India Colonies, British plan of providing laborers, 145.
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Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

NOTICES.

☞ All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald, and the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Philadelphia; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

☞ All debts due in New York to the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D. D., New York city; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

☞ All debts due in Ohio and Indiana for the African Repository, will be paid to our travelling Agent, CHARLES W. JAMES, assisted by HENRY M. LEWIS and M. MEERER, acting under his direction.

OLIVER PARSONS, Esq. Salem, Massachusetts, is authorized to receive subscriptions and make collections for the African Repository in Massachusetts.

☞ B. G. JONES, Esq., Greensboro', North Carolina, is authorized to receive subscriptions and make collections for the African Repository.

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☞ No letters to the Repository will be taken out of the office unless *post paid*.

☞ *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

We had thought of issuing the Repository for 1841 in monthly numbers with covers. Several of our friends had expressed a desire to receive it in that form, but we find that a still greater number prefer its coming more frequently, and subject to newspaper postage only, which to the most distant subscriber, amounts to but 37½ cents per year. In pamphlet form it would be about 90 cents. We have concluded, therefore, to continue it semi-monthly, and trust that it will be regularly mailed before the 1st and 15th of each month.

We shall continue to give the news from Liberia relating to the improvements, health, and general condition of the Colony, and such African news as may be interesting to our readers; together with the progress of Colonization effort in this country.

We solicit the friends of the cause to aid us by communications that will increase the value of the Repository. Colonization Societies will please send us copies of their reports, proceedings of their meetings, names of their officers, &c. We would especially request our agents and friends to give us a particular account of the foundation of new

societies, and hope many such may be formed by the ladies, who have ever been among our most efficient benefactors.

We shall feel grateful to those friends who may discover articles or sentiments in the Repository to which they take exceptions, if they will point them out, and their communications shall be attended to.

We have heretofore excluded all articles denouncing the Abolitionists, or discussing their principles, as well as those relating to slavery in the South. We shall continue to adhere to this rule.

It is not the business of the American Colonization Society, either to advocate slavery or denounce it, but to receive all those free colored men who may offer themselves as emigrants, and such slaves as may be emancipated, and willing to emigrate to Liberia. And although we believe that the abolition organization and effort in this country is an evil, social, moral, and political, yet we are convinced that the American Colonization Society will best fulfil her duty, by pursuing the even tenor of her way, and peacefully accomplishing the objects for which she was instituted.

By an extensive circulation of the Repository, the friends of the Society are kept advised of its operations. May we not appeal to all of them to aid in forwarding new subscribers who will pay in advance. Those who have taken the Repository for more than one year, without paying, will please forward their dues, or return the paper, unless they receive it gratuitously. It is difficult to call on all subscribers by an agent, and when postmasters will forward the amount due, without cost to the subscriber, there is no apology for not paying.

COLONIZATION.

Few benevolent Associations in any country have had to encounter greater difficulties in commencing and carrying forward their operations, than the American Colonization Society. Opposition and discouragement have met them at every step. Many at the South were apprehensive that Colonization was commencing war in disguise upon their institutions, and believed that any attempt to ameliorate the condition of any portion of the colored people, would tend to agitate questions which could not be discussed without endangering our social compact. Others ridiculed the idea of establishing a Colony of colored men, denying to them the necessary ability to govern themselves. The scheme had also opposers from among those who wish to see all classes of men in our republic stand on the same platform. These claimed that the colored man could be elevated in this country, and that he ought not to emigrate to any other. Such were the prejudices, opposition and difficulties to be encountered, that it required the philanthropy of a FINLEY, the devotion of a MILLS, the patriotism of a MADISON, and the boldness and energy of a CLAY, to induce confidence in the scheme, and commend it to the favor of the public. The very undertaking to plant a Colony in a foreign country involved serious difficulties. The coast of Africa was but little known in this country. Those who had visited that coast were generally slave traders, who revealed but few secrets from that hitherto dark region. The character of the people, the country, its diseases and its climate, had to be learned. It was most fortunate that the enterprise met with favor

from the Government, and especially from the Executive. The public vessels were put in requisition, and our naval officers nobly lent their aid. The names of STÓCKTON, SPENCE, SKINNER, and others, who rendered essential service in the early days of the Colony, are enrolled among its most efficient patrons. The Colony was at length established, but in carrying on its operations, new obstacles continually presented themselves. It was difficult to obtain for it an agent or governor possessing the requisite qualifications. The country proved, at first, so unfavorable to the health of the white man, that those who were sent out were either forced soon to return, or fell victims to the climate. ASHMUN was able to remain until the Colony was fairly under way, the country to some extent explored, the Slave Trade on the coast checked, and a form of government established. He was admirably fitted for the task assigned him, enthusiastic, though patient, bold and fearless, though kind, judicious, and affectionate. But his health failed, and he left the country to die in his native land. Other governors were sent, ignorant of course of their duties on their arrival, and generally remaining but a short time; the interests of the Society in the Colony could not but suffer. The first settlements were made in the vicinity of mangrove swamps, which added to the unhealthiness of the climate, and many of the emigrants fell victims to the fevers with which they were attacked, the proper treatment of which was not understood. When the patient recovered, he was long in regaining his strength; had to be fed and clothed, together with his family, by the Society; habits of indolence were formed or confirmed, and the expenses of the colony were greatly increased beyond the original calculation. When these expenses exceeded the means furnished by the Society, drafts were drawn on the Board at home, which, after being accepted, were often protested for non-payment. The necessary consequence of this practice was the accumulation of a large debt, and the failure of the Society's credit. Its receipts gradually fell off, many of its warm friends became discouraged, and others became violent opposers to the cause they had labored to sustain. To add to these embarrassments, already great, several States withdrew from the parent Society, and established new colonies or settlements on the coast. Bassa Cove was settled by the New York and Pennsylvania Society. Cape Palmas by Maryland, and Sinou by Mississippi. Although these were not rival establishments, entire harmony did not always prevail between them. The donation of funds was made sometimes to one society and sometimes to another.

In 1838, Mr. BUCHANAN, who had spent a year in Liberia as Governor of Bassa Cove, and who was a decided friend to the cause, exerted himself in awaking the friends of Colonization to renewed efforts in its behalf. A plan was proposed, and finally carried into operation, to unite the New York and Pennsylvania, with the American Colonization Society. The Society, thus re-organized, sent Mr. BUCHANAN to Liberia as Governor. He arrived early in 1839, and found the Colonists in a depressed condition. Some having despaired of receiving further aid from the Society, had left for Sierra Leone, and a few others had sought labor in the slave factories. A large amount of debts was due to the Colonists from the Society; improvements of every kind had been suspended, and industry and enterprise had yielded to general

the means of subsistence, except what the palm trees and wild yams afforded him. To this wretched and vagabond condition has the powerful and dreaded chief of Soobie been reduced, in consequence of his attack upon the Colony! As soon as I became convinced that the continuance of the embargo would not accomplish my first object, I thought it proper to take such measures for the removal of the interdict as would prevent the suspicion that I had been defeated in my purpose. Accordingly, I affected to regard their efforts to secure and deliver up GATOOBBA as sincere, and that they were frustrated only by his superior cunning; but I informed the chiefs of Boporo, as GOTWAH and GATOOBBA had been both allies of theirs, and since they had failed to make the only satisfaction I demanded for the attack upon Heddington, namely, the surrender of GATOOBBA, they could not expect me to let them off, without paying a large sum of money; but as they had already suffered so much, and I was unwilling to use my power to injure them, they would be allowed to compromise the whole affair, by sending me five bullocks, upon which the trade would be again opened. My messenger was joyfully received, and a large deputation was immediately despatched to this place, with the required present, and a piece of white cloth. They waited upon me in a body, and the chief of the deputation delivered a set speech, which he said he brought from 'the king's mouth,' wherein my powers, wisdom, and magnanimity, were extolled to the skies, and the most unqualified submission of all the tribes of Boporo was declared to the Colony. After the ceremony was over, I fired a gun from the fort, to announce the perfect restoration of peace, and the renewal of intercourse; and before night, a large number, who had awaited the news on the opposite side of the river, came over with their articles of traffic.

"I had great difficulty to maintain my position with regard to the embargo for such a length of time, as it was directly against the interest of the merchants, and most of the people of this country; but now that it has resulted so favorably, all are ready to acknowledge the wisdom of the policy. The fact of having compelled a nation so powerful and distant to pay an indemnity for the aggressions of their allies, and to receive as a boon the permission to trade with us, must greatly increase our influence in the country generally.

"I had the pleasure, on the last field day, of reading the complimentary resolution of the board to the assembled regiment, and also took occasion to inform them that, in consequence of their gallant and brave conduct, you had promised to present them with a standard. These communications gratified an honest pride, and gave them the highest satisfaction. Together with the standard, I trust the rifles, brass cannon, and military equipments will be sent, if not already on the way, in the Saluda."

"We have not, as yet, been able to have a lighter built here, as the boat-builder and every carpenter who could work on one have been, and are still, engaged building for others. When the Timbuctoo was lost, about two months since, we had not a single remaining vessel afloat. Since then, three old ones have been thoroughly repaired, and two new ones nearly completed, all of which will be in service before the middle of November.

"The long delay of the Saluda has caused me no little uneasiness; but I trust no accident has occurred to her on the passage. I am the more anxious for her arrival now, as the rains are nearly over, and the season is becoming favorable for the excursion you wish me to make down the coast, for the acquisition of territory. Business of considerable importance also demands my presence at Bassa, and I ought likewise to spend some time at Sinou; but while hourly expecting the Saluda, I dare not leave here, as my absence on her arrival would be productive of inconvenience, and perhaps serious embarrassment."

For the African Repository.

HIGH SCHOOL IN LIBERIA.

THE readers of the African Repository may perhaps remember an article which was published in the number of July 1st, from which it appeared that the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia, had been obliged to postpone the erection of the building for the High school, though the materials were ready for the purpose, for want of funds. From this difficulty they were relieved by the kindness of HENRY SHELDON, Esq. of New York, who generously paid over to Judge WILKESON \$1,500, to be applied to this object. The Board have recently received a letter from Governor BUCHANAN, written soon after the above intelligence had reached him, from which the following extract is given :

"I am greatly rejoiced that your treasury has received such an accession to its funds as to authorize the prosecution of your noble designs on Factory Island. The moment I received the intelligence, I despatched orders to Bassa Cove to recommence operations there, and have no doubt we shall be able, in the course of the summer, to have the school commenced in the new building, (our summer you know, is your winter)."

The Board take this opportunity of expressing their grateful acknowledgments to Mr. SHELDON, for the timely aid given to their enterprise. At the same time they would beg the friends of Africa to sustain them in their future operations, to enable them to raise the Institution to the rank which the state of the Colony requires, and to give it the support which may be requisite to ensure its permanency.

Philadelphia, December 8th, 1840.

DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

THE despatches from Governor BUCHANAN, from which we give the following extracts, did not arrive in time for our last number. We refer to this fact, as our readers have a right to expect the earliest intelligence from the Colony. Although the daily and weekly newspapers may often anticipate us in noticing late arrivals from Liberia, yet we shall, in our first succeeding number, give the official communications.

Extract of a letter from Governor BUCHANAN, to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, dated

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, LIBERIA, SEPT. 23, 1840.

"I have just removed the interdict, and opened the trade with the country north of the St. Paul's river, after having kept up a rigid embargo for nearly nine months. You will recollect the object of this embargo was to compel the surrender of GATOOMBA; but that object, I ascertained pretty satisfactorily, some months ago, would not be accomplished; for, though all the chiefs had promised to put him into my hands, and were suffering severely from the loss of their trade, the universal law against betraying a head-man into the power of an enemy prevents their doing it. To save appearances, however, GATOOMBA was driven from his town, and forced to skulk in the woods, without a house to shelter himself from the rains, or

the means of subsistence, except what the palm trees and wild yams afforded him. To this wretched and vagabond condition has the powerful and dreaded chief of Soois been reduced, in consequence of his attack upon the Colony! As soon as I became convinced that the continuance of the embargo would not accomplish my first object, I thought it proper to take such measures for the removal of the interdict as would prevent the suspicion that I had been defeated in my purpose. Accordingly, I affected to regard their efforts to secure and deliver up GATOOMBA as sincere, and that they were frustrated only by his superior cunning; but I informed the chiefs of Boporo, as GORWAH and GATOOMBA had been both allies of theirs, and since they had failed to make the only satisfaction I demanded for the attack upon Heddington, namely, the surrender of GATOOMBA, they could not expect me to let them off, without paying a large sum of money; but as they had already suffered so much, and I was unwilling to use my power to injure them, they would be allowed to compromise the whole affair, by sending me five bullocks, upon which the trade would be again opened. My messenger was joyfully received, and a large deputation was immediately despatched to this place, with the required present, and a piece of white cloth. They waited upon me in a body, and the chief of the deputation delivered a set speech, which he said he brought from 'the king's mouth,' wherein my powers, wisdom, and magnanimity, were extolled to the skies, and the most unqualified submission of all the tribes of Boporo was declared to the Colony. After the ceremony was over, I fired a gun from the fort, to announce the perfect restoration of peace, and the renewal of intercourse; and before night, a large number, who had awaited the news on the opposite side of the river, came over with their articles of traffic.

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"The sugar mill is at last ready, and our cane is fully ripe; but for the last three weeks we have delayed cutting it, in the hope that the Saluda would arrive with the new boilers, (our present ones being far too small,) and other articles required for the operation of sugar-making. So far, the crop has suffered nothing from the delay, but we can wait no longer, and must proceed to manufacture our crop as we best may, though it will necessarily be at a great disadvantage and loss.

"Accompanying, you will receive the accounts of the Monrovia establishment, up to the 1st of September, and those of Bassa Cove to the 1st of July. I had intended, with these accounts of the store, to have forwarded an accurate account of the receipts and disbursements of the Colonial Treasury; but as all the accounts from Bassa are not in, I cannot at present furnish it complete, but shall endeavor to do so at the close of the year. It is a matter of no small difficulty to get our local officers into habits of promptness and accuracy, especially when they are at a distance from myself, as at Bassa Cove."

"Enclosed, I send you a list of American slavers that have either been captured, or have escaped from the coast, since my last list was furnished. Among them you will see the name of the 'Scorpion.' This vessel was formerly called the 'Voladere,' and was once engaged by the Society to bring emigrants to this place. She happened to arrive at New Cesters at the only time the place had been unguarded by a cruiser for full five months. The 'Forrester' had, a few days before, been obliged to run over to Ascension for provisions—when she slipped in, took on board six hundred and eighty slaves, and sailed for Havana. Since then, a small schooner was captured at the same place, with her slave deck laid, and every thing ready for the voyage, the moment the slaves could have been embarked. The space allowed for the slaves in this vessel was more confined than in any I recollect to have heard of: the height from the slave deck to the upper deck being only *sixteen inches*! Only imagine such a place crowded with human beings, and confined there during a voyage of five or six weeks!"

"The blockade has been so vigilantly kept up at Galling, by the Hon. Captain DENMAN, that only two or three cargoes of slaves have been shipped since last spring. There are some two or three thousand slaves there, the expense of keeping whom is very great, and I am told they exhibit a most wretched appearance. Their owners are becoming despondent at the gloomy prospect, and if the blockade is rigidly kept up, (which DENMAN assures me it will be,) I have no doubt they will be forced to abandon the place before another year. In that case, I shall aim at purchasing the soil, and securing to the Colony jurisdiction over the surrounding country—when the greatest mart of human traffic on the western coast may become the site of Christian settlements, and the centre of civilization to all the region round about."

"The late emigrants are now enjoying perfect immunity from sickness, and are all, I believe, on their own lands at Bexley, at work. A paragraph in the last number of the Luminary says, erroneously, that between seventy and eighty of those people have died. The amount of actual mortality is bad enough. According to official reports in my possession, there have been forty-two deaths out of the whole company. I have written again to Bassa Cove, to ascertain whether any one has died since the last return, but have not yet got an answer. However, it is probably not the case, or I should have received information of it. Among all the white residents of the whole Colony, including Cape Palmas, there has been but one death (Mr. CROCKER) during the past year.

"I am, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

"THOS. BUCHANAN.

"Hon. SAM'L. WILKESON, *Gen. Agt. Am. Col. Soc., Washington.*"

"MONROVIA, OCT. 27, 1840.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have this moment received the mail from Bassa, with the last quarter's account from SHERIDAN, bringing the transactions of that establishment down to the first of October.

"As the vessel is getting under weigh, I have not even time to look over the account, but presume it is all correct, and enclose it accordingly.

"By this mail I have a complaint, that an English schooner, the 'German,' JACKSON master, London, has, within a few days, violated our laws, by trading with the fishermen at the Cove, from whom they received about two thousand gallons of palm oil. The letter also states that Lieutenant SEAGRAM, of the man-of-war Termagant, was present on shore at Edina, when the collector informed JACKSON that such a proceeding would be a violation of the laws of the Colony; and that SEAGRAM told the collector he would protect the English flag, and JACKSON treated the Colonial authority with contempt, and immediately went on board, and had the oil brought off from Fishtown.

"Could you not make a representation to the English Government that would lead to some instructions to these traders to respect our laws, and not allow us to be exposed to these constant and most vexatious collisions?

"THOS. BUCHANAN.

"Hon. S. WILKESON."

By the late arrival of the Atalanta, we received letters from several Colonists. From one of them we give the following extracts:

"To the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society of the United States of America:

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor dated 13th April, 1840, and however little inclined I am to offer any opinion concerning an enterprise made so much the subject of contention as is the scheme of Colonization in Africa, yet my having consented to be employed by Governor BUCHANAN I consider a waiver to my objections, and in consonance thereto, beg leave to offer for your consideration the following remarks:

"The highly flattering manner in which you are pleased to speak of my ability to perform the duty with which I am charged, induces me to hope that, whatever may have been the unseemliness of my communications made to you from this country, it has been overlooked, in consequence of your having had, through other channels, such information as made you more fully acquainted with the facts which gave rise to the spirit in which those communications were dictated.

"If I had reason to reflect on myself for a departure from the simplicity which should characterize those who would become public benefactors, much more do I conceive myself at fault when I reflect that it is possible I may have been, however unintentionally, the occasion of wounding the feelings of some, or of damping the zeal of others, who, but for that circumstance, might have been efficient helpers in the promotion of your plan—of the origin whereof, or the effects likely to be produced by it, I am not called upon, by any circumstances connected with this present conference, to decide. I shall, therefore, in my present communication, confine myself entirely to matters of local interest connected with our beloved Africa, and the sphere of action in which—I am informed that it has been with your concurrence—I am placed.

"The favorable expectation indulged by his Honor, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Judge WILKESON, that the debts of the Society will

in a good degree have been discharged by the end of another twelve months, affords ground for hope that a new era will then open on such as may live to see that day. What turn will then be given to the affairs of these Colonies will, I expect, very much depend on the measure of benevolence you shall continue in exercise toward a people so utterly incapable of appreciating motives of that sort, or who, it may be, are wilfully blinded to the perception of that character being at all due to the enterprise.

"The important duty with which I was charged, on my emigrating to Africa, has had its fulfilment in so partial a degree, that I am ashamed to tell you there never has been a plough under my direction to operate on any part of our ground; and, until that has been done, and you are made acquainted with those results, I shall conceive myself morally bound to continue the experiments. It would, I have no doubt, be some gratification for you to know the causes of such improvidence, especially as you give me credit for so much more enterprise than I think myself entitled to claim. Permit me, therefore, to state, that the want of co-operation, not to say opposition, of these people, has led to my ultimate defeat in every attempt to procure cattle suited to such business, and the general indifference and mistaken notions held by a great majority in regard of the utility or profitability of agriculture, to be carried on by the labor of Colonists, has, until lately, prevented every thing like assistance in forwarding my plans, except that derived from native labor.

"Any farther advancement toward the perfection of your desires in this particular will have to be delayed until the close of the present rains; but enough has already been done at Bexley to confirm the fact, and that, too, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that, with an ordinary degree of labor, and the use of these two instruments, the hoe and cutlass, after the ground has been once cleared of the rank vegetation every where covering it, a sufficiency of bread-stuffs may with certainty be obtained, as the land does manifestly improve by cultivation. We have been able, as yet, to do but little toward providing live-stock. Fencing our grounds to defend our plantations from the encroachments of animals, would be too costly a business where the task would have to be repeated yearly; for such is the nature of our timber, excepting the larger forest trees, some of which is said to be more durable, a common stake, or post fence, would be gone in little more than a year. We therefore are content, in regard of meats, to be *minus*, except as they are to be obtained from abroad. This you of course will understand to be the case in general; some individuals in Edina and Bassa Cove have had many hogs, sheep, and some cows, calves, and goats, but the thefts constantly practiced on them, and the difficulty of keeping them from breaking through our bad fences, render it almost certain that they are sooner or later to be shot by some kind-hearted neighbor. We are hoping to do something to remedy these inconveniences in a year or two more, as your offer of premiums has spirited up some amongst us to raise lime hedges on the borders of our grounds, to serve in the stead of fencing. Somewhat of this will be attempted the present season, as the limes are now ripening.

"If I dwell, more especially even unto tediousness, on this part of my communication, you will justify me on the account of its importance, as well as being my legitimate sphere of action, and with the garrulity that is generally admissible to age, I suppose your venerable body will at least hear me out; and I fancy you inquire, if these things are so, why is it that nothing more has been done in the past twelve or fifteen years towards cultivating a soil so kind in its productions, and grateful for the dressing it receives? I answer, it is because your Society has employed means, without

intending it, to fasten these Colonists in indolence—not that I say they have always been employed in that way, or that all have participated equally in the benefit you intended them, but the perverted uses, and selfish, not to say dishonest, appropriation of them, has produced such effects.

“It is the opinion of some that colored Americans cannot labor under the influence of this climate, without its proving hurtful to them. This is a mistake. A common degree of prudence in redeeming time from sleep in the morning, and a decent regard for sober habits, which would take us to bed at nine or ten o'clock at night, would make it wholly unnecessary to labor during the heat of the day, if such a respite were necessary.” * *

“The commerce of this country shall next have a passing notice. Its principal staples are palm oil, cam wood, and ivory, though but a small quantity of this last article falls to our share. Of the first, there is no likelihood of there being at any time a scarcity, unless it should originate in one of these causes; The trees are cut down by natives and Colonists to answer the purposes of eating and drinking. In the eating line, they cut out from the top a sort of cabbage, which is very good when we can have some Carolina bacon to cook with it, and the alternate supplies of nuts and oil is thus sacrificed for the indulgence of appetite. But, oh! the ineffable delight there is found by some in quaffing the delicious palm wine, equal to your new cider, and possessing somewhat of its flavor! But to obtain these, the trees must be felled; for, while the cabbage-eaters are satisfied with one end, the wine-bibbers take hold of the other, and thus, like Mohammed's hog, “from tail to snout 'twas eaten,” so the whole tree is destroyed. These trees, and the consequent use and abuse of them, abound in our Bassa country more than on any other part of the coast near to us, and will, when their value comes to be properly understood, form a vast source of income to their possessors.

“Cam wood grows in a forest state, behind a range of mountains varying in distance thirty, forty, or fifty miles from the sea-board, and but very few trees are seen on this side. This article is the principal currency of the country, and has heretofore passed as money; indeed it is so called at \$60 per ton, but the last general assembly of the Colonial Council has made it worth more, and it now passes at three cents per pound. It is said that the stock of this timber is inexhaustible, and that what we get is only of trees felled in clearing the lands for cultivation. Whether this is to be construed as an indication that the natives have no definite notion of its value is problematical; of this you may be able to form some guess by my narrative of an incident that I was witness to in March last:

“I was directed by Governor BUCHANAN, as I could find opportunity, to mark out the route for the great road to the interior. When we had proceeded about three miles from our location of Rosanberg, which is on the St. John's, about nine miles, by water, from the beach, we were met at a fine stream of water by a bevy of natives, who inquired into the purpose of our doings. I told them we would make a road into the interior for the purpose of getting cam wood; but that they could not be persuaded to believe: Said they ‘the country people carry you plenty of wood; why, then, do you take so much trouble about it? No,’ said they, ‘you are sent to open a road to carry war into the country, and your Governor, “BIG-CANNON,” told you to say so, only to hide what thing you do.’ Argument was entirely lost upon them; they seem to have no idea that cam wood was of the consequence to involve such an expenditure of time and labor.”

“On the subject of the road, I apprehend no difficulty, provided such arrangements can be made as that a portion of my time may be devoted exclusively to it; but I beg leave to introduce to your notice the remarkable saying

of a learned prelate of our land. After the session of 1839, of which I was a member, there was so much dissatisfaction at the laws made by the Governor and Council, that there was a meeting called in Edina to look over and point out the grievances complained of. I had the honor of being called to the chair, and the road law was brought up, and that gentleman arose, and said he did not think it was right or proper for us to allow the Colonization Society to open a road to the interior of this country, to take away our cam wood, which to us is the same as the gold mines of the Americans to them; said he, would they allow us to go to America, and open roads to their gold mines, and take away their ore, &c. When he had exhausted his theme, I said to him, 'you seem to forget, sir, that the Colonization Society are the proprietors of the soil,' upon which saying he *absquatulated*. It would be a great means of forwarding that enterprise, to have Rosanberg settled, and a factory established there with the least possible delay. The tract of land called Gracho, extending about one mile, and intervening betwixt Bexley and Rosanberg, can, I think, be bought at a price something above that paid for lands heretofore; but it would accomplish so valuable an end in forming an extensive settlement on the river, I wish that object could be accomplished. Some persons acquainted with the country and its customs, might be employed to take charge of that whole affair, so as to carry on the plan of your operations, which, so far as I understand them, will prove ultimately of benefit to the people of these Colonies."

"I am a good deal amused at the style of some of my correspondents, when they speak with so much confidence of the facilities and means here of growing rich. The humbug of those times, and the vehicles of lies such as gave origin to those impressions, are both of them fast declining, and we are now, I fondly hope, about to be awaked up to the sober reality of our condition. As to what profit you can have from commercial operations in this country, I believe you may extend them to any amount you choose, if the proper steps are taken to make all parts of the machinery operate at the same time. It is necessary, in order to this, that we should have other and better supplies than such as I have had on hand for the last ten months or more."

"It is, I judge, unnecessary for me to enter into a detail of the numerous kinds of fruits, roots, and other vegetables found here, as the accounts you have had, though in some particulars a good deal exaggerated, will show to you what specimens are here to be found—enough to convince us of our pitiable ignorance of their botanic qualities. Cannot you do something for us in this same behalf? Find a clever fellow—not a puppy fop—who is willing to come here and do good, by instructing us in the knowledge of the various kinds of articles appertaining to the vegetable kingdom; and, in order to do this, give him a suitable education."

"On the subject of schools, it becomes me to be very modest, never having had the privilege of being taught in one. To do good on the most extensive scale, will be to set up manual labor schools, and for the present we may find men enough to carry on establishments of this kind—for it is on the younger class of our children that our hopes now centre—and introduce as many natives as can be made entirely subject to the order and economy of such an establishment, setting aside forever those distinctions aimed at being kept up betwixt the children of Colonists and those of the natives; that is, let them be fed and clothed, and marked alike in every thing, be taught to know that God hath made of one blood all nations of men that exist on the face of this wide earth. If this is not done, poor Africa will yet stretch out her hands in vain, if those who ought to be her helpers still conspire to tread her into the dust.

"Our politics are much the same as other people's: those who know the least have the most to say on the subject." * * * * *

From the Vermont Chronicle.

THE TWO COLONIZATION PLANS.

MR. EDITOR,—I am one of that class of persons (a somewhat numerous class I fancy) who take a great deal of interest in *other people's movements*, perhaps sometimes to the neglect of *my own*. I read a good many periodicals, among them some Anti-Slavery papers. In these papers are some things which I find it very difficult to understand, or to reconcile with moral honesty. As Editors are supposed to know every thing, perhaps you can help me out of my perplexities.

1. I cannot understand how honest men can oppose the Colonization Society, because it "expatriates" the colored people, while the same persons are actively engaged in forwarding as many as possible to Canada. It will not surely be pretended that the one is less "expatriation" than the other.

2. I cannot conceive how intelligent people can believe that the colored race, whose *home* has ever been *beneath* or *near* "the burning line," will find the climate of Canada more congenial to them than that of their *father-land*.

3. I cannot perceive the consistency of those who are by profession the friends of *human rights*, and *civil liberty*, above all others, *aye*, the *only* true friends, in opposing most virulently the removal of colored men to Africa, to found a free republic; and favoring their removal to Canada, to become "the most loyal subjects of her *Majesty*," the hereditary Queen of Britain and its dependencies.

4. I cannot understand the benevolence of attempting to found colonies of colored men in the midst of a white population, where they acknowledge themselves to be still subject to prejudice on account of color, rather than in the land of their fathers, where such prejudice can never exist. The history of Lower Canada shows most conclusively that the descendants of two nations, each preserving their own language, cannot live peacefully together. Little jealousies and heart-burnings, and strifes and violent party contests are the natural fruits of such a state of society. No honest man of common discernment can fail to perceive how much more *extensive*, *inveterate* and *violent* will be these difficulties where the line of demarcation is not one which education may modify or entirely demolish, but one which is impassable and indestructible.

5. I cannot comprehend the honesty of those who scoff at the idea of building up flourishing colonies and improving the state of Africa by selecting the best and most intelligent of the colored people in this country and transplanting them there, while at the same time they speak most confidently of the success of colonies established in Canada, and composed of runaway slaves indiscriminately.

6. I marvel at the strange conceit that the colored race, now generally ignorant and depressed, will be more likely to rise when mingled with the whites in the United States or the Canadas, and weighed down by the superincumbent pressure of the white man's superiority, than when relieved from this incubus, and roused to enterprise and activity by the excitement of forming new states in their father-land, and of having thrown upon them the responsibility and honor of self-government.

7. I know not what to think of the spirit of those who oppose with the utmost violence of language, not sparing even misrepresentation and calumny, the emancipation and removal to Africa of slaves with the master's consent and co-operation, and in accordance with the laws of the land, while at the same time they labor clandestinely to carry on a work of emancipation and removal to Canada, of slaves without the master's consent, and in vio-

lation of the laws of the land. I acknowledge that many such things which are constantly occurring around us, seem to me to partake more of the spirit which is from *beneath* than of that which is from *above*. It looks more like *war against the slaveholder*, to irritate and vent spite against him, than a scheme of benevolence and effort to do the slave or his master good.

Now I like to think well of my fellow-men, especially when they are *fellow-Christians*. But I am sadly perplexed with some of these things. Can you not, Mr. Editor, explain some of these points so as to relieve my mind of some unpleasant, yea—*painful* suspicions, which have harassed me of late?

PHILANTHROPOS.

From the Correspondence of the New York Observer.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

ST. CROIX, Nov. 16, 1840.

THE effect of English emancipation is felt in two ways in the islands where slavery yet exists. In the first place, the knowledge of this among the slaves has produced a belief that they are to be free, and are now *wrongfully* in bondage. They are restless and insubordinate, and do their work with great reluctance. In the second place, it has caused many to run away to the contiguous English islands, and the desertions continue as frequent as opportunities offer. The French have determined upon emancipation. How it shall be done, the mixed committee of peers and deputies will report to the chambers in 1841. The Danes are determined to do the same: but the King of Denmark is poor and he does not wish to make direct compensation. The Governor of St. Croix and the planters have been in high discussion all summer. The former wishes the latter to give the slaves every Saturday, and to send the young children to school. The latter refuse, and say it is asking them to give up one-sixth of their crop, which they are too poor to do. They wish immediate emancipation and compensation. Finally, the planters have subscribed \$5000, and Mr. SAUROW, an able advocate, is about to embark for Denmark to have a conference with the King. So the matter stands at present, the planters however agreeing to give the slaves Saturday out of crop, being about five months every year. But until the negroes have Saturday *during the year*, that great moral nuisance, the Sunday market, will continue, for it is the only time the black has to sell his little articles of produce. This makes the Sabbath the most noisy, riotous, brawling day of the whole week; for all the country slaves come into town to trade.

Estates have fallen in the Colonies where slavery exists. Even in those of Spain, the influence of England is felt, and her interference feared. The most intelligent planters are willing to sell, and all see the whole of the Antilles in a transition state.

ADDRESS.—On the evening of the 17th, His Excellency, Governor BUCHANAN, favored the Lyceum and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, with an essay on agriculture. The address was delivered at the request of the Lyceum, in the Presbyterian Church, which had been obtained for the purpose. It was plain and practical, adapted to the capacity of the auditory, and was much admired by all who heard it. We trust the forcible and well timed remarks, in relation to the false delicacy of those who regard manual labor as disreputable, will not pass without effect. We propose to publish in our next, the whole production, or copious extracts from it.—*Liberia Herald*.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—The Rev. DORUS CLARK, agent of the American Colonization Society, delivered an excellent discourse, last Sabbath evening, in the south parish meeting-house in Andover, on African Colonization. Though the roads were in a very bad state, yet a highly respectable audience assembled, and listened with great attention to the facts and arguments of the speaker. As a result of the meeting, a very liberal subscription has been commenced in aid of the funds of the Society by the gentlemen of Andover. The flourishing Ladies' Society of the same place, forwarded to the Parent Society two or three weeks since, a donation of \$50. Mr. CLARK is deeply interested in his object, and presents it in an impressive and entirely unobjectionable manner. We are glad that this noble cause is in so good hands. The much abused Colonization Society is evidently and rapidly recovering its hold upon the affections of the people of New England. It will come out from its trials like gold seven times purified.—*Boston Recorder*.

THE WEST INDIES.—Advices received at New Orleans from Jamaica, mention the arrival of fourteen colored emigrants from the United States, being the first fruits of Mr. BARCLAY's mission to this country. A much larger number was expected soon. Various applications for their services had been received from respectable parties.

The New Orleans papers represent the accounts from St. Lucia and Trinidad as unfavorable to the working of the new system. The products of the soil are stated to be much reduced from former years.—*Journal of Commerce*.

SLAVES SET FREE.—The schr. *Hermosa*, bound from Richmond to New Orleans, with a cargo of slaves (fourty-seven in number) and tobacco, was wrecked on the island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, on the night of the 19th of October. The crew and slaves made their escape, and the slaves were taken possession of by the civil authorities, and set at liberty by the Governor.

COLONIZATION.—The Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society in their appeal for aid, state that "each Colonist is provided with a musket, and the arsenal well supplied with ammunition and arms. Every separate settlement is furnished with cannon and other means of defence."

The non-resistance advocates will probably consider this no special commendation of the Colony, as they have always professed great horror at the wickedness of the Colonists in repelling the savages who came down in troops to kill and devour them. But the settlers on the coast of Africa, surrounded by hostile and barbarous tribes, probably prefer to be prepared for an attack, and can see as little harm in protecting themselves while they are laying the foundations of a new Republic on those shores, as there was in the wise precaution of pious Nehemiah, who directed his people, while building the walls of Jerusalem, to work with one hand, and hold a weapon of defence in the other.—*New York Observer*.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From December 1st to 20th, inclusive.

December 1st, Received of James Bruen, annual subscription \$20; December 2d, Treasurer of Penn township ch. 5, King & Baird 5, Mr. Farr 3; December 5, Thomas Sweet (Carbondale) 5, E. L. Carey & T. H. Bradford, each 10, Samuel Richards 20, Mrs. A. Henry 5, Mrs. J. Markoe 10, Mrs. M. B. Hope 5, Mrs. T. S. Richards 1 50, Mrs. Stephen Colwell 5; December 14, Postage on letters from Africa 52 cents; December 16, Dr. Murphy 5, Mrs. Colman 2, C. C. Watson & Son 5, G. W. Sloan 1, Dr. Hugh L. Dodge 50; December 19, Benjamin Coates, postage on papers and commission 46 cents; also 6, 4 and 5 cents \$178 48

Received for African Repository, December 5, Thomas Sweet, (Carbondale) for 1840 2 00
 December 9, A. O. Halsey 2 00
 J. W. Gibbs 2 00
 October 31st, three numbers 0 18
 November 4th, J. Worth, subscription for 1840 1 50
 November 10th, one number 0 07
 November 18th, Miss Bayard, subscription for 1840 1 50
 November 24th, Rev. J. Kay, Northumberland, for 1840 2 00
 \$11 25

Received for Colonization Herald, Dec. 9, Rev. A. O. Halsey, for 1838 & '39 4 00
 November 13th, Miss Bayard, subscription for 1839 2 00
 November 18th, Mrs. Garretson, subscription for 1838 & '39 per Miss Bayard 4 00
 November 24th, Rev. J. Kay, Northumberland, for 1839 2 00
 \$12 00

Received at the Office.—October 24, Treasurer of Penn township ch. \$5; November 5, Rev. John Dickey, 4th July collection in Oxford Presb. ch. per E. Cresson, 20, deduct \$5 bill Millington bank; November 9, A. Ferguson and Wm. Dulty, each 5; November 10, cash, H. M. Prevost, cash, each 5, cash, S. A. Mercer, cash, each 5, cash 50 cents, A. Elton 1, cash 1, J. Dunton 5, A. Robertson 100, J. Troubat, jr. 5; November 21st, D. H. 1, F. Wallace 50 cents, Mr. Wain 4; November 22, Penn township ch., Mr. Boyd, cash, each 5; November 24, Rev. J. Kay, Northumberland, donation 1 18 3-4, Mrs. Charles Brewer, Pittsburgh, 50; November 25, J. C. Lean, 6 mile Run, N. J. 4th July collection 1839, 15, ditto, 1840, 12 18 3-4, per Dr. Gebhard; November 26, per G. R. White, Pittsburgh, as follows: Rev. A. Scrubgrass 4 50, Congruity colonization society 24, Wm. McClintock, sale of chairs 3 12 1-2, S. Henry, for African Repository 3 50—deduct on draft 1 62 1-2; leaving a balance of 88 50.—\$309 87 1-2

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from Nov. 25 to Dec. 25, 1840.

Maine—Blue Hill, Rev. J. Fisher 33 50
 Collections by George Barker, Agent—Thomaston \$1; Waldoboro' \$2; 1st Congregational Society, Levant \$3; E. F. D. \$2; Damasecotta \$6; Bath \$25 75; Portland \$22; Saco \$4; Kennebunk Port \$2; Kennebunk \$2; Wells \$2 50; S. Burwick \$3 80 25 \$83 75
 New Hampshire—Mills Olcott, Esq., Hanover, on account of his subscription of \$100 to be paid by \$10 annual instalments 50 00
 Collections by George Barker, Agent—Great Falls \$5 50; Manchester \$3; Chester \$17 80 1-4; Stratham \$17 57; Portsmouth \$58 50, of which \$30 is to constitute Rev. Edwin Holt a life member of the American Colonization Society; Greenland \$9 85; Hampton \$34 85; Seabrook \$4 80 151 87½ 201 87½
 Vermont—St. Johnsbury, E. and T. Fairbanks & co., on account of subscription 50 00
 Massachusetts—Collections by Rev. C. Foot—(his specific report not yet received) 100 00
 Newburyport—by Harriet Sanborn, Treasurer Auxiliary Colonization Society 40 00
 Collections by Miss Julia A. Putnam, South Danvers—Mrs.

[Jan. 1, 1841.]

Dodge \$5; Miss Bray \$1; S. M. Worcester, Salem \$5	11 00	
E. Burgess, Esq. Dedham, the amount in advance of his subscription	1,000 00	
Collections by Captain George Barker, Agent—Newburyport \$124 52—\$30 of which was given by William Banister Esq. to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society—Rawley \$2; Ipswich \$6	132 52	1,283 52
Connecticut—Ephraim Williams, Esq., Stonington, his 2d instalment on his \$100 subscription	10 00	
Ephraim Williams, Administrator of E. W. Philip's, 2d instalment on his \$1,000 subscription	100 00	
Jonathan Coit, Esq., New London, on his sub'stion of \$1,000	100 00	
A. Barnis \$10; F. Aliyn \$10	20 00	
State Colonization Society, by Seth Terry, Esq., Treasurer	54 25	284 25
Pennsylvania—Abingdon, Montgomery county, from "a friend to the cause"	3 00	
Dauphin county—Derry col. society, per Hon. W. Simonton	11 00	
John Johnson, executor of the late Richard Johnson, Washington county, the result of his bequest to A. C. S.	95 07	109 07
Virginia—Donation of E. N	10 00	
Norfolk, Mrs. Gilliatt, through Messrs. Souter & Bell	5 00	
Female State colonization Society, by Mrs. E. A. Heath, Tr.	281 00	246 00
North Carolina—Rev. James Purvis, Wilkesboro		8 00
South Carolina—Rev. Samuel Gilman, Charleston		6 50
Kentucky—The Kentucky Female colonization Society, through Rev. F. Berkley	70 00	
By S. Young, Executor of Lee White, on account of legacy	304 66	
S. D. Paxton, Shelbyville	4 00	378 66
Ohio—Eliphalet Redding, Loraine county		5 00
Indiana—Prest. Wylie and others, Bloomington		30 25
Tennessee—James B. Littlejohn, Esq. Somerville		1 50
Michigan—Detroit, John Owen, Esq. his 2d instalment on subscription of \$100		10 00
Total collections,	\$2,648 37½	
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Average received from the Baptist Board of Missions		91 66
Total collections and receipts,	\$2,740 03½	

☞ THE next Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, will be held in the city of Washington, on the 19th of January, 1841, at the Colonization Rooms, opposite Gadsby's Hotel.

☞ AN Expedition is expected to sail from Norfolk, for Liberia, about the 20th of January, 1841. Emigrants are requested to be ready at that time. Persons wishing to send letters, or packages of goods, are requested to forward them.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1841.

[No. 2.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

NOTICES.

~~☞~~ All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald, and the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Philadelphia; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

~~☞~~ All debts due in New York to the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D. D., New York city; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

~~☞~~ All debts due in Ohio and Indiana for the African Repository, will be paid to our travelling Agent, CHARLES W. JAMES, assisted by HENRY M. LEWIS and M. MEKEE, acting under his direction.

OLIVER PARSONS, Esq. Salem, Massachusetts, is authorized to receive subscriptions and make collections for the African Repository in Massachusetts.

~~☞~~ B. G. JONES, Esq., Greensboro', North Carolina, is authorized to receive subscriptions and make collections for the African Repository.

~~☞~~ Subscribers in *other parts of the country*, will please remit their dues to S. WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington city; also all communications in relation to the Repository.

~~☞~~ No letters to the Repository will be taken out of the office unless *post paid*.

~~☞~~ *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY—COLONIZATION.

OUR daily experience convinces us more and more, that the circulation of the Repository is indispensable to the success of Colonization. It is the only paper in the country devoted entirely to the promotion of the great cause of civilizing and christianizing Africa. It thus embraces the interests, and is intimately connected with the destinies, of two continents. It is the vehicle of intelligence in regard to the state, character, capabilities, and prospects of the colored race, so numerous, and so important in their relations to the rest of the world. It stands up between Africa and this country, as a bright reflector to receive every ray of light which beams forth there, and throw it into every family here, streaming with encouragement and exciting to renewed activity. It receives also the gloomy shades, and the dark clouds which are borne across the waters, telling how much the Gospel is needed to bless and save the millions there, and how necessary are the civil institutions of our country, to change those "abodes of horrid cruelty" into the habitations of peace and comfort. It stands ready to receive, and it goes forth constantly telling, what has been done and is now doing, or in prospect, to elevate the children of Ham, and lighten

the woes which afflict humanity. It gathers and concentrates the sentiments of wise and learned philanthropists of every land, and carries them forth to "stir up the pure minds" of the benevolent "by way of remembrance," to confirm the wavering, to convince the doubting, and to bring the greatest possible amount of wealth, and talent, and influence, and prayer, to bear on the regeneration of Africa!

Who can measure the importance of having it circulate everywhere? Who can tell the good that will result from having it read twice a month in every family in this land? Truth is almighty. Light, no depth of darkness can resist.

Are any of our citizens in doubt about the utility of Colonization? Let them be made familiar with its practical operations and its actual results. Are any anxious to know how they may most usefully appropriate their money for the spread of the Gospel? Let them not decide the question until they have investigated the claims of Africa—until they have heard the voice of more than 30,000 natives in the neighborhood of the Colony, saying "come over and help us"—until they have seen them building houses for the missionary long before he reached them!—and until they shall have beheld the

"tear, that warm and meek,
Dewed many a sable sinner's cheek,"

while he has listened to the simple story of the cross, as it dropped from the missionaries' lips! Does any body wish to find the plan, and the way in which he can do good to the greatest number, and for the longest time? Let him fully understand what may be accomplished for the unnumbered millions of Africa, by laying there the foundation of civilization, and good government in the first principles, and under the genial and controlling influence of the christian religion. If there is any one great principle which in this country we hold to be pre-eminently true, it is that our republican form of government is the best for mankind *now*, and is destined to last the longest hereafter; and that it rests solely and absolutely on the doctrines of christianity. Who then is anxious of living when he is dead?—of starting an influence now, which shall "widen and extend, and onward flow, long after he shall have gone to his rest in the skies?" Let him know how he can aid in establishing free government in Africa, on the basis of christianity! Let him know that his work is not one of trifling import, or easy accomplishment—that it will not result from the labor of a day, or a few hasty wishes, and as many ill-timed efforts! That it can only be done by the slow and expensive process of colonizing. The tree of liberty will never spring up spontaneously there. It must be transplanted. And in the absence of every other method, this can only be done, by transplanting the legitimate descendants of Africa, with the scant knowledge, and the lean notions of true liberty and government which they possess, and by keeping them under the fostering care and paternal guidance of the American Colonization Society, until they shall become thoroughly transformed, and entirely capable of self government.

But these subjects are vast in their extent, and far-reaching in their details. They are complicated in their relations, and ever varying in their aspects.

Hence the necessity of some regular publication, devoted to the specific work of diffusing intelligence in regard to their present state, and their comparative progress.

It may here be useful to refer to some of the many letters we are constantly receiving, showing the estimation in which the Repository is held, and the amount of good which results from its circulation.

One of our agents, writing to us, says :

"Wherever the Repository is taken, I find the ground ready prepared. The people understand the subject. They know how great are the wants. And there I can raise money. I have to say but few words. The people are ready to contribute."

A valued correspondent, enclosing a draft for \$50, says :

"I believe that I appreciate in some measure the great benefits which have resulted from the operations of the Society thus far, and the still greater prospective benefits which must be hereafter developed ; and I look forward with great confidence to the time, and that not far distant, when the great body of our American people will regard with favor a cause so eminently calculated to benefit so large a portion of our fellow beings."

Such friendship to the cause is invaluable.

Another gentleman says :

"I am happy to enclose you an order for \$1,000, which I promised you. The African Repository is a very valuable publication. I wish it could reach all our reading population. It must be circulated. If Liberia is the best home of the man of color, he will find it in course of time, as surely as the poor emigrants from Europe do this country, or we resort to the valley of the West. Canada, the West India Islands, &c., are not the home of our people of color. They may make the experiment, and be convinced."

A lady writes :

"I have been called on several times within a few weeks for Colonization documents. There are many who are willing to read ; and I rather think that there are a good many papers and pamphlets scattered about your office, that are of little or no benefit there, that would be read with interest and profit here. Many of us know but little about Colonization.— Could we be made acquainted with this great cause, I am sure we should do much for it."

A gentleman of age and learning writes :

"From its earliest date, I have been the sincere and unshaken friend of Colonization, and, viewing it in all its bearings, I rank it among the most philanthropic, christian, and sublime enterprises of this, or any other, age or country. Public sentiment is reviving and spreading in favor of Colonization. The present is regarded as a favorable moment for more systematic and efficient action. Information must be circulated. The Repository must be distributed, and reprinted in the various papers of the day."

A clergyman writing from the Choctaw nation, Arkansas, says :

"We need information on the subject of Colonization. Will you please send me the African Repository ? I inclose you the payment for one year. It would be a great satisfaction to the colored people to get a copy or two of the Liberia Herald."

"By a law of the Choctaw nation, passed at the late session of their Legislature, all free people of color who are born of bond mothers, or rather all, excepting those born of Choctaw mothers, are required to leave the na-

tion by the first of March next, under the penalty of being sold as slaves for life, the proceeds to be placed in the treasury of the nation. There is a very large number of this class of persons, and among them several who want to go to Liberia. Their attention in this trying exigency has been turned there, as presenting the only safe asylum for the oppressed of their race."

Surely something more must be done to diffuse information, and cause Liberia to be known, and its advantages to be understood. It is not right that those who are looking around for a place of refuge, should be left in ignorance of the home provided for them in Africa,

Another gentleman writes under date of November 28, 1840:

"I inclose you \$10, for the African Repository. I prize it highly. I congratulate you on the evident increase of the Colonization cause in the public favor. It is no more than what I have long confidently expected. In fact, it is a wonder to me, that all parties have not perceived the Colonization Society has hit upon the solution of this awfully dark and tangled problem. It is a plan which looks equally at the interests and the just wishes of the whole country, harmonizing the objects of all, and giving all a fair chance to co-operate with the workings of Divine providence."

Another gentleman writes:

"I inclose you \$5 to pay for the Repository. I have read the paper with great pleasure, and feel a deep interest in the African Colony, and a strong conviction that something may be done, through its instrumentality, for the civilization of Africa. This certainly would be no mean accomplishment."

It is unnecessary to multiply these extracts. We have given a specimen of the letters we are continually receiving, which greatly encourage us to persevere in these efforts to diffuse light and knowledge throughout the length and breadth of the land. They convince us of the absolute necessity of the Repository to the prosperity and success of the scheme of Colonization. Hence we are earnest in endeavoring to make the Repository interesting, and to gain for it many new readers.

It may not be amiss here to state, that we have lately sent the paper to about 700 gentlemen of known intelligence and liberality, with a request that they would become subscribers, and that less than fifty of them have refused. And we hope that our agents and friends will all feel the importance of uniting with us in this endeavor to extend the circulation of a paper so vital to the cause of Colonization.

To all those who have liberally aided us during the last year, we return our sincere thanks, and hope for their continued and increased co-operation.

The cause is worthy of the noblest efforts which mortal powers can put forth. And the reward will be one of lasting blessedness and renown.

SIERRA LEONE.—The Liverpool Mercury says that recent intelligence shows the necessity of some more effective measures for the prevention of the Slave Trade, than any that have yet been adopted. A vessel belonging to Liverpool, the brig Guyana, had been seized and condemned as a slaver. The Colony, generally speaking, was healthy; but the missionaries, out but a short time from England, had suffered severely, and many had died. Several vessels had been brought in, and condemned for being connected with the Slave Trade. The Planet, under American colors, not yet tried. The San Pablo Loando, condemned and cut up. Two New York pilot boats, one condemned and cut up, as Spanish property; the other waiting adjudication.

THE BRITISH NIGER EXPEDITION—BRITISH POLICY
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WE have frequently called the attention of our readers to this important expedition. It was to sail from England on the 1st of December, ultimo. We shall anxiously wait intelligence of its progress and accomplishments. Its principal or immediate object is one of survey and investigation, with the ulterior hope of putting an end to the Slave Trade, by negotiating treaties with the native chiefs, "within whose dominions the internal Slave Trade is carried on, and the external trade supplied with its victims." It is intended to ascend the Niger as far as the point from which PARK commenced his downward, disastrous voyage. This route will enable them to communicate with a large portion of the native chiefs engaged in the Slave Trade.

Many important results may be expected. Dr. R. R. MADDEN, the celebrated traveller and philanthropist, was expected to go out in some responsible office in connexion with the expedition. Other gentlemen of science were also to go, in order that the climate, the soil, the products, the metals, and all the resources of the country might be thoroughly examined, and every possible advantage to commerce be unfolded. It cannot be doubted that it is the interest of the chiefs along the Niger to keep their people at home, and devote themselves to agriculture, commerce, and the arts. It would be more profitable than the Slave Trade now is. Their soil is rich, easy of cultivation, already fruitful in natural productions, and capable of being made the source of a legitimate and profitable commerce.

And it is equally true, that the British, in planning and carrying forward this expedition, have an eye more intent and keen to their own, than to Africa's, welfare. They have a great horror of the Slave Trade, as now carried on, but at the same time they know that it is immensely valuable to their commercial and manufacturing interests. They now reap a vast revenue from the goods and chattels manufactured expressly for, and carried to, the Slave factories on the coast of Africa, and from the trade which they carry on with those who are actually and openly engaged in the Slave Trade. Their Government dare not assail this trade—dare not forbid their citizens to traffic with the Slave factories. Their interests are too deeply affected. The least they can do, therefore, is to try to make safe and justifiable what they dare not attempt to put down. They would fain open new fields of enterprise in Africa; create new markets for their goods; and render their commerce safe and salutary, by running it in another direction.

And the good to civilization and religion will rather be incidental and unavoidable, than primary and designed. They cannot succeed in their policy, and realize the consummation of their hopes, without the aid of Christianity. Hence several missionaries and teachers are to accompany this, their first expedition. The two African princes who have been educated under the care of the Rev. Mr. PAINE, will return to Ashantee, well qualified to fill some important station there.

In connexion with this subject, we wish to call the attention of our readers to one important part of the

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Executive of our country have taken important measures to redeem our flag from the disgrace of protecting the Slave Trade.

The Secretary deserves great praise for the stand he has taken, and for the good which has been, and is yet to be, accomplished. He says :

" From the report of Lieutenants BELL and PAINE, it appears that the traffic in slaves is now carried on principally under Portuguese colors, through the medium of slave stations, as they are denominated, established at different points of the coast, under the protection of the neighboring native chiefs, who furnish the slaves, and receive in return goods manufactured in England expressly for this purpose. Here the slaves are collected, until an opportunity offers for the slaver to approach the land under cover of night, and receive them on board. Both officers are of opinion, that so long as these stations are permitted to exist, and this barter carried on, all attempts effectually to arrest the traffic in slaves will end in administering only partial remedies, which will but aggravate the disease."

We cannot but think that England has little cause to reproach our country as she does, on account of the existence of Slavery, or because our national flag is used by some of the monsters engaged in the horrid traffic. This is without our consent. But she knowingly allows her citizens to make the manacles, and sell them to the slavers—to make the goods, and sell them to the slave factories. She knowingly allows her merchants to engage in a commerce, without which the slavers must be exceedingly crippled, and their work of death impeded; but with which, they can defy all the naval force that she can drive along the coast. Her flag—not by stealth and fraud, and contrary to all the laws and injunctions of the Government—openly covers and protects a trade which most essentially aids and abets the Slave Trade. Will she allow our men of war the right of search of such vessels as are found engaged in this trade? And will she allow their seizure and condemnation? If not, let her cease to taunt our nation as being too scrupulously sensitive because we will not allow the right of search. They like well to get hands on an American vessel, not so much for their love of Africa and desire to break up the Slave Trade, as for their wish for cause to ridicule our nation, and rail against our free institutions and general liberty. We shall believe her sincere in her efforts to arrest the Slave Trade, when we see her cut off the supplies which she furnishes, and the facilities which she affords, by protecting with her naval force on the coast of Africa, her merchantmen who are trading between the different Slave factories! We shall believe her sincere, when we see her prohibit the goods which she finds in a captured slaver being sold immediately to slave traders, under the very throne of her power, at Sierra Leone, and by her own authorized and commissioned officers.* But, while she makes a double speculation, and gathers a two-fold revenue out of every vessel she captures—one from enlisting the slaves on board in her standing armies, and the other by selling the goods to the Slave factories—it looks too much as if the whole policy was one of pure selfishness and aggrandisement, under a show of philanthropy and benevolence.

* It is a fact of public notoriety, that the British authorities at Sierra Leone permit the slave-traders to become the purchasers of the goods and vessels captured from the slavers. This is admitted by Mr. Buxton himself, who also states that there are large manufacturing establishments in England wholly employed in the fabrication of articles suitable to no other trade than that of slavers.

As far as the American Colonies on the coast of Africa are engaged in putting down the Slave Trade, truth compels us to say that England is a drawback, a dead weight to the cause of bleeding humanity. Through her merchantmen, she furnishes such facilities to the slave dealers, as to place her between the slave and his deliverer. How long shall this shameful commerce continue? How long shall those champions of freedom close their ears to the groans, and their eyes to the tears and blood, of the thousands who are every year torn from home and friends, and carried into hopeless bondage, by means of the supplies of provisions and chains which they furnish? How long will their Government permit her agents at Sierra Leone to sell the goods found in every slaver captured, to the slave factories along the coast? From the shores of bleeding Africa, and from the channels of the deep—from Brazil and from Cuba—echo answers, “how long?”

At the same time that we make these statements, we confess, and with becoming shame, that our own country has been far from doing what she ought to stop all intercourse and cut off all trade with the slavers. But we hope for better things. Indeed, we already see them beginning to brighten our horizon. We have great pleasure in furnishing our readers with the following extract from

The President's Message,

in which we discover a determination to attack this horrible traffic single-handed, and at the only accessible point; and if Congress carries out the suggestions of the President, we shall expect, at no distant day, to see a total revolution on this subject. The nations that are attempting now to break up the Slave Trade by their navies, while their merchantmen “aid and abet” it, will be compelled to change their policy, or give up all claim to sincerity in their professed hatred of this horrible traffic.

“The suppression of the African Slave Trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig *Dolphin* and schooner *Grampus* have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been despatched on a similar service.

“From the report of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under the Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the law, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity.

“The efforts of the several governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise, and articles connected with the prosecution of the Slave Trade,

are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the Slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the Slave Trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid to its citizens all trade with the Slave factories on the coast of Africa, giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up these dens of iniquity.”

We would most respectfully call on every member of Congress to lend his name and his influence to secure the legislative action which the President suggests. The character of our nation demands it. The laws we have passed in reference to the Slave Trade; our reputation abroad; our honor and happiness; all unite, and call upon our National Council to take this noble stand.

Our cotemporary, “The Maryland Colonization Journal,” holds the following language, in reference to this part of the President’s Message :

“The extract from the late presidential message is of much interest to the well-wishers of Africa, and of Colonization. The presence of armed vessels on the coast is necessary towards the suppression of the Slave Trade, and no nation that has declared this traffic piracy, should be without a ship-of-war on the theatre of its operations. Not that we believe that the Slave Trade can be suppressed by such means, but we think, that to proclaim the Slave Trade piracy, and to do nothing to destroy it, is like expressing your abhorrence of theft, and, while you are speaking, suffering your neighbor’s pocket to be picked, without giving him notice. Still vessels of war on the coast of Africa, are of service to the interests of humanity, and they should be constantly kept there. They render the trade in slaves more hazardous, and may so curtail its extent in some degree—but they are mainly useful in giving countenance and protection to the only efficient agents in its absolute suppression—the Colonies of civilized and Christian men that are multiplying and growing up there. These Colonies are the only agents, we repeat, that can be relied upon for suppressing the iniquitous traffic to which we refer. Were there to be a cordon of men-of-war from the Cape Verdes to the Cape of Good Hope stationed within cannon shot of each other, the vessels of the slave dealers would still escape them, as the Indians of Florida evade the armies that are sent against them. Now the value of slaves in the Island of Cuba is regulated by the risks of the trade. If the owner of the vessel saves every other cargo, he makes a handsome profit at their present price. If the number of armed vessels was increased, so that he could not calculate upon saving more than one cargo out of six from capture, a price would be put upon slaves actually sold that would compensate him for the vessels and cargoes taken and condemned.

“But when the coast of Africa that has heretofore supplied the Slave Market shall be girt around with the settlements of Colonization; when the natives in the vicinity of these settlements shall find that they can supply themselves with the manufactures they need by the use of other articles of barter than men, women and children, the Slave Trade will wholly cease, and not till then. All other means of suppressing it are comparatively inefficient: and although we would not discountenance the use of them,

yet we would consider the work to be performed as one that can only be accomplished through the aid of Colonization, and bend all our energies to the multiplication and maintenance of our Colonies on the coast.

"We trust the vessels which are announced to have sailed to Africa, will not forget, this time, to visit Cape Palmas, which they certainly did not do when they were out before. The Colony of Maryland, we can assure the officers in command, is worth looking at."

The law of the United States, declaring the Slave Trade *piracy*, was passed over twenty years ago. It was demanded by public opinion, was introduced by a Southern gentleman, and gave general satisfaction to the North as well as the South. During Mr. MONROE's administration, this law was not permitted to remain a dead-letter on our statute-book, but its provisions were rigidly enforced. Our armed vessels were kept on the coast, and negotiations were entered into with Great Britain, with a view of uniting the power of both nations in putting an end to this disgraceful traffic. These negotiations were ably conducted by Mr. ADAMS, as Secretary of State, who, refusing to yield the qualified right of search, and some other points of less importance demanded by the British Government, the negotiation was broken off, and no conventional arrangement has ever been made with the British, or any other Government, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Although, as the President says, this Government was the first to declare the Slave Trade piracy, it surely has done little for the last twelve years to enforce the provisions of the law. We are not aware that until the visit of the *Dolphin* and *Grampus* to the coast of Africa, about a year ago, a single vessel has been ordered to cruize on that coast since 1828, though ships of war have sometimes touched at Liberia, when returning from the Mediterranean. The slavers were not only not disturbed, but the American trade was left exposed on that coast, without protection, other than what the British cruisers would afford. The consequence has been the monopoly of the trade by the British; and this is of small moment, compared with other evils which have resulted to our country, and the cause of humanity, from the total neglect of the Government to carry out the provisions of the law referred to. A great number of naturalized and many American-born citizens, emboldened by the impunity with which the Slave Trade could be carried on, embarked in it. Under the American flag, when no American squadron, or even armed schooner, was to be met with on the coast, they had little risk to run. They might have their slave-decks, manacles, and coppers on board, and the British cruisers could not molest them. They could leisurely carry on their barter on the coast, and engage a cargo of slaves. When shipped, then only did their risk commence. To secure themselves from the penalty of the American law, a Spanish or Portuguese flag, papers, captain and crew, had been procured, and the American captain and crew were transformed into *passengers*. When the voyage terminated, the officers and crew resumed their former stations, and the last captain and crew became in their turn passengers back to Africa, for another cargo of human beings. Thus has the Slave Trade been carried on extensively for years, under the American flag, and by American native and naturalized citizens, when a single American armed schooner,

cruizing between Cape Mount and St. Thomas, could have, in a great measure, broken it up.

Let the character of the ship be determined by the cargo and fixtures for the Slave Trade, and the American flag would be no protection against capture by an American officer. If the foreign flag and papers were resorted to, then they would be subject to capture by the British cruizers, and the hazards of this trade would have been so greatly increased, that none but the vilest of miscreants would have continued in it. We hold, that so long as the American Government stands aloof, refusing to become a party to a conventional arrangement for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and refusing to subject American vessels to search and seizure, they are bound in honor, and solemnly pledged to this country and to the world, to execute their own law declaring the Slave Trade piracy, and to take the necessary measures to inflict its penalties on all American citizens who violate it. This has not only not been done, but the trade was permitted to increase for years, until a large portion of the Slave Trade on the western coast of Africa was carried on in American vessels, and is so to this day. Governor BUCHANAN, in his despatches of July last, gives the names of six vessels captured and carried into Sierra Leone, within a few weeks, all American built. Within the last few years, the British Government, either with or without the permission of the American Government, has become more strict in its examination of American vessels. This has led to a change of measures, and ship-builders in this country are found, willing to enter into contracts for building vessels suited to the Slave Trade, to be delivered at Havana, or on the coast of Africa. Nor has this been done in a few instances, and in some obscure places only, but a number of such vessels have been on the stocks at the same time, in one of our large cities, and American flags and papers have been delivered with these vessels, on the coast of Africa, to a foreign Slave Trader.

The American Revenue Cutter, Campbell, sold at auction in Baltimore by order of the Government, was a few months afterwards captured on the coast of Liberia, as a slaver. We have no disposition to find fault with the Government. The present Administration have done more to favor Colonization, which is the most effectual remedy for the Slave Trade that can be adopted, than has been done since the Administration of Mr. Adams. They have appointed an agent for recaptured Africans in Liberia. The present head of the Naval Department has, we have reason to believe, presented to the President the great abuse of the American flag, on the coast of Africa. The President called the attention of Congress to the defects of the law in relation to the sale of American vessels in foreign ports, securing the surrender of registers, &c. a year ago. But what advance has been made in the suppression of the trade? Not a single vessel has been captured—not a slave released from his chains.

The President now recommends to Congress the passage of a law making it penal for American citizens to sell goods to, or carry on trade with, slave dealers. We sincerely hope this will be done; for while the slave trader is furnished with the means of prosecuting his trade, he can remain securely in his barracoon; but it will be perceived, that his risk would be greatly increased, if he had to import his own

stores and provisions from this country or Cuba, which he would have to do, if the law making the Slave Trade piracy, included also the trade with slavers. And why should it not? The man who supplies the instrument to the murderer, with which to perpetrate his foul deed, knowing the use that is to be made of it, is himself guilty. He who furnishes knowingly the paper and the material to the counterfeiter, is a party to the crime. He who supplies an enemy during war with provisions, would not go unpunished. And why should he who furnishes supplies to these pirates, the enemies of the human race, escape? We sincerely hope that even at this session, Congress will put an end to this disgraceful trade.

Capt. BELL, of the *Dolphin*, in a letter to a friend, referring to his late cruise, says :

"We anchored off New Cæssters, and were soon visited by several Kroomen, from whom we learned that the barracoons, or slave prisons, contained about fifteen hundred slaves. The establishment belongs to a man by the name of CANOT, a Florentine by birth, but no doubt a naturalized American, as he resided in Boston for many years."

This same CANOT proved his American citizenship before the prize Court of Sierra Leone, and secured his vessel and property from condemnation. Why does not the American officer seize him? Is it less a crime to obtain the slaves, than to transport them to Cuba? Surely not. The keeper of the barracoons is guilty of the most shocking crimes. He arms the natives, well knowing the murders and devastation that are to ensue, and is, therefore, responsible for the indelible horrors connected with this trade. Then why is CANOT, an American citizen, permitted to violate the laws of his country with impunity? In a despatch from Gov. BUCHANAN, he says: "I am informed that CANOT has purchased an Island in the river New Cæssters, and is fortifying it." Is it not competent for the Secretary of the Navy to order his arrest, liberate the slaves in his barracoon, and seize his goods? Should he be less exposed to the penalty of the American law, than if found on board his vessel, since his American character protects him from seizure by the British?

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

WE seldom make any special appeal, to which the ladies do not give us a prompt response. When CÆSAR was going forth to one of his most perilous and important battles, he was asked on what he relied for hope of victory. He replied, "I rely on the tenth legion; other parts of my noble army will do well; but I *rely* on the *tenth legion*." The ladies are our *tenth legion*, and we are happy in being able to say, that the reliance we have reposed in them has not been disappointed. They greatly encourage us. When all are good, it would seem invidious to particularize. But we cannot refrain from mentioning the liberal aid given us recently by the ladies of Andover, Massachusetts; by the ladies of Springfield, Ohio; by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Georgetown, D. C.; by the Ladies Auxiliary Colonization Society of Virginia; and "last, though not least," by the young ladies of Springfield, Massachusetts, who have sent us a new year's gift of \$350, the proceeds of a fair held on the last evening of the last year. This is noble; they

show a real interest in, and attachment to, this cause, because they are willing to make sacrifices to promote its welfare. They have given us, not what cost them nothing, but what is more valuable, because they gave for it a *fair* equivalent.

We take this opportunity of urging our friends generally to renewed efforts in this cause. We are happy to know that some of them are now thus engaged. They have our best wishes, and our warmest encouragement. They are laboring in a good cause; and we trust they will never grow weary.

As we are now about entering on a new financial year, we desire to devote *ourselves* to the work with renewed zeal and activity, and we hope for cheering sympathy from our friends. Our annual report will soon make its appearance, and we trust be welcomed by our numerous friends, and produce a new sensation in their ranks.

Let us resolve to make the coming year outstrip all former years in the splendor of its achievements in this glorious work! To do this, we appeal to, and rely upon, our *tenth legion* !

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

COLONIZATION.

COLONIES have been established on the western coast of Africa which are without a parallel in the history of the world, as it respects their cost, their successful establishment at their outset, their good order, their ability for self-government, and their kindly influence on the savage tribes in their vicinity.

These now happy, well-settled Colonies, have derived no pecuniary aid from the general Government; the cost has been chiefly defrayed by private contribution. Something has been, for a few years past, contributed by one or more of the States; but nothing, in comparison to the amount supplied by private munificence. Add to this that the Colonists themselves had little, if any thing, to give to others, or towards transporting themselves to the Colony, or providing for themselves when there. Other Colonization schemes, such as those which first settled America, were carried out by men of some wealth; yet, how numerous the failures in the first attempts; how sad and deplorable the incidents recorded in their early history! These attempts at Colonial settlement were moreover made by men of education and science among the Colonists themselves; yet were they not only often frustrated, but overwhelmed, by the most dire calamities. On the coast of Africa the poor and destitute only have been congregated. Such were the peculiarities of their circumstances here, that few had the means of conveying themselves to Liberia, or of providing comforts or sustenance when there, until industry could reap its reward in the new settlement. Few of them had the benefits of school education, and none of them had acquired more than the rudiments of learning. Yet, under all these disadvantages, they have overcome the obstacles incident to the effort, and are planted firmly in their new habitation, with all the necessities and many of the comforts of life at their command.

Among these blessings, it is the greatest that they are, to a degree seldom seen, Christian communities. There is a larger proportion of professors of experimental religion among the Colonies of Liberia, than among any other people of whom we have any knowledge. This has produced domestic peace and prosperity, while it has eminently contributed to secure

the favor of the neighboring savage tribes, and to open the door for missionary effort among them.

It has been no part of the policy of the Colonization Societies to establish Colonies in Africa on the principles or for the purposes which influenced such enterprises heretofore. It has been a scheme of philanthropy only. No selfish considerations have been manifested, either on the face of their plans, or in their developments. These Colonies were originally settled with a view to their ultimate independence of any authority in this country; and, accordingly, every thing has been done to accustom the Colonists to act and think for themselves. They have been told from the first that they must ultimately stand alone, and hence they have been, as much as possible, made to govern themselves. They are taught to exercise themselves in the rights and privileges of citizens of a free State. All their officers are elective except the Governor, and, with the same exception, are all colored men. Indeed, in "Maryland in Liberia," even this exception does not obtain. Governor RUSSELL is a colored man; and, without disparagement, we believe no Governor in any of the Colonies has shown more ability and integrity.

After all the vehement denunciation of American cupidity by foreigners, it is our peculiar boast that we are the only people on earth who have settled Colonies at our own expense, without intending to keep them in a state of Colonial dependence. We have planted and sown for them, as for children in their minority, and at a mature age shall make over the estate in fee to them and their heirs forever. They will then owe us no allegiance but that of filial duty, and the voluntary homage of grateful hearts. All we ask in return is that, as they have received freely, they will give freely. They have around them those who are destitute of the arts necessary to social happiness, and who, in regard to spiritual things, sit in the regions of darkness and death. We say to the Colonists, "You are to be independent States as soon as you can stand alone. Your Governments have been formed on the model of our own. Learn to exercise the rights of freemen and of free citizens. Be wise, industrious, pious, and happy; and if you owe us any thing for the blessings you enjoy, repay it to the heathen around you. Extend to them the blessings of civilization and Christianity, until Africa, the land of your ancestors, shall blossom as the rose—until her solitary places shall be made glad, and the habitations of dragons, where each lay, shall spring up with reeds and rushes."

If it be objected that these societies only contemplate removing the free people of color, we answer, they could not honestly propose any thing else. But, is it not a fact that hundreds have become free in consequence of the facilities offered by the Colonization Society to send them to a place where they can be really free—where they can enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen, encountering none of the disadvantages of *caste*? Why, a large proportion—perhaps too large a proportion—of the Colonists have been emancipated for the very purpose of colonizing them; and we would ask no better evidence of the success of Colonization, than to be able to present a true picture of the condition of those who have emigrated to Liberia, and of those who, after liberation, have remained here. Most of the latter, it will be admitted, enjoy little more of the comforts of life now than they did in bondage; while the former have elevated themselves to a degree of social enjoyment which the great mass of European population might envy.

Meantime the Colonies throw open the doors, along the whole western coast of Africa, for the entrance of the Gospel to one hundred millions of the heathen inhabitants. And there have not been wanting men, full of

faith and of the Holy Ghost, to enter these doors. Many savage men have already been turned from darkness to light, and from the *power of Satan* unto God—literally, from the power of Satan; for he has held undisputed empire in all places, and over all people, who dwelt to the south of the great desert, until the sound of salvation reached their western border from this country; and now the fields are white unto the harvest. In all this wide world, no country, no people, present so fair a prospect for missionary enterprise as Africa. Indeed, nothing but men and means are wanting to take possession of Africa, south of the desert of Zahara, in the name of Him whose right it is to reign. There is gross superstition to remove, but it is not interwoven with priestcraft or kingcraft. It stands alone in its naked deformity; and will disappear before the first dawning of “the true light which enlighteneth the world.” There are no privileged orders, whose peculiar advantages depend upon sustaining and perpetuating this superstition, and hence all classes are ready to place their children under the care of Christian teachers. Indeed, they earnestly covet the privilege. Here, then, is an opportunity to educate the whole of the rising generation—the whole future population of Africa—in the doctrines and precepts of Christianity; while the adult inhabitants are ready to hear without prejudice “the words by which they and their houses may be saved.”

From the Baltimore American.

MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

WE are willing to believe that our readers participate fully in the interest we ourselves feel in the progress and prosperity of the Colony planted by the State of Maryland in Africa. The excitement of politics has measurably subsided; our affairs at home are so far adjusted as to be in a fair way for settlement. It is then a suitable time to refer to the remarkable experiment in which all of us as citizens of Maryland are concerned—an experiment which is destined to succeed beyond any similar example of former times, and which in its results may affect the interests of this country far more than other things which now engage a much larger share of attention.

The Colony at Cape Palmas was planted under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society, by the authority of the legislature, which granted a liberal appropriation for the purpose. The colonists were all colored persons. The governor is a colored man, and all the officers of the Colony are of the same race. There are no white persons residing at Cape Palmas, except missionaries, who have nothing to do with the administration of the government.

The prosperity of the little settlement has been uninterrupted from the first. We believe it would be impossible in the whole range of colonial history to point out an instance of more complete success in an undertaking of this kind. It is to be remembered, too, that the settlers were of a race laboring under many disadvantages, and of all things least accustomed to self-government. But the change of position, the new relations which such a change brought with it, the sense of responsibility and of self-reliance, calling forth the best energies of every man, both in behalf of himself and the little community to which he belonged—these considerations, added to the consciousness of their superiority over the rude tribes of natives around them, (a feeling which brought with it a sense of self-respect and dignity,) seemed to have developed new faculties and powers in the minds of the colonists to such a degree as to render them equal to every emergency in which the circumstances of their condition involved them.

We are led to these remarks by the perusal of the last despatches from

the Colony which were received by the Board in this city a few days ago. Governor RUSSELL's letter is well written and practical; it states the general condition of the Colony, specifies particular wants, and recommends certain measures which a due regard to the future prosperity of the Colony seems to call for. The government it appears has found itself able to purchase a small vessel which is employed in the coast trade. The governor says—"since my last, I have purchased from the English schooner *Gil Blas*, trade goods to the amount of \$492 65, to be paid for in oil, at 33½ cents per gallon, and camwood at \$60 per ton; also from the brig *Atalanta*, of Philadelphia, supplies for store and officers \$450." The commodities, palm oil and camwood, to pay for these goods, were already in store, having been accumulated by the Colony's coasting vessel in trade with the natives.

An extract from a letter from Dr. MCGILL, a colored man who went from Baltimore, to J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq. President of the Board, says: "You will perhaps be equally satisfied to learn that the colonists generally display the highest possible degree of contentment and satisfaction. Clamorous individuals have been quieted, and the poor assisted. Even crime, always difficult of suppression, has hidden its unseemly face—our courts for the last three sessions having no business to transact. Every one seems fully convinced that the principal object of their governor is to promote the happiness and permanent good of the community, and that a corresponding action on their part is all that is requisite to place our settlement at the head of all similar establishments on the coast."

We might extend this article to a much greater length so as to include an account of the agriculture of the Colony, its schools, its militia organization, and other things pertaining to the internal condition of a well ordered community. But space is wanting. We have nevertheless thought it right to say something on a matter of so much interest. The citizens of Maryland have appropriated liberally towards the establishment of the Colony in Africa under circumstances of a novel character, and it is proper that the public should be reminded from time to time of its existence, and of its successful progress. The name of our beloved commonwealth is impressed upon a portion of African territory; its honor and dignity are intrusted to the keeping of men who have gone out from the midst of us, with hearts full of gratitude for the generosity which placed them there under auspices so propitious, and whose feelings and sympathies still extend across the ocean to claim a deep interest here. That settlement is growing into importance. The people of Maryland should know fully and intimately the real magnitude of the enterprise which is going on in their name.

MARYLAND.—The Baltimore American publishes the census of the State of Maryland, as it is returned by the Marshal of the District. The total population is 467,567, of whom 81,937 are free colored persons, and 89,719 are slaves. The return exhibits, as usual in the slave States, a large proportion of colored persons and slaves, who are over one hundred years of age, viz: 50 male and 73 female free colored persons, and 64 male and 30 female slaves, making 217 centenarians, in a population of 150,000. This extreme longevity of so large a proportion of the population, is altogether improbable, and such a return must be attributed, we think, to mistaken impressions, on the part of the persons so returned, or their friends, who in the absence of authentic records, are apt to exaggerate the age of persons advanced in years. It may be observed that the proportion of persons reputed to be of extreme age, is always greatest among the most ignorant class of the population, where exact knowledge would be least expected.

—*Boston Advocate.*

THE NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the City Hall, in Trenton, on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. A statement of the operations of the Society during the past year, and its present condition, with the prospects of the Colonization cause, was made by Wm. HALSEY, the general agent.

The following resolutions were considered, discussed, and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Colonization Society has peculiar claims upon the citizens of New Jersey, and that it be cordially recommended to their continued patronage and support.

This resolution was discussed and enforced at considerable length, by Messrs. Wm. Halsey, Yeomans, Eddy, and Mr. Halsted.

The old officers were re-appointed for the ensuing year, except JAMES WILSON, Recording Secretary, in place of S. G. Potts, resigned. Messrs. Wm. Halsey, Wm. Halsted, and John P. Jackson, were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the National Society. On motion,

Resolved, That this Society hold a general meeting of members and all others interested in the cause, on Wednesday evening the 24th of February, at the City Hall, Trenton, and that the following gentlemen be a committee of arrangements : Messrs. Yeomans, Halsted, Wilson, and Sherman.

DESPATCHES FROM AFRICA.—By a late arrival the Board has received despatches from Cape Palmas, dated September 27th. We have room at present only to say that the intelligence is highly satisfactory. The colonists enjoy good health and uninterrupted tranquility. Governor RUSSWURM states that he has procured a small vessel with which trade is carried on along the coast. By this means rice, palm oil and camwood have been accumulated at the Cape, and with these commodities Governor R. has procured supplies of goods from foreign vessels touching at Harper.

We regard the beginning of this trade as an incident of importance. The little vessel now in use is too small for much service ; but with one of proper size the trade of the Colony might be soon increased so as to render the settlement capable of paying all the expenses of the colonial government. In connexion with this we cannot forbear alluding to the necessity of having a regular packet to run between Baltimore and Cape Palmas. The many advantages that would follow the establishment of direct intercourse in this way becomes more and more obvious as the subject is more thoughtfully considered.—*Md. Col. Journal*.

☞ **THE** next Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, will be held in the city of Washington, on the 19th of January, 1841, at the Colonization Rooms, opposite Gadsby's Hotel.

☞ **AN** Expedition is expected to sail from Norfolk, for Liberia, about the 25th of January, 1841. Emigrants are requested to be ready at that time. Persons wishing to send letters, or packages of goods, are requested to forward them.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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WE publish a part of the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, not doubting that it will be interesting to our readers, as containing important statements in reference to the condition and prospects of the Colony. Some paragraphs of the present article have been published in former numbers of the Repository, yet they could not well be omitted, without interrupting the connexion.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON CITY, }
January 19th, 1841. }

THE American Colonization Society met in the Colonization rooms, at 7 o'clock, P. M. In the absence of the Hon. HENRY CLAY, President, the Rev. WM. HAWLEY, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. Rev. WM. McLAIN was appointed Secretary. Delegates appeared from the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and from the District of Columbia.

The Executive Committee presented the following Annual Report.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

*To the Board of Directors
of the American Colonization Society:*

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee beg leave to report:—

In presenting our proceedings of the past year for your consideration, we would acknowledge with gratitude the continuance of that kind Providence which has hitherto favored our labors.

Although the unexampled scarcity of money, the very low price of agricultural produce, and the extraordinary political excitement which has pervaded the country, have no doubt greatly affected our receipts, yet they have exceeded those of any former year. The necessary operations of sending out emigrants, with increased supplies for the Colony, have been carried on with energy. The large debts contracted during the preceding year have all been discharged. We have the pleasure of announcing the fact, that the Society has met all engagements made during the last two years, and has reduced the old debt to about \$16,500.

AGENTS.

Soon after the last annual meeting, the difficulties of making collections were found to be so great, in several of the Western States, that our agen-

cies there were discontinued. Mr. CRESSON, giving his services gratuitously, visited Kentucky, and the lower country, making collections, obtaining subscribers, and furnishing us much information. He returned through Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, was kindly received, and invited to deliver lectures in the principal cities, which were attended by large audiences, particularly at Savannah and Charleston; and we are encouraged to believe that these States will yet give their cordial support to the cause of Colonization. In those States where our agents have discontinued their labors, we have relied on friends of the cause for aid, with whom correspondence has been kept up; and we have received gratifying evidence that Colonization has a strong hold on the affections of the people. We anticipate the time when ministers, and other benevolent individuals, will act as agents for the Society, receiving and forwarding the donations made in their immediate neighborhoods. Indeed, a large portion of our receipts for the past year came into the treasury by remittances, direct from the donors, or were collected gratuitously by friends, and members of auxiliary societies, ministers, &c., which has greatly reduced the number of agents now required.

The Rev. CHAS. CUMMINS, D. D., has been employed in Virginia, where he has labored with great success, and rendered himself acceptable to the people. Through his agency, the contributions of that State have been increased over those of any former year.

Rev. WM. MCKINNEY, who has labored in the eastern counties of Virginia, and in North Carolina, has been successful in obtaining contributions, and has aided the cause by presenting the claims of the Society in sections of the country where correct information was needed.

Rev. WM. WALLACE, whose agency was suspended last spring, has recently recommenced his labors in Ohio.

Capt. GEORGE BARKER, of Maine, to whose exertions we were so much indebted, in 1839, has continued to prosecute his labors with increased diligence and success, and in addition to his remittances for Colonization, has much extended the circulation of the Repository.

Judge HALSEY, of New Jersey, has done much to sustain the cause the past year. Through his agency, the New Jersey State Society furnished \$2,053 towards fitting out the last expedition to Liberia, besides the sums previously acknowledged in the Repository. His exertions and counsels during the past two years entitle him to the thanks of every patron of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. McLAIN, who accepted a temporary agency in July last, rendered important aid in collecting emigrants and funds, and his valuable services have been secured in the office since.

Rev. Mr. FOOT has devoted to good effect a portion of his time during the past year, in Connecticut, in soliciting funds, and has contributed to allay prejudice against the Society, by lecturing, and otherwise disseminating correct information.

Rev. DORUS CLARKE has accepted an agency, and is laboring in Massachusetts. His success has encouraged us to expect much from his exertions in that State.

It is due to all the agents in the employ of the Society to state, that they have conformed to the rules requiring monthly reports of collections and expenses, with a remittance of at least sixty-seven per cent. of the amount raised. Many agents are able to remit a much larger proportion of their collections. There have been but two instances among all our agents in which this rule has been disregarded. One of these agents had been employed before the rule was established, and the other was unsuccessful, and applied for further allowance, which being refused, he retired, without remitting any thing.

DONATIONS.

We have been much encouraged by remittances received from several ladies' societies.

We tender our thanks to the ladies composing the societies of Richmond, Va., Georgetown, D. C., Springfield, Mass., Urbana and Springfield, Ohio, and all others who have kindly aided us.

Although all donations received have been duly acknowledged, the Committee would especially notice the donation of Rev. Dr. BURGESS, of Dedham, Mass., of \$1,000. This gentleman, accompanied the lamented MILLS to Africa, to explore the country, and ascertain the practicability of obtaining territory, and establishing a Colony. The report of Dr. BURGESS places his name among the first and most devoted friends of American Colonization. He now gives a thousand dollars to sustain the Colony on that coast which, twenty years ago, he periled his life to explore. We would also notice the liberality of another gentleman, Mr. HAZARD, of Providence, from whom we last year received \$1,000, and who has generously forwarded us the same amount this year. The old creditors of the Society, as well as the friends of the cause, will feel grateful to Mr. HAZARD for this liberal donation, as he directed it to be appropriated to the discharge of old debts, which has been done.

JONATHAN COIT, Esq., of New London, who had subscribed \$1,000, payable in ten years—one hundred of which was paid last year—has recently remitted \$500. WM. CARR, Esq., near Leesburg, has contributed \$300. An anonymous friend to Colonization in Georgia has remitted \$500. Mr. H. L. SHELDEN, who had subscribed, some years since, \$2,000 in aid of education in Liberia, has generously paid \$1,500, which has been applied to the erection of a brick building, for a high school, on Factory island in the St. John's river.

It is especially due to Mr. J. T. NORTON, of Connecticut, *formerly* a devoted friend to the Society, to acknowledge the receipt of \$500, the balance of a contingent subscription made some years ago, and which has been applied, as directed, to the liquidation of old debts.

Your Committee acknowledge the receipt, through the Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D. D., of \$7,000, from the New York State Society, without which generous aid they would not have been able to fill the orders of the Governor for supplies by the last expedition, except by continuing the practice of purchasing on the private credit of officers of the Society.

The Pennsylvania Society, although embarrassed with an old debt, incurred in the establishing of Bassa Cove Colony, besides aiding in sending out the last expedition, have appropriated \$1,000 to aid in sending out the expedition which will sail on the 1st of February, from Norfolk. Their old debt is now paid, and the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, who is so well known from his connexion with Colonization, and his residence in Liberia, is now devoting all his energies to increase the funds of the Society, and we may confidently anticipate much aid from that State the coming year.

LEGACIES.

In addition to those acknowledged in the Repository from time to time, we have received one or two that deserve especial notice here.

HENRY AULT, late of this city, died last June, leaving to the American Colonization Society real estate, in this city, valued at \$6,624. This was most unexpected. We knew not that we had such a friend in Mr. AULT. In his last hours he seems to have remembered this cause, and has rendered it most important aid, as we have been able to apply the whole amount to the old debt.

ALEXANDER WATSON, late of the Parish of St. James, Santee, S. C., left

by his last will, six negroes to the American Colonization Society, "with the request that they permit the said LIZZY and her children to emigrate to Liberia, or any country they may select;" and on their removal they are to receive the residue of his estate, amounting to about \$50,000.

His will, however, will be contested by some of the heirs at law, and it is uncertain how the case will be decided.

It is worthy of remark here, that several important legacies have been entirely lost to the Society, and the benevolent designs of the testators entirely frustrated, by some informality in the language of their wills.

AID OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

We have to acknowledge the continued favor of the General Government, in furnishing several pieces of small iron cannon, which will add greatly to the security of the back settlements, and free them from all danger of attack from the marauding, slave-trading parties of natives.

In January last, two armed ships were ordered by Government to cruise on the coast of Africa, for the protection of our commerce, and the prevention of the Slave Trade. These vessels, after a short cruise, returned in June; both have again been ordered on the same service, and we understand that it is the intention of the Government to keep a squadron on the coast. This will be important to the Colony, to our country, and to the cause of humanity. The Colony will never be able to exert that happy influence on the natives which is so practicable and so desirable, while the Slave Trade is carried on in their vicinity—much of which is prosecuted under the American flag. If the American commerce on the African coast were duly protected, it would rapidly increase, and emigrants and stores could be sent without inconvenience. Facilities of communication being thus increased, would induce respectable colored men to visit the country, where their minds would be disabused, and they could at pleasure, and would, without assistance from the Society, remove to Liberia, as poor families from Europe now emigrate to this country.

It is worthy of remark, that our trade with Western Africa has increased, within the last twelve months, more than a hundred per cent.

OLD CREDITORS.

Your Committee regret that the encouragements held out to the old creditors of the Society, in our last annual report, have not been fully realized. The arrival of the *Saluda* from Africa in June last, without a cargo of produce, was a disappointment which could not have been anticipated, as the large debt which the Governor was called on to liquidate in the Colony, and which absorbed all his available means, was unknown to your Committee, as was also the war existing at that time, which cut off all trade with the natives. The means relied on to meet our engagements to the old creditors having failed, and our current receipts being required to carry on the indispensable operations of the Society, it was impossible to meet the just expectations of those creditors who had been suffering from promises broken and hopes deferred. The large debt in the Colony is now paid; and, without relying on a return cargo, which is daily expected from Liberia, we have no doubt that the operations of the Society can be carried on, and the old debts paid by the end of this year. In order to do this, we must, however, rely in part on certain legacies to the Society, which are now in litigation, as well as on the increasing number and liberality of our patrons.

RELIEF EXTENDED TO COLONISTS.

When your Committee entered on their labors two years ago, the public store in the Colony was entirely empty, and the Government-house in a

dilapidated and untenable condition. The settlement of Grand Bassa had been for months surrounded by hostile natives, who had driven the Colonists from their farms, and destroyed their crops. Thus deprived of the fruits of their industry, they were reduced to a general scarcity of provisions and other necessities. To relieve the pressing wants of the people, make the necessary improvements, afford means and encouragement for education, extend the public farm, and erect new buildings for emigrants, discharge the old debts, &c., required larger remittances than had been anticipated. Without funds in our Treasury, we were compelled, as stated in our last report, to resort to private credit, and forward goods and provisions, which could be used to a profit, in payment of old debts, and in defraying the cost of necessary improvements. The poverty and destitution of many of the Colonists were so great as to require assistance. This was furnished, by allowing them a credit on the articles they required, amounting to several thousand dollars.

Although payment may never be received for all the necessities furnished, yet your Committee are confirmed in the belief, that, after the emigrants are located on their farms, and have had time to improve and plant sufficient ground for their support, they ought not to be encouraged to rely on gratuities from the Society, either in provisions or clothing; and that, if they are prevented, by any Providential occurrence, from making their usual crops, the relief extended to them ought to be a credit on the articles required. Experience has proved, that, as long as the poverty and necessities of the people were gratuitously relieved, poverty and beggary were sure to be found. Gratuities uniformly produce and perpetuate a spirit of dependence, relax industry, and encourage idleness. The Colony can only become prosperous, when the Colonists rely on their own exertions for obtaining the necessities and comforts of life, which, in Liberia, a very moderate degree of diligence, and well-applied labor, will secure. In this country, poor families can support themselves, although the land they cultivate produces but one crop in the year, and the severity of the weather deprives them of the benefits of their industry for several months every winter. In Liberia, several crops can be realized from the same field annually; indeed, seed-time and harvest there, may be said to be perpetual. The success of those who are industrious and economical, is gratifying proof that nothing but industry is wanting to secure to every family all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. It is found that the demand for the produce of the Colony increases with the supply, and that a ready market may always be relied on. The number of ships touching for supplies is annually increasing. Your Committee regret that they have been unable to purchase a small vessel, to facilitate communication between the settlements, and enable those who have goods or produce for transportation to do it with certainty and convenience. A vessel thus employed would greatly promote industry and enterprise. They hope to procure one the present winter.

RETAIL TRADE IN THE COLONY.

The debts due by the Society in the Colony being paid, and the personal wants of the Colonists being relieved, your Committee, previous to sending out the last expedition, directed the Governor to discontinue the retail of goods and provisions, and to sell only by wholesale, believing that justice to the Colonists entitles them to the retail business of the Colony. The American Colonization Society has held out to the colored man that he cannot be elevated in this country, or in any other where the influence of the white man prevails; that in Liberia he shall be entitled to all the immunities and privileges which the white man enjoys here; that the latter

shall not become a citizen of that Commonwealth; and that the business of the country shall be left to the free competition of the Colonists. When goods have been sold from the colonial store, it has of course lessened the sales of the colored merchant: this has sometimes been the cause of complaint, and always regarded as an infringement of his rights. If the necessity ever existed for a colonial store, your Committee believe that all the legitimate objects of the Society can now be obtained without one, and many evils at the same time be avoided. Besides disappointing the just expectation of the Colonists, that they should be forever free from competition with white men, maintaining a retail store increases the number of agents, and greatly exposes the interests of the Society to losses from various contingencies.

Connected with this subject, we would call the attention of the Directors to the practice which was adopted at an early day by the superintendants of missions at the Colony, of using merchandize to pay the persons employed in their service, and for the purchase of provisions from the natives. This custom arose from necessity, when provisions could not at all times be obtained, either from the colonial or other stores, and when the natives would accept nothing in exchange for provisions but such goods as their limited wants required. Although the peculiar state of things which to some extent imposed on the missionary the duties of the merchant, has in a measure ceased to exist, yet the practice is continued. Besides the goods sent from the United States for the support of their establishments, one mission purchases large quantities of goods and provisions from American and British vessels trading on the coast, and pays for them in drafts on the Treasurer of its Board. These drafts are convertible into specie, while the goods are turned out at a large profit to the various persons in their employ, except their missionaries stationed in the Colony, who receive goods at cost. The colonial merchant, who has nothing to offer in exchange for goods but the produce of the country, such as oil, camwood, &c., has to compete with the missionary merchant under great disadvantages.

So deeply impressed are your Committee with the importance to Colonization of well directed missionary labors, that, in addition to the facilities and privileges heretofore granted to missionaries, they would recommend that missionaries and their families should have free passage to Liberia as soon as the funds of the Society will admit; yet they would respectfully suggest whether the Society is not at least under an implied obligation to the colonial merchant to protect him in the exclusive privileges of the retail trade of the Colony, and that exemption from duties on goods, and permission to retail, be limited to those missionaries whose labors are exclusively devoted to the natives, or where goods and provisions are carried to the interior beyond the settlements of the Colony.

REDUCTION OF EXPENSES IN THE COLONY.

Your Committee have adhered to the policy adopted early last year, of reducing the expenses in the Colony, as low as due regard to the public interest would admit. Some complaint was expected from the colonists, especially those removed from salaried offices. Their resistance to the several measures of economy adopted, has been no greater than was anticipated, and the beneficial results have already been felt in the increased industry of the people, and in the great saving to your Treasury, in consequence of dispensing with the services of so many officers.

AGRICULTURE, PREMIUMS, &c.

The Colony has continued gradually to improve. The amount of labor applied to the cultivation of the soil was greater the last than it had been in

any two preceding years. A surplus of provisions was, for the first time, raised in the Colony. The number of acres cleared during the last two years in the various settlements, is nearly equal to the number previously under cultivation. Several sugar plantations have been commenced, and promise a rich reward to the enterprising planter. Much attention has been paid to the cultivation of coffee trees, and the premiums, directed by your Board to be awarded for the encouragement of this branch of industry, have had a most happy effect. The premiums offered enable the poorest families to compete for them. Twenty dollars for the greatest number and best conditioned trees over one hundred, will induce many to extend their improvement with a view of obtaining the premium. This plant is found to thrive best where the ground is cultivated with crops.

The Governor remarks: "Our progress in the agricultural department, though not rapid, is steady, and I have good hopes of being able to see satisfactory reports of this important interest before the close of another year. There have been twenty-three thousand trees planted at Bexley, Bassa Cove and Edina, nearly nineteen thousand of which were planted this year. In this town [Monrovia] there have been four thousand planted this year by one person, Mr. BENEDICT, and some small lots by others."

Your Committee would recommend the continuation of premiums, and their extension to other objects, particularly to raising hedges of sour oranges or limes around the cultivated grounds and farms. Fences made with the common timber of the country are soon destroyed by insects, and have to be replaced yearly; while lime or lemon hedges, with proper attention, will in three years make a permanent and substantial fence. Every encouragement ought to be held out to secure this object, for until the crops are thus secured, stock and working animals cannot to any considerable extent be introduced. This operates as a discouragement to those who feel the importance of raising stock. Hogs, goats, sheep and cattle, might long since have been abundant in the Colony, (where they can be raised as cheaply as in any other country in the world,) could they have been permitted to run at large. It may be questionable whether premiums for agricultural products, after the year 1841, ought not to be limited to crops raised on lands around which hedges are planted.

Although the Committee are assured that the Colonists are improving in agriculture, yet it is in vain to hope for that state of independence and general comfort which is found among the poor, laboring classes in our own country, or to look for great advances in agriculture, until every family can have the benefit of raising domestic animals, and until working animals are generally used in cultivating the soil, collecting timber for erecting houses, &c.

There is something degrading and discouraging to an American in performing personally the labor which he has always seen performed by animals; and, with the utmost diligence, he cannot hope to do much more than supply his family with the necessities of life. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that the ability of the emigrant to sustain and improve himself, should be fully developed.

Animal labor is indispensable to the cultivation of sugar on an extended scale, and great inducements should be held out to engage in this branch of industry. The lands best suited to this crop are abundant; the climate most favorable, and the cane rich in saccharine matter. Several plantations have been commenced, but they cannot be prosecuted to advantage until the cleared lands in the country are enclosed, and stock and working cattle can be obtained and kept cheaply.

The sugar-mill sent out has been put into operation on the public farm, and by the next arrival we hope to receive samples of the manufactured sugar, as there were about twenty acres of cane ready for grinding.

SCHOOLS.

The Governor has encouraged the Colonists to establish primary schools in the several districts and settlements in the Colony, by paying a portion of the salaries of the teachers. The sum appropriated to each school is about one hundred dollars. He remarks: "the happy effects of this encouragement is that every child in the Colony may have the benefits of a common school education." Instruction is given in the higher branches of education in a free school, supported by the Methodist mission at Monrovia, as also in a school taught by a Mr. ANDERSON. It is also an interesting fact, that the Methodist mission has established a manual labor school on the St. Paul's, in which about eighty native youths are receiving instruction. The Governor is erecting suitable buildings on Factory island in the St. John's river, for a high school. The funds are furnished by "the Ladies African School Society of Philadelphia." These buildings are to be of brick, sufficiently extensive to accommodate a large boarding school. The adjoining lands may be cultivated by the boys, and, if desirable, this institution may thus enjoy the benefits of the manual labor system on an extended scale. If all the children of the recently arrived emigrants could be taught in boarding schools, and receive instruction in the most important departments of manual labor, the effects would be most happy in preserving them from the injurious influence of degrading associates at home. The children of the natives and of the Colonists will, in this institution, meet on grounds of equality, grow up together with kindred feelings and mutual regard, and thus be the means of uniting these two divisions of the race for their common interest.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The Governor says, in his last despatches, October 21, that "there is less sickness in the Colony than at any period for the last eighteen months. Even the white mission families have enjoyed good health during the past year." The health of the Colony will always depend much on the habits and condition of the people. Temperance, cleanliness, and regularity in living, especially in tropical climates, are indispensable to health. Exposure to the night air and mid-day sun, and the free use of fruits, ought always to be avoided by the newly arrived emigrant; but all these cautions are too often disregarded. The emigrant, on getting on shore, cannot be restrained from free indulgence in eating fruits—disregarding all admonitions. He cannot understand why the heat of a noon-day sun there should injure him more than an equal degree of heat in this country. The same of the night air: many apply too little labor on their houses; the night air is not excluded. Their manner of living is irregular. The diet of the poorer classes, being principally vegetable, is deemed by many to be unfavorable to those emigrants who have been accustomed to a daily supply of meat in this country. Whatever may be the inducing causes of the diseases that have attacked many of the emigrants, no doubt imprudence, improvidence, and irregularity, have given to these diseases much of their virulence.

But it is not to be expected that freed slaves, who have been generally well provided with comfortable clothing and nourishing food, which they have been accustomed to receive with great regularity, can be removed to a different climate, (whether north or south,) and left free to direct their own labor and adopt new habits, without suffering as much as our emigrants do in Liberia. The sufferings of the colored emigrants to Liberia have been less than the sufferings of our Pilgrim fathers in Massachusetts, or those of the first emigrants to Virginia; and we doubt not that the descendants of our emigrants will find Africa as congenial to their health as is New England.

to her present population. In no country or climate are the natives more healthy, strong, and robust, than in Africa, and in no country can an abundance of the necessaries of life be procured more cheaply than in Liberia.

WARS WITH THE NATIVES.

It has been the policy of the American Colonization Society to cultivate peace with the native tribes, and prevent, as far as possible, wars between the native kings themselves. Those kings who reside on and near the coast, have for a long time been engaged in the Slave Trade, and are, in a great degree, subject to the control and influence of the Slave Traders. The first attempt made by the American Colonization Society to establish a settlement at Monrovia, was resisted by a combination of kings, on the ground that the Colony would obstruct the Slave Trade, and the war that then ensued was induced by, and had its origin in, this trade. After the arrival of Gov. BUCHANAN in Liberia, the Slave Trade was carried on, with all its attendant horrors, by a powerful king named GATOOMBA, residing about fifty miles interior from Monrovia, who, with his confederates, had conquered and destroyed the Dey nation, whose territory adjoined the Colony. A few individuals, who escaped, sought the protection of the Governor, who gave them a home near Millsburg. Here they were attacked. Some were shockingly wounded and mangled by the bloody marauders, who sought them for slaves, while others were taken captive. The Governor sent messengers to demand the prisoners, and reparation for the outrage. His messengers were murdered, and a cannibal chief, GOTORAH, was despatched with a party of several hundred warriors, to destroy the Methodist Episcopal mission stationed at Heddington. The defence of the station, the defeat of the natives, and death of the principal and several other chiefs, have been already published, and must be considered as a remarkable interposition of Providence. The defence, defeat and destruction of the enemy, were principally accomplished by two Colonists. GATOOMBA resolved to avenge the death of his chiefs. He was able to collect an army sufficiently powerful to endanger the existence of the Colony, if not to destroy it. The Governor, with that energy for which he is distinguished, anticipated his movements, and, with about two hundred volunteer Colonists, marched to the country of the hostile chief, attacked and destroyed his town, which was favorably located, enclosed by pickets, and defended by cannon. This defeat, and the capture and destruction of their stronghold, which had often resisted the attacks of powerful native armies, alarmed the native kings, and awakened their fears for their own safety. The war finally terminated, and as the result, many powerful chiefs voluntarily entered into treaty with the Government, and sought the protection and friendship of the Colony—binding themselves to abandon the Slave Trade, to live in peace with their neighboring kings, and to submit their quarrels to the arbitration of the Governor. The happy effects of these treaties, are already felt in the peace that prevails from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas—a distance of over three hundred miles. There has been no time within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, when peace prevailed over so great an extent of the African coast. We are mainly indebted to the Governor for the preservation of the Colony, and for the happy extension of its influence. His foresight, in furnishing the Methodist mission station with arms and ammunition, was the means of saving the place and mission from destruction; and his prompt movements against the stronghold of the powerful GATOOMBA; his judicious arrangements for the attack, which he led himself, under a kind Providence, secured success, with little loss. It is gratifying to know, that the war was not provoked by the Colonists, nor do the natives complain of any hostile or unfriendly act of the Colonists or the Governor, except granting an asylum to the remnant of the Dey tribe, who sought safety in the Colony.

EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.

Your Committee have continued to urge the Governor to extinguish, by purchase, the native title to lands lying on the coast within the bounds of Liberia, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Colony north to Cape Mount. He is directed to prepare a correct map of Liberia, on which shall be laid down the shape of the coast, the various settlements in the Colony, the rivers, creeks, forests, &c. He is also directed to have the recently purchased territory explored, and laid off into sections, or counties, to be called Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, New York, &c. This arrangement will enable the Board to gratify the wishes of those friends who desire the emigrants from their own State to be located together, and thus perpetuate the name of the State from which they came, and by which they may continue to be supported.

In addition to this, there are other strong inducements for us to extend our territory. The Slave Trade can never be effectually broken up within the Colony, while the natives continue to own intermediate portions of the territory, which they permit slavers to occupy; nor can a communication by land be safely kept up between our various settlements. An additional reason for our solicitude on this subject is, that the British Government, and the agricultural and commercial companies preparing to operate in Africa under its protection, are treating with the native Kings for territory on the coast. Should they make settlements in Liberia, it would embarrass if not defeat the experiment now making there of a united representative Government. Nor is the apprehension, that our plans may be thus interfered with, groundless. British traders have already given us much trouble, by making settlements in our immediate neighborhood—claiming title under the right of purchase from some petty chief.

It was deemed important to send an agent to England, for the purpose of obtaining assurances from the British African Societies and trading companies, that they would not encroach on the territory embraced within the present limits of Liberia.

MR. GURLEY was selected by your Board for the performance of this duty. In carrying out this appointment, the Executive Committee instructed him to confine himself to collecting information in regard to the British policy in Africa; to inducing them to abstain from encroaching on the territory adjacent to our settlements; and diffusing information in regard to the true character, operation and practical results of the American Colonization Society. Before the expiration of the time which your Board allowed Mr. GURLEY for his visit, he asked the Committee to extend it. This they did not feel authorised to do.

MR. GURLEY, however, has not yet returned to this country, nor has he informed us how far he has succeeded in accomplishing the objects of his visit.

A large tract of country north of the St. Paul's has been purchased from the remnant of the Dey nation, and the protection of the Colony extended to the few survivors of this once powerful people. The Governor informs us, that negotiations were pending for other extensive purchases, and we trust that before this time the most important points have been secured. It ought to be stated that purchases made from the natives do not require their removal. Their political relations only are changed; they are required to submit to the laws of the Colony; to give up their barbarous customs of trial by sasswood, &c., and to abandon the Slave Trade—while their title is secured to their homes and their lands.

SINOU.

This settlement, planted by the Mississippi State Colonization Society, has received no new emigrants since the death of Governor FINLEY, who, it

will be recollected, was murdered by the natives when absent from the Colony, about two years ago.

The Colony was then in a most prosperous condition. The Governor had provided working animals sufficient for the wants of all the Colonists. Had he been spared to direct the industry of the people, this settlement would probably have made greater progress than any other in Liberia; but in losing the Governor, the Colonists seem to have lost, in some degree, their energy. They are now, however, gradually improving under the supervision of Gov. BUCHANAN, who has been appointed agent by the Mississippi Society; and that State, which has suffered more severely from the late financial difficulties than any other section of our country, is beginning to rise from its embarrassments, and we hope will soon be able to aid, with their wonted liberality, the Colonization enterprise.

The Mississippi and Louisiana Societies being now politically united with the American Colonization Society, we hope, with their cordial co-operation and assistance, to be able to strengthen the settlement of Sinou, by sending out an expedition from New Orleans in the spring, and in the course of the year to remove all the slaves freed by the wills of the late Capt. ROSS and Mrs. REED. The Governor has been directed to purchase a tract of country lying adjacent to Sinou, that the territory of this settlement may be enlarged.

The Committee would recommend the appointment of an agent at New Orleans, to receive and provide for emigrants, and to transact the business of the Society in that city, which ought to be the place of embarkation for emigrants from western Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and the country below. Great expense and delay would be avoided by concentrating our business for the West and South-west at this point. With the co-operation of the Rev. Mr. FINLEY, well known as an early and active friend of Colonization, and other patrons of the Society, a good agent at New Orleans would render most assential service.

CAPE PALMAS.

The operations of this Colony continue to be conducted, both in this country and Liberia, with energy and success. The Colonists, under the supervision of Gov. RUSSWURM, a colored man, are improving both in their moral and physical condition.

EMIGRANTS SENT OUT BY THE LAST EXPEDITION OF THE SALUDA.

The following is an extract from the despatches of Gov. BUCHANAN, announcing the painful intelligence of the death of a large number of those emigrants. The package to which the Governor refers as containing the physician's report of the names, and particulars of each case of mortality, has not been received:

"It distresses me to have to announce the melancholy fact, of several more deaths among the late emigrants, since my last despatch. Forty-one, in all, have died. It is impossible to find any adequate cause for this almost unparalleled mortality. The people were all provided with comfortable quarters, immediately after landing; and every possible attention was bestowed upon them during their illness. Dr. JOHNSON, with Dr. THORN and his son, as assistants, was with them continually, and much of Mr. SHERIDAN's time also was devoted to them, both by night and day; nurses too were provided for such families as needed them, and every pains were taken to procure fresh meats, vegetables, &c., for their use, which were generally prepared under the personal inspection of Dr. JOHNSON or Mr. SHERIDAN. Still, in the mysterious orderings of God's providence, numbers of them died, in spite of all the skill and care with which they were treated. We mourn their loss, and wonder at the terrible dispensation

which has so soon taken them away from us : but it is the Lord's doings, and who shall arraign his wisdom or his mercy.

" You alluded to certain reports which have been circulated in America, that these poor people were neglected in their illness, and that much of their suffering and mortality might have been prevented. The man who could be guilty of reporting such malicious falsehoods, deserves a worse punishment than I should be willing to inflict. Can it be that disappointed avarice and professional jealousy could prompt to such infamous conduct.

" I am happy to say that all the surviving emigrants appear to be entirely over the fever, and are doing well. Most of them are in their houses at Bexley, and every mail brings me good reports of their progress in clearing and planting their lands."

* * * * *

We are pained to learn that these emigrants suffered so fatally. Every care was taken to furnish them with all necessary comforts before they embarked. Mattresses and bed clothes were provided for every individual not previously furnished with those articles. A suit of woollen clothes, and a pair of thick shoes were purchased for the use of each man, when he should arrive in the Colony. Four months' provisions, consisting of mess-pork, bacon, corn-meal and flour, were sent out by them, and a well selected bill of medicine. When they arrived in Liberia, they were provided with good quarters, and attended by Dr. JOHNSON, a physician of high respectability, who has had several years' experience in the Colony, and of course is well acquainted with the diseases of the country. He had the help of two assistants ; and we have the assurance, not only of the Governor, but of other gentlemen, that every thing which medical skill, good nursing, and kindness could do, was done for them. Still, one third of them have died. This melancholy information is not more painful than unexpected, as the two companies that preceded them suffered but little, three only having died, and many were so slightly affected by the fever, as not to be confined a single day. The first two companies were located on the St. Paul's, the last at Edina. Houses had been erected for their reception at Bexley, a rich farming district, six miles up the St. John's ; but it was deemed best that they should remain at Edina until their acclimating fever should be over, this village being esteemed one of the most healthy on the coast, and affording better accommodations for them than any other. We deeply regret, however, that they had not, as we directed, gone to Bexley immediately on their arrival, as we believe that their sickness, at that station, would have been comparatively light. Mr. SHERIDAN says, in a recent communication to the Board : " Since the removal of the emigrants to Bexley, there have been only two deaths, supposed to have been occasioned by the improper indulgence of appetite. So greatly beneficial was the change felt on going thither, that they at once perceived it, and wished, if possible, to avoid the necessity of coming to the beach at all, as whoever did so was sure to feel the worse for it."

ROAD TO THE INTERIOR.

The Executive Committee have for some time been anxious to open a road from the coast to the mountain country, with a view of making a settlement, believing it will prove much more healthy than those on the seaboard, and thus render the acclimating fever harmless.

We expressed our opinions on this subject in our last report, and more information has increased our conviction of its importance.

We are happy to state, we have received assurances that this road, which had been commenced prior to the rainy season, will be prosecuted with vigor as soon as the weather will permit. We hope it will be extended to the

mountains during the present dry season, unless the native kings should object to its being opened through their country. This we do not apprehend; but, should objections be made, we believe that the influence of Governor BUCHANAN will remove them.

When the Colony was commenced, there were many reasons for settling on the coast:—limited means, the want of all facilities for transportation, and the hostile character of the native kings, all rendered it impossible to establish a Colony in the interior. But now, when the advantages of the scheme of Colonization are admitted by a large majority of the American people, we may hope that the friends of the cause will enable the Society to do something more than maintain a feeble existence. Twenty-five thousand dollars would be sufficient to complete the road, purchase a tract of country, make a settlement, and provide the means of transportation to connect it with the coast. The settlements immediately on the Chesapeake bay are so unhealthy, that the inhabitants are forced to remove in summer, or suffer from the annual fevers, which often prove fatal; while the country not far interior is healthy. Many such instances might be referred to in this country, and fully warrant the belief that a settlement in the interior of Liberia would prove to be comparatively healthy, and that emigrants there would suffer little, if any, from acclimation. Since it is probable that a settlement might be made where the emigrants would be exempt from the fearful mortality experienced by the late and some previous expeditions, it is due to the cause of humanity, and to the whole colored race—whose interests we are laboring to promote—to make the experiment immediately, while we are favored with the services of such a man as Governor BUCHANAN at the head of the Colony. The chances of success, under his wise and energetic administration, are all in our favor, and we hope the work will be prosecuted, until the benefit of planting a Colony in the mountains is fully tested. Should the advantages in respect to health be less than anticipated, the increased commercial facilities secured by a road to the camwood district, would amply repay the expense.

[REPORT CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.]

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Mr. CONVERSE's valuable sermon before this Society has been published, and contains the only notice of the last annual meeting, from a friendly source, that we have met with. The receipts of the Society for the last year amounted to about \$500; besides which, Captain GEORGE BARKER collected, for the parent Society, in this State, \$372 79. The expenses of the Society are hardly any thing. The receipts are from comparatively few towns; but they show a decidedly increasing interest in the cause; and, indeed, it must be evident to all, that, since Governor BUCHANAN went out, and affairs at the Colony began to assume a new aspect of enterprise and thrift, a great change has been going on in the public mind throughout the country—slow, but well and safely grounded—which must result in securing to the cause continually increasing support and efficiency. The minds of men are enlightened, prejudices are removed, and all the happy influences of the enterprise, present and prospective, begin to be appreciated. The officers of the Vermont Society for the current year are as follows:

President, Hon. ELLIAH PAINE.

Vice Presidents, Hon. Israel P. Dana, Hon. Joseph Howes.

Secretary, Rev. J. K. Converse.

Treasurer, Daniel Baldwin, Esq.

Auditor, Hon. Jeduthan Loomis.

Directors, Rev. J. Richards, Hon. Phineas White, D. Kellogg, Esq., James Bell, Esq., S. Chapin, Esq., A. W. Hyde, Esq., Rev. B. W. Smith, Rev. John Hough, David Pierce, Esq., H. Stevens, Esq., Rev. William Mitchell.

Mr. CONVERSE's sermon is on the history of Slavery, and the means of elevating the African race. The writer states his views briefly, in the following paragraph :

"But this trade is to be abolished, and Africa is again to come under the dominion of JESUS CHRIST; and I firmly believe that the *principle of Colonization* is to be a main instrumentality in accomplishing those ends—that God intends to enlighten her dark tribes, by settling her own civilized and christianized children all around her coast. I am, therefore, a warm friend of the American Colonization Society. I regard it with substantially the same feelings that I do the American Board. I would not dare to oppose its doings, lest I should be found fighting against God. Whether I look at its *principles*, or the *results* it has already achieved, I cannot resist the conviction that it is to be a powerful means of elevating the colored race."

No other country can hope for all the advantages from Colonization that present themselves to Africa. Never before has that happened, and in no other case is it likely to happen, which is the peculiar felicity of African Colonization. Her own sons, in distant lands, have become, to a considerable extent, civilized and Christian, and instructed in the arts of life—and these, not strangers of another and alien race, are to be Colonists. The children go back to carry blessings to the land of their fathers—the Christian negro to carry the Gospel, it may often happen, to relatives whom he will still be able to seek out and rejoice over. What lovelier sight than to see this movement successfully going on, under the auspices of two Christian nations like Great Britain and the United States.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

DR. WALSH, in his "Notices of Brazil," gives a most animated picture of the state of a Spanish slaver, detained by the vessel of war in which he returned from Brazil, in May, 1829. He says: "When we mounted her decks, we found her full of slaves; she had taken on board five hundred and sixty-two, and had been out seventeen days, during which she lost fifty-five. The slaves were all enclosed under grated hatchways between decks. The space was so low that they sat between each other's legs, and stowed so close together that there was no possibility of their lying down, or at all changing their position by night or day. As they belonged to, and were shipped on account of different individuals, they were all branded like sheep, with the owner's marks of different forms. These were impressed under their breasts, or on their arms; and, as the mate informed me with perfect indifference, "burnt with a red-hot iron."

After many other particulars, the statement of which our limits will not admit, Dr. WALSH continues: "The poor beings were all turned up together. They came swarming up like bees from the aperture of a hive, till the whole deck was crowded to suffocation from stem to stern. On looking into the places where they had been crammed, there were found some children next the sides of the ship. The little creatures seemed indifferent as to life or death, and when they were carried on deck many of them could not stand. Some water was brought; it was then that the extent of their sufferings was exposed in a fearful manner. They all rushed like maniacs towards it. No entreaties, or threats, or blows could restrain them; they shrieked and struggled and fought for a drop of the precious liquid, as if

they grew rabid at the sight of it. There is nothing which the slaves during the middle passage suffer so much from, as from want of water. It is sometimes usual to take out casks filled with sea-water as ballast, and when the slaves are received on board, to start the casks and refill them with fresh. On one occasion a ship from Bahia neglected to change the contents of the casks, and on the mid-passage, found to their horror that they were filled with nothing but salt water. All the slaves on board perished! We could judge of the extent of their sufferings from the sight we now saw. When the poor creatures were ordered down again, several of them came and pressed their heads against our knees with looks of the greatest anguish, at the prospect of returning to the horrid place of suffering below. It was not surprising that they had lost fifty-five in the space of seventeen days. Indeed, many of the survivors were seen lying about the decks in the last stage of emaciation, and in a state of filth and misery not to be looked at.

"While expressing my horror at what I saw, and exclaiming against the state of this vessel, I was informed by my friends, who had passed so long a time on the coast of Africa, and visited so many ships, that this was one of the best they had seen. The height sometimes between decks, was only eighteen inches; so that the unfortunate beings could not turn round, or even on their sides, the elevation being less than the breadth of their shoulders; and here they are usually chained to the decks by the neck and legs. After much deliberation, this wretched vessel was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

"It was dark when we separated; and the last parting sounds we heard from the unhallowed ship, were the cries and shrieks of the slaves suffering under some bodily infliction."

Contributions to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, from Dec. 20th, 1840, to Jan. 1st, 1841.

December 22d, Received of 8th Presb. ch., per N. Grier, jr. 4th of	
July collection	\$15 66
Octorora church, Rev. J. Latta	14 66
Mr. Hartshorne	5 00
December 24, Postage on letters	43
D. Moore, Tr. of the Washington County Colonization Soc., the following sums: Jesse Kenworthy \$50—collection from Cross Roads Col. Soc. \$7—Dr. Johnson, 4th instalment \$5	62 00
January 2, James Clarke, annual subscription	5 00
Paul Beck, jr., donation	60 00
Mr. Houston	2 00
F. Fleming \$1—T. Ciine 1—Cash 1	3 00
January 14, Postage on four letters	1 00
" 19, A. McIntire	100 00
" 19, Cash	50 00
" 19, Benjamin Coates	10 00
" 19, S. Davis, 2d instalment	100 00—\$424 75

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from the 25th of Dec., 1840, to the 20th of Jan., 1841.

New Hampshire—Collections by George Barker, agent at Nashua	\$97 25
Tamworth, Rev. W. L. Buffett, through Hon. F. Pierce	8 50
Massachusetts—Collections made by George Barker, agent, in the region of Haverhill \$114 12; at Salem \$72 00; West Bradford \$30 43, to constitute the Rev. Nathan Monroe, their pastor, a L. M.; Haverhill \$29 50; from D. Marsh \$10; Jno.	\$105 75

[Mass.]--Aiken \$3; West Newbury \$7 25; Amesbury \$17 00; Methuen \$2 50; Lowell \$33 00			\$317 80
Collections made by Rev. D. Clark, agent—Chickopee, sundry individuals		8 87	
Andover, Gentlemen connected with Theological Seminary		119 09	
Ladies and Gentlemen of Cambridge, \$30 of which is to constitute the Rev. Wm. Newell a L. M. of the A. C. S.		77 00	
New Bedford, D. R. Green		8 50	
Springfield, Young Ladies' Auxiliary Col. Soc.		350 00	\$881 17
Rhode Island—Providence, Thomas R. Hazard, Esq.			1000 00
Connecticut—Roger M. Sherman, Esq.			1 50
New York—Albany, A. McIntie, Esq., being his half yearly subscription		125 00	
Rochester, E. Whittlesey, Esq.		1 50	
Westfield, B. J. Seward, Esq.		6 50	
Albany, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D., being a collection in his church		155 07	287 07
Delaware—Collections made by J. B. M. Laterneau, agent—Wilmington		5 50	
W. Hicks, Treasurer of Meth. church		14 41	19 91
Virginia—Miss Susan B. Terrell, Tr. Aux. Female Col. Soc., Albemarle county		26 00	
B. Brand, Esq., Tr. State Colonization Society		76 00	
Brandon, W. B. Harrison, Esq.		25 00	
Rev. J. S. Collins, agent, (no report)		20 00	
Collections by Rev. C. Cummings, agent, from sundry individuals		211 82	
From the ladies of New Providence church \$12, in part to constitute Rev. James Morrison, their pastor, a L. M.; Woodstock, in part to constitute Rev. Silas Billings a L. M., by the ladies of his church, \$20; Leesburg, by the ladies of St. James' church, in part to constitute Rev. George Adie, their pastor, a L. M. \$20; Charlottesville, from Professor J. L. Cabott, to constitute himself a L. M. \$30; Buckingham C. H., from Mrs. Martha S. Arnistead, to constitute herself a L. M. \$30		112 00	470 82
North Carolina—John Moore, through the Hon. Mr. Graham			5 00
South Carolina—Collections at Charleston, by the Rev. Silas Howe, agent			6 50
Ohio—Abner Wesson, Tr. Liberty Col. Society, through Hon. M. Dromgoole		6 60	
Walnut Hill, Miss Harriet Overaker		50 00	
Collections by Rev. W. Wallace, agent, Concord Aux. Soc.		12 20	
Other Collections		29 00	97 80
Louisiana—John McDonough, Esq. of New Orleans, being the amount of his 10th annual instalment			100 00
Michigan—Detroit, John S. Talbott, being the amount of his annual contribution			10 00
District of Columbia—Miss J. F. English, Tr. Georgetown Female Colonization Society		42 00	
Washington, Miss Stebbens, her 2d payment on her annual subscription		5 00	47 00

Legacies.

Realized from the estate of Henry Ault, late of the city of Washington, deceased		6,024 00	
From W. B. Harrison, Esq., Executor, being the interest on the unpaid legacy of \$100 left to the A. C. S., by the late Mrs. E. P. Powell, Brandon, Virginia		24 00	
From the estate of Walter Herron, deceased, Norfolk, Virginia		200 00	
Money forwarded from Louisville, Kentucky, and robbed from the mail in March last, and returned to the A. C. S. by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio, through Mr. Minor, clerk of the Court		445 00	7,093 00
			<u>\$10,126 52</u>

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1841. [No. 4.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

TO OUR READERS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Colonization Society, at their annual meeting, January 21, 1841, adopted the following resolution :

“Resolved, That the Rev. W. McLAIN be appointed Editor of the African Repository and Colonial Journal.”

After mature deliberation, I have concluded to accept this appointment; and now, with suitable acknowledgments to the honorable Board of Directors, and with profound respect for the readers of the Repository, enter on the discharge of the important duties which it devolves upon me. It is a station to which “I am all unused.” It demands talents and acquirements of a peculiar order. It ought to be well occupied. The good that *may* be accomplished through it, is great—while imprudence or incompetency in its management may do lasting injury.

In these circumstances, I can only say, *I will do the best I can.*

The Repository has just entered on its seventeenth volume. It has been the expounder of the great principles of the American Colonization Society, and the uncompromising defender of its interests. It has been occupied in diffusing information relative to the origin, character, and condition of the colored race. It has developed the vast resources of the African Continent. It has laid open the horrors of the Slave Trade; has followed the cursed ship to her place of destination, and depicted the sufferings consequent thereon. It has plead the cause of the free colored people of our own country, and described the various plans which have been set on foot for their amelioration. It has occupied itself wholly in efforts to elevate and bless the African race in their own father land, and in all the countries where they have been carried.

During these seventeen years, the Repository has circulated in all parts of the country. Its list of subscribers has sometimes been large, and sometimes small. Multitudes have read it, from its origin to the present time, and have it regularly on file, or bound, and in their libraries.

It has thus acquired a character of its own. It needs no introduction by the present Editor; it needs no commendation now. What it *has*

been, in its spirit, principles, and *purppses*, such it will continue to be. Its friends will still meet in it their old friend, and if the shape of his hat or the cut of his coat is somewhat altered, or even the style of his dress considerably changed—and should the force of his intellectual powers be less, and the interest of his communications any thing deficient—they will recognize in him the same *heart*, and see him enshrined in the same identity of character.

As such, it is hereby commended to the kind treatment and continued friendship of its old patrons, and the hope expressed that it may make many new friends, and commend itself to every man's conscience, as the champion of truth and righteousness, and the spread of liberal principles over the whole earth.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers, that the African Repository has now become the property of the American Colonization Society. It is now under the control, and devoted to the interests, of the friends and managers of this great scheme of benevolence. Many of our readers have been under a mistake in regard to the ownership of the Repository during its past existence; and we allude to the subject here, for the purpose of making some explanatory statements. During the last two years, many of the subscribers have been called upon to pay back dues to a considerable amount. They felt grieved at this, because they supposed the Repository was under the control of the Society, and its profits devoted to the cause of Colonization, and as they had annually contributed something to the Society, they supposed the Repository was sent to them on that account, as they had never been called upon to pay for it. The truth, however, was, that the Repository was owned by Mr. DUNN, now deceased, to the close of the year 1839. (The amount due previous to that time is now the only dependence of his orphan children.) Then, to save it from extinction, Judge WILKESON purchased it. During the year 1840, a fair experiment was made, and it has been found that, if it is well conducted, the subscription list properly attended to, and suitable efforts made to procure new subscribers, it can be sent gratuitously to all Auxiliary Societies, and to all life-members, of the American Colonization Society, to all clergymen who make an annual collection for the American Colonization Society, to all life-subscribers of \$10 and upwards, and to all persons who obtain five or more cash subscribers—and still be made to yield a handsome profit to the Society.

Under these considerations, the Board of Directors, regarding it as an indispensable auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, at their last meeting, January 21, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the African Repository and Colonial Journal is of great importance as a medium of communication between the American Colonization Society and the Public, and therefore ought to be owned and controlled by it, and that the Executive Committee purchase it—this purchase to be considered as taking effect from January 1, 1841."

We regard this action of the Board as exceedingly auspicious to the interests of Colonization. Every friend of the cause will now

feel that ~~he~~ has a real, substantial interest in the success of the Repository. If he receives it gratuitously, he will render a fair equivalent in services to the general cause. If he takes it as a paying subscriber, he will feel that, whenever his subscription is due, it is wanted to carry out the plans of the Society, and that, if he withholds it, so much will be abstracted from the funds absolutely indispensable to the progress and triumph of that scheme of benevolence to which he is devotedly attached.

Let it not, however, be forgotten, that every thing depends on the faithfulness and energy of the real friends of Colonization. The Board of Directors believed that the Repository might be made a source of profit to the Society; but they were aware that, in order to this, the subscribers must resolve to support the paper, by punctually paying their own dues, and by well-timed efforts to increase its circulation—while they deprecated a result adverse to the interests pecuniary of the Society. And we hesitate not to say, that every contributor to the funds of the American Colonization Society would demur against any appropriation from said funds, to pay the necessary expenses of printing and circulating the only publication devoted to its interests.

In these circumstances, we lay the cause before a generous public. Reader, "Thou art the man!" Thy countenance and support is greatly needed. We appeal to thee for aid, in making known to the American people the present attitude, the pressing wants, and the brightening prospects of African Colonization! "Knowledge is power." We cannot rely with certainty of success on the liberality of the great majority of our citizens, unless they are kept constantly advised of the trials and the accomplishments, the claims and the encouragements, which this cause presents.

THE LAST EXPEDITION.

SINCE the Annual Report was in type, Mr. KNIGHT, an assistant in the office, who had been charged with the laborious duty of collecting the emigrants for the expedition just sailed, has returned, and made an interesting report of his tour to Dandridge and Knoxville, Tennessee.

The emigrants—ten in number, father, mother, and eight children, left free, as before stated, by the will of HUGH MARTIN, on condition of their emigrating to Liberia—endured this long journey, in the most inclement season of the year, with great cheerfulness. The parents and oldest children can read, and promise to make industrious and useful citizens.

The company from Culpeper county, Virginia, consisted of twenty-seven, twenty-four of whom were left by the will of the late THOS. HALL, to be sent to Liberia; one free man and one free woman, connected by marriage with this company, emigrated with them. One slave, FRANK WRIGHT, belonging to Major LIGHTFOOT, was also freed, and accompanied his wife and five children, freed by will of Mr. HALL. This man had been for twenty years his master's superintendent, was very intelligent, and seemed to appreciate both the hardships and the blessings that Liberia presents. He remarked, that "freedom could not increase his own personal comforts; but the good of his children required any sacrifice, that he might be with them and take care of them, in a country where they could enjoy equal rights."

We have never sent out a company of emigrants more promising than the present. Their accommodations were excellent, having abundance of room

in the lower cabin of the brig "R. Groning," of two hundred tons, which sailed on the 3d instant.

Our thanks are due to the benevolent citizens of Norfolk, for the very liberal donations they made to our agent, Mr. KNIGHT, in clothing, shoes, and other articles for the use of these emigrants; and the thanks of the Society are due to Mr. KNIGHT, for the diligence and economy with which his duties have been performed.

For the African Repository.

THE CRISIS.

MR. EDITOR,—A more benevolent and important enterprise than the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, has not been undertaken during the last age. Its disasters and difficulties have been great, for often the whole scheme seemed to be near to complete discomfiture. But, hitherto, Providence has interposed in a wonderful manner for its extrication from difficulties and dangers, and not only for its preservation, but prosperity and increase. It would be scarcely possible to find, in the history of Colonization, a parallel case, where a Colony had been planted in a foreign, distant, and barbarous country, by a private Society, and supported for twenty years, without any pecuniary aid from any Government. The philanthropic English gentlemen who first established the Colony of Sierra Leone were, it is true, a private company, although composed of men of great wealth as well as influence; but, in a very few years, the burden was found too onerous, and they petitioned the English Government to take it off their hands; since which transfer, the Colony has cost the British Government a sum too great to be sustained by any limited number of private individuals. It would have been a far easier course, for the Government to have supplied the necessary funds, and to have assumed the general jurisdiction, and to have left the management of the affairs of the Colony to the philanthropic men who formed the enterprise. The Government of that country has too many important concerns to take care of, to manage with wisdom the concerns of an infant Colony, on a barbarous coast, in another Continent. The British themselves being judges, the Colony of Liberia has been governed with far more wisdom and economy than that of Sierra Leone. But this is far too momentous a concern to be left in the hands of a private company, and that a feeble one, as to resources. It is wonderful that they have been able to sustain it thus far. The most enlightened and influential friends of the Colonization Society foresaw that, to prosecute this enterprise effectually, the aid of Government would become absolutely necessary, and the managers of the Society began, at an early period of their existence, to memorialize Congress on the subject, and their memorials were repeated and urged on that body, as long as a ray of hope of a favorable result remained. At one time, it seemed as if the Society was actually defunct, its affairs were in so ruinous a condition, and not, as I suppose, from any peculiar mismanagement, but from the obvious fact that the expenses were far too great for the uncertain resources of a private, voluntary association, and also from the impossibility of keeping up frequent and uninterrupted intercourse with the Colony. The Board at Washington could not know what expenses were necessarily incurred at Liberia, until the bills of their agents were sent home for payment. Under these inauspicious circumstances, the friends of Colonization in Maryland—always among the foremost and most zealous in the cause—despairing of success under the old regimen, withdrew from the American Colonization Society, and formed a new Society, under the patronage of, and in

connexion with, the State of Maryland. Other Societies have attempted to imitate the example, but we have not heard that the Legislature of any other State has come forward to give effectual aid; and there is no important reason for establishing State Colonies, but to secure the co-operation of the State. If this be not granted, all such separate Colonies, under their own peculiar organizations and laws, must be injurious to the general interests of African Colonization. At present, all the settlements from this country, on the coast of Africa, are under one Colonial Governor, except the Colony of New Maryland, at Cape Palmas, and a more discreet and energetic Governor we believe could not any where be found. Every thing, we learn, is prosperous in the affairs of Liberia, and improvements are in rapid progress. Peace exists with all the surrounding tribes, and the Colonists have conducted themselves with such admirable spirit in times of danger, that they have become a terror to the wicked, all around, far and near. What, then, is the difficulty? How can it be said that a crisis in the affairs of the Society has arrived? The whole matter can be explained in a few words. The Society cannot proceed much longer without the aid of Government. Either the General Government must come forward, and take the general superintendence and jurisdiction of the Colony, or the States must step forward, in imitation of the State of Maryland. Whatever is done, however, should be done in concert. We have had division enough in our councils and operations already. Now we are united, let us remain so. But the truth is, the Society must receive more effectual aid than has yet been afforded; and, unless it be afforded by the States or United States, this glorious enterprise, so auspiciously commenced, and so Providentially preserved and prospered, must be relinquished. Not that the good which has already been effected will be nullified; we believe that the little Colony of Liberia will prosper, if we should never send them another emigrant or another dollar. But the grand object of the projectors and friends of the American Colonization Society would be defeated.

There is another aspect of this subject which demands the immediate and solemn attention of our *legislators* in Congress and elsewhere. The British are now engaged in maturing a plan to take possession, not only of all the western coast, but also of the interior of the African Continent. Their object is grand and difficult, but it is practicable. They aim at the destruction of the nefarious Slave Trade, which all their exertions, with their mighty navy, and by diplomacy, have been unable even to lessen. They aim also at finding new markets for their manufactures; and last, *not least*, they contemplate a system by which they shall, in time, be rendered independent of the United States for the raw material of their most extensive manufacture. This they no doubt have a right to accomplish, if they can; but, in the mean time, what will become of our Colonies in Liberia? *They will inevitably fall into the hands of the British.* Not that the British will seize them by force; but these feeble Colonies, neglected by their own Government, will find it to be necessary to throw themselves under the protection of the British Government, or the British will so wage war as to make it the interest of these Colonies to be in connexion with them. And at present they are an anomaly on the globe; they are not Colonies of the United States, neither are they an independent nation. Their vessels, met with at sea, would, by the law of nations, be liable to be treated as pirates. Thirty years ago, the great and wise State of Virginia deliberated, in candor, with solemn earnestness, about procuring a territory on the coast of Africa, and commissioned the great JEFFERSON to procure it for them; but they were unable to accomplish the desired object. *Now*, the territory is in possession, bought and paid for with money, and doubly paid for by the

blood of the emigrants, shed in its defence. And Americans are about to let this important acquisition slip out of their hands! If the apprehended event should take place, in vain will they hereafter regret their supineness. Never again will any of the States have the opportunity of securing a territory for their colored population. Posterity will view this part of our history with astonishment and indignation; for the time will come—*let my warning be noted*—when the possession of such a territory as Liberia will be felt by all to be of exceeding great importance. I feel this to be a subject of immense importance to our country. Where are now the old, faithful advocates and friends of African Colonization—our CLAYS, our MERCERS, our JONES', &c.? Is the danger of losing our Colonies real, or do I dream? I wish, indeed, it were but a dream; but I foresee that, unless our Governments act promptly, all will be lost.

A. A.

COLONIZATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society was held in the Senate chamber, at Annapolis, on Thursday evening, January 28th. A crowded assembly of ladies and gentlemen, including many of the members of both houses of the Legislature, manifested great interest both in the proceedings and in the cause.

The address of J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., President of the Society, gave a full exposition of the affairs of the Colony at Cape Palmas, its history from the first, and gradual yet sure advancement. He dwelt upon the particular circumstances which gave occasion to its separate existence, and upon the important and characteristic principles upon which its constitution was based. It is under the government of colored men, and society is there growing up under circumstances which operate to accustom that race to a self-government as rational and enlightened as that which civilization recognizes, in its best forms. The Colonists have a charter, framed after the model of our institutions; they possess a code of laws, especially drawn up for them, remarkable for simplicity of diction, and for freedom from the verbiage and circumlocution which time and usage have entailed upon legal formulas in older countries; and, in the exercise of the rights and duties pertaining to their free condition, they have thus far displayed a degree of discretion, a regard for justice, and, at the same time, an energy and firmness which, ensuring present prosperity, are auspicious tokens of future success and stability, such as have not usually characterized the early days of Colonial settlements.

Mr. LATROBE adverted to one fact, which is worthy of particular note. It is that the territory belonging to the Colony was purchased of the natives without the use of ardent spirits—a thing unprecedented on that coast, where all treaties or bargains with the chiefs, since their intercourse with white men began, have been prefaced by libations of rum.

Corresponding with this beginning, it was established as a fundamental principle of the new Colony, that ardent spirits should not be admitted within its borders. This ordinance is now so thoroughly interwoven with the feelings, habits, and associations of the Colonists, that there is no part of their institutions for which they have a more affectionate regard. The speaker referred to the position of Cape Palmas as one of great geographical importance. It occupies the extreme projection of the western coast of Africa, and is the point which vessels usually make for in sailing towards the Gulf of Guinea, and those lower portions of the African Conti-

nent with which Europeans carry on trade. In a commercial respect, Cape Palmas stands in a more commanding position, perhaps, than any other point on the western coast. It was selected by the practised eye of Doctor HALL, who has been long engaged in the African trade, and who led the first band of settlers to their new home, under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society. The services of this gentleman, his zeal, fortitude; and perseverance, in founding the settlement, and in governing the little community during the first few years of their residence at Cape Palmas; were alluded to with warm tributes of sincere acknowledgment. It will be gratifying to the friends of Colonization in Maryland, to know that Dr. HALL is now the Home Agent of the Society—having retired from other more lucrative business, to devote himself to a cause in which his sympathies have been long and deeply enlisted.

The address of Mr. LATROBE was listened to throughout with profound attention. To many of his auditors his statements of facts were new and surprising, and upon all it was apparent that a deep impression was made.

Other speeches followed from several gentlemen, among whom were Mr. GANTT, of Anne Arundel, Mr. JONES, of Somerset, both of the House of Delegates, and Judge CHAMBERS, of the Court of Appeals. The addresses of these gentlemen were brief, yet spirited and earnest. The sound and eloquent remarks of Judge CHAMBERS closed the speaking of the evening.

The most important resolution adopted by the meeting, was one to hold a State convention of the friends of Colonization, in the city of Baltimore, during the coming spring.—*Baltimore American*.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE A. C. S.

[CONCLUDED.]

DISASTERS ATTENDING THE LAST ATTEMPTED EXPEDITION OF THE SALUDA.

All the material facts and circumstances relating to this subject, are embraced in a letter from the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, (published in the Repository of Oct. 1, 1840.)

After the discharge of the Saluda, she continued to make so much water, that the labor of two men was necessary to keep her free. Thus situated, she was offered for sale at auction—\$1,500 only was bid. She was finally disposed of, at private sale, for \$2,000.

The Committee would recommend the purchase of another vessel of about three hundred tons, double-decked, new, and a good sailer. The business of the Society cannot be carried on with economy, regularity, and certainty, by chartering, until the American trade on the coast of Africa is much increased.

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

The Executive Committee has been preparing to send another expedition to Liberia. A good brig of two hundred tons has been chartered, and is engaged to sail on the 1st of February, from Norfolk, Virginia, where the emigrants are to embark.

There are now on their way, from Dandridge, Tennessee, to the place of embarkation, ten emigrants, who were emancipated by the will of the late Mr. HUGH MARTIN, on condition of their removing to Liberia. The sum of \$500 was left applicable to their removal, much of which will necessarily be expended in getting them to Norfolk—the distance being about seven hundred miles.

*Adverse winds delayed her till the 3d.

Twenty-seven emigrants are on their way from Culpeper Court-house, Virginia, left by the will of the late THOS. HALL, Esq., who made partial provision for their removal.

There are also four children to go from Fredericksburg, Virginia, sent by Mrs. BLACKFORD, a devoted friend of Colonization. We understand that these children were left to her as a legacy. Instead, however, of availing herself of their services, as slaves, she regards solely their own welfare, and sends them to Liberia to be educated, where no caste or color, no sense of inferiority, operates to depress the mind; but every motive exists to arouse its energies, and exercise its noblest faculties. Mrs. BLACKFORD has set an example worthy of all imitation.

Bishop MEADE, of Virginia, is also expected to send one emigrant—a man of good character, and well provided for.*

With this expedition are to sail four missionaries, viz. Rev. J. P. ALWARD and wife, and Rev. O. K. CANFIELD and wife; also, CELIA VANTINE, a colored girl, who goes out as a teacher, and Mr. ABRAHAM MILLER, a native of Africa, who has been some time in this country.

The abovementioned missionaries are sent by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. They are to remain at Cape Palmas until they become acclimated, but their final destination is Settra Kroo, about half way between Cape Palmas and Bassa Cove. Messrs. ALWARD and CANFIELD explored that part of the country, and selected the field of their missionary labors more than a year ago. They penetrated several miles into the interior, and found a dense population, who were hospitable and industrious, and expressed an earnest desire for the establishment of schools and missions among them.

It ought, perhaps, to be noticed, that these missionaries will have no danger to apprehend from locating themselves far from any settlement of the Colony, as the Kroos neither own slaves nor engage in the Slave Trade.

We rejoice that another point on that dark coast is to be illuminated with the light of civilization and Christianity. We trust that these missionary stations will continue to multiply, and that the influence of the Gospel will soon be felt over the whole extent of Liberia.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE CHOCTAW NATION.

It is our duty to call your attention to an interesting class of emigrants, for whose removal immediate provision must be made. The facts relative to their condition are set forth in the following extract of a letter from Rev. C. KINGSBURY, dated

" CHOCTAW NATION, NEAR FORT TOWSON, }
November 17th, 1840. }

"By a law of the Choctaw Nation, passed at the late session of their Legislature, all free people of color, or rather all those born of Choctaw mothers, are required to leave the Nation by the 1st of March next, under the penalty of being sold as slaves for life, the proceeds being placed in the treasury of the Nation. There is a very large number of this class of persons, among them several who wish to go to Liberia. Their attention, in this trying exigency, has been turned there, as presenting the only safe asylum for the oppressed of their race."

The facts here stated, present a most powerful appeal to the friends of Colonization in behalf of the unfortunate class of human beings thus doomed to exile or slavery by an *ex post facto* law of the Choctaw Nation. We cannot doubt that this appeal will be promptly responded to by those who

* He did not go. We have not yet learned the reason.

know how to feel for the oppressed, and who have so often expressed their estimate of the blessings of civil liberty and social enjoyment, by extending these blessings to the destitute.

Twenty-five hundred dollars, at least, will be required to remove these people, and provide for their settlement in Liberia. They must not be sent out destitute, but must be provided with suitable clothing, and other things necessary to the preservation of health. They must also be furnished with such agricultural implements and household furniture as are indispensable to sustaining themselves comfortably, by cultivating the soil.

As we have no funds on hand to apply to this object, we must rely wholly on the prompt liberality of our patrons to provide the means of removing these emigrants before the first of March.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, your Committee would congratulate the patrons of the Society on its cheering prospects, both in this country and in the Colony. Prejudices against Colonization are subsiding in every part of our country, and confidence is increasing. We cannot doubt that, by patience and perseverance, and by rigid economy, the great objects of the founders of the Society will ultimately be secured, a desirable home be provided for the free colored people of our own country, where the strongest inducements will be presented for their elevation and improvement, and incalculable good result to Africa.

No difficulties have occurred, either in this country or the Colony, which ought to discourage the friends of the Society, but, on the contrary, there is much to cheer us on to more vigorous efforts.

The difficulties heretofore experienced in obtaining correct reports of the disbursements and expenses in the Colony, no longer exist. Correct and full returns of the disposition made of all goods, provisions, and moneys, sent out, are duly made, in a correct, business-like style.

The Governor has been directed to furnish the Committee with the census of the various settlements of the Colony, number of improved acres, with the crops raised, &c. This census had not been completed at the time of writing his last despatches, but enough is known to satisfy us that we have over-estimated the number of inhabitants. The causes which have induced removals from the Colony to British settlements, have ceased to exist, and, we trust, will never again recur. We may rationally hope, that every year will, with the blessing of Providence, furnish increasing evidence of the wisdom and benevolence of the Colonization enterprise.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. WILKESON,
W. W. SEATON,
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
HUDSON M. GARLAND,
RICHARD S. COXE,
HARVEY LINDSLY,

} *Executive Com-
mittee A. C. S.*

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the A. C. S.

The Annual Report having been read, was accepted, and referred to the Board of Directors for consideration.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year: whereupon,

Hon. HENRY CLAY was unanimously elected *President*.

The following gentlemen were elected *Vice Presidents*, viz.

1. John C. Herbert, of Maryland,
2. General John H. Cocke, of Virginia,

3. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts,
4. Charles F. Mercer, of Florida,
5. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Connecticut,
6. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut,
7. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New York,
8. Louis McLane, of Baltimore,
9. General A. Macomb, of Washington,
10. Moses Allen, of New York,
11. General W. Jones, of Washington,
12. Francis S. Key, of Washington,
13. Samuel H. Smith, of Washington,
14. Joseph Gales, jr., of Washington,
15. Right Rev. William Meade, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia,
16. Alexander Porter, of Louisiana,
17. John McDonogh, of Louisiana,
18. S. L. Southard, of New Jersey,
19. George Washington Lafayette, of France,
20. Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church,
21. William Maxwell, of Virginia,
22. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio,
23. Walter Lowrie, of New York,
24. Jacob Burnett, of Ohio,
25. Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire,
26. Dr. Stephen Duncan, of Mississippi,
27. William C. Rives, of Virginia,
28. Nicholas Brown, of Rhode Island,
29. Rev. James Laurie, D. D., of Washington,
30. Rev. William Hawley, of Washington,
31. Rev. William Winans, of Mississippi,
32. James Boorman, of New York City,
33. Henry A. Foster, of New York,
34. Doctor John Ker, of Mississippi,
35. Robert Campbell, of Georgia,
36. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey,
37. Alexander Reed, of Pennsylvania,
38. James Garland, of Virginia,
39. Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, Ohio,
40. Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, of Boston,
41. Right Honorable Lord Bexley, of London,
42. William Short, of Philadelphia,
43. Elijah Paine, of Vermont,
44. Willard Hall, of Delaware,
45. Right Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee,
46. Gerald Ralston, of London,
47. Courtland Van Rensselaer, of New Jersey,
48. James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia,
49. Doctor Hodgskin, of London,
50. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, Massachusetts,
51. Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, Rhode Island,
52. Doctor Thomas Massie, of Tye River Mills, Virginia,
53. General Alexander Brown, of Virginia.

The Society then adjourned to meet on the 3d Tuesday of January, 1843.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Colonization Society was then organized. Members present :

Honorable JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky,
 Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D., of Pennsylvania,
 S. COLWELL, Esq., of Pennsylvania,
 Rev. J. B. PINNEY, of Pennsylvania,
 Rev. THOMAS E. BOND, D. D., of New York,
 A. G. PHELPS, Esq., of New York,
 Rev. L. BACON, of Connecticut,
 Honorable J. GARLAND, of Virginia,
 W. W. SEATON, Esq.,
 Honorable H. L. ELLSWORTH, } *of the Executive Committee,*
 Doctor H. LINDSLY,
 Honorable S. WILKESON, *President of the Board.*

Resolved, That the Honorable J. W. ALLEN, of Ohio, be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable THOMAS CORWIN, resigned.

The Report of the Executive Committee was taken up and considered, and that part of it relating to the retail trade in the Colony was referred to Messrs. Bacon, Bond, and Colwell.

That part relating to an agency at New Orleans was referred to Messrs. Allen, Phelps, and Ellsworth.

That part relating to the general state of the Colony was referred to Messrs. Bethune, Ellsworth, and Underwood.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. ALLEN, read, considered, and adopted :

Resolved, That the African Repository and Colonial Journal, is of great importance, as a medium of communication, between the Society and the Public, and therefore ought to be owned and controlled by it ; and that the Executive Committee purchase the same.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. JAS. GARLAND, and the Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE, D. D., be requested to deliver addresses on the subject of Colonization, in the Unitarian church, on the evening of the 21st instant, and that the Public be respectfully invited to attend.

The Board then adjourned to 9 o'clock, Thursday, the 21st.

Thursday, 21st inst.—The Board met, agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. ALLEN, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Report relating to the agency at New Orleans, made the following report, which was adopted :

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the establishment of an agency at New Orleans, reported :

That, in view of the general operations of the American Colonization Society, with which both the Mississippi and Louisiana State Societies are now politically united, the Committee esteems the proposed agency of the first importance. The Western and Southwestern States have contributed largely to the treasury of the Society, and many emigrants have been sent from them ; and it is believed the amount of contributions and the number of emigrants will be greatly increased, by enabling the friends of our cause economically to apply the fruits of their liberality by an easy, speedy, and cheap transportation of the emigrants to the place of embarkation.

While the cost of removing them from Mississippi to Norfolk, or any other atlantic seaport, is much more than that incurred between Norfolk and

Africa, and the length of time consumed greater, the expense from Mississippi to New Orleans would be relatively nothing. The time occupied in bringing them to the Atlantic is necessarily so great, and the journey subject to so many contingencies, that, in order that the emigrants may with certainty reach the port in season for the sailing of the vessel, they must start so early that if they be prospered on their way they arrive a considerable time before the vessel can be prepared for her return voyage; or, if by accident they be retarded, the vessel must be retarded, or sail with perhaps but half her complement of passengers.

From even the upper States on the Mississippi and Ohio, the emigrants can be taken to New Orleans in six or eight days, and such is now the rapidity with which information can be carried up, as well as down, those rivers, that ample time would elapse, after the arrival of the vessel from Africa, to give the necessary notice to the emigrants, wherever they might be, of the time of her next departure.

To carry out the suggestion, a vessel must be purchased by the Society, to run as a regular packet between New Orleans and the coast of Africa. Experience has shown that the expense of doing this is much less than that incurred in chartering vessels for particular voyages, the amount of which, for a few trips, would be equivalent to the cost of a suitable vessel that would last for years. It is important, too, because the Society can control her, as may be expedient, anticipating or delaying the time of sailing from the country, which, if the vessel were chartered, could not be done but at serious loss.

The day is not remote, it is hoped, when the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and Africa will be so great, as to supersede the necessity for the Society to either own or charter vessels.

The cost of a suitable vessel is estimated at about \$10,000, and the Committee express the belief that the friends of the Society in the United States at the South, will furnish the greater part of it, as she is to be more especially for their convenience.

It will require no argument for the Committee to show, that, if Colonization continues to be prosecuted, an agency at New Orleans will be indispensable.

Mr. BETHUNE, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred that part of the Report relating to the general state of the Colony, presented the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on the general state of the Colony, beg leave respectfully to report:

That it gives them great pleasure to learn, that there is an increasing attention to agriculture within the Colony, especially in the cultivation of coffee-trees and the sugar-cane. As the premiums ordered by the Board the last year, for the encouragement of this branch of industry, seemed to have had a happy effect, your Committee recommend that the Executive Committee be authorized to continue such encouragement, and increase it at their discretion. It appears to your Committee very desirable that domestic animals and beasts of burden should be introduced and propagated within the Colony, and they agree with the Report in believing that we cannot expect the Colonists generally to succeed in their farming operations, or to enjoy the comforts of high civilization, until they have the advantage of live-stock. They therefore suggest that the Executive Committee should request the Governor to prosecute such measures for advancing this important interest as in their wisdom may seem best. It is to the advancement of agriculture that we must look, under Providence, for the prosperity and comfort of the Colony.

Your Committee are happy to learn that a road from the coast to the mountain country has been commenced, and hope that the work will be carried on with the utmost vigor. The expense, (viz. the purchase of territory, the making of the road, and the establishment of a settlement,) as estimated by the Executive Committee, (\$25,000.) may be great; but, were it much greater, the advantages resulting from such a road would be cheaply purchased, and we are persuaded that the friends of Colonization will cheerfully supply the requisite means, when they consider the importance of the work.

In the first place, the greater healthfulness of the higher lands encourages us to hope that our emigrants may be spared from many of the dangers that now exist on the coast. An interior settlement will withdraw its inhabitants from temptations adverse to regular industry, and induce greater attention to agriculture. The immense forests of camwood found upon the mountains, especially if beasts of burden and draught be introduced into the Colony, would soon and amply pay the cost; and what is very important, the influence which such a work would have in convincing the natives of the benefits of civilization by such a practical example, and the increased readiness by which missionary zeal could reach them, must be apparent to every one who considers the subject.

Your Committee would suggest that the Executive Committee be directed to acquire by purchase, as soon as practicable, the whole territory yet remaining in the ownership of the natives, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas—the reasons for such a measure stated in the Report being clear and urgent.

Your Committee have great pleasure in observing the enlightened zeal with which the Governor, Mr. BUCHANAN, has devoted himself to the encouragement of Colonial industry.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. BETHUNE, *Chair'n.*

Mr. BACON, Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the subjects of trade, currency, and imposts in the Colony, made a long and able report, embracing a consideration of the powers and duties of the Board of Directors, and the rights secured to the Colonists by the Constitution which they have adopted; touching also on some recent difficulties in the Colony, which had grown out of the conflicting opinions of the Colonists in relation to the extent of the legislative power secured to the Colonial Council, and referring to the relative powers of the Board, of the Legislative Council, and the Governor.

The Report presents the administration of Gov. BUCHANAN in terms of high approbation, as having been eminently wise and energetic, tending greatly to strengthen the hopes of the Colony, and to secure the confidence of the friends of Colonization.

The Report was adopted, with the following resolutions accompanying it:

Resolved, That provision should be made by law, *first*, that importations by the missions, and by the Colonization Society, enjoy hereafter no exemption from duties; and, *secondly*, that duties be paid, or security be given, for the payment thereof, before the goods are delivered to the importer.

Resolved, That no person other than a citizen of Liberia shall carry on trade in the Colony; *provided*, that nothing in this resolution shall be construed to prevent missionaries, residing in the Colony by permission, from making any arrangement with any merchant or citizen of the Colony, by which the missionary may draw upon such merchant for money or goods, in favor only of himself, or of persons who have rendered services to the missionaries, or furnished them with articles for their consumption, and provided that such draft is in no way issued or circulated as currency. *Provided*,

further, that this resolution shall not be so construed as to prohibit the superintendent of any missionary society from distributing among the preachers or physicians connected with his mission, in payment of their services, any goods or provisions sent him by said society.

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper to suppress, by law, the issue of individual or company tickets, or bills, to be circulated as a currency in the Colony of Liberia.

Resolved, That the power to provide a currency for the Colony of Liberia, belongs properly and exclusively to this Board, and that this Board will, from time to time, provide a paper currency for the Colony, at all times redeemable in specie in Liberia, and that no other paper currency should at any time be tolerated. Adjourned to 9 o'clock, Friday morning, 22d inst.

Friday, 22d inst.—The Board met, according to adjournment. Hon. S. MASON, of Ohio, appeared and took his seat. The Board then passed the acts necessary to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

The Rev. WM. McLAIN was appointed Editor of the African Repository and Colonial Journal.

The Board proceeded to the election of officers. S. WILKESON was appointed as a member of the Executive Committee, under the style and title of President of the Board of Directors, and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Messrs. W. W. SEATON, M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, H. L. ELLSWORTH, HUDSON M. GARLAND, RICHARD S. COX, and Dr. H. LINDSEY, were appointed the remaining members.

Rev. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, D.D., was appointed Corresponding Secretary. P. THOMPSON, Esq., was re-elected Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors, having considered the Executive Committee's report of their proceedings for the past year, which has been examined with care, present their congratulations to the Society and its patrons, on the general prosperity of the Colony, and the increasing interest manifested in the United States in its behalf. There is but one cause of pain manifesting itself in the operations of the Society during the last year, and that is the uncommon mortality which has prevailed among the last emigrants. This event, so unexpected and unusual, compared with preceding emigrations, is one of those unaccountable dispensations which, however we may lament, cannot defeat the great objects of the Society, and should only stimulate the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee to select a more healthy site in the interior, at which emigrants may pass through the acclimating fever.

Among other interesting matters contained in the report of the Executive Committee, it will be found,

First, the receipts of the Society have amounted, during the last year, to \$62,526 91, being \$11,074 33 more than was received during any one preceding year, thus furnishing conclusive proof of the increasing interest felt by a benevolent community in the objects and operations of the Society.

Second, old creditors have received \$8,757 42 of their debts, leaving the balance due \$16,500, which it is hoped the means of the Society will be able to discharge in the course of the year.

Third, all new engagements have been punctually met.

Fourth, regulations heretofore adopted, to secure economy and accountability in all the departments and operations of the Society, continue to have the most beneficial effect.

Fifth, the premiums provided and distributed for agricultural labor have had the most beneficial influence upon the Colonists, exciting among them a spirit of emulation and greater industry.

Sixth, a gradual increase in the quantity of cultivated land, the improvements in the houses, and other things calculated to cheapen the means of subsistence, to diminish diseases resulting from exposure, and to render life more comfortable in every respect, are indubitable manifestations of the progress of the Colony.

Seventh, the plan of pushing a public highway into the interior, so as to reach the mountains, has not been abandoned, but will be prosecuted with increased energy, with a view to the location of settlements in more healthy sites, and facilitating commerce with the native tribes.

Eighth, the Government of the United States continues to extend its power and protection to the Colony, through its operations to suppress the Slave Trade.

Ninth, the port of Monrovia annually increases in importance, as a point at which vessels touch to procure supplies.

Tenth, the Executive Committee has discharged its various duties in a manner satisfactory to the Board, and the thanks of the Board are tendered to the members of the Executive Committee.

The present condition of the affairs of the Society, as collected from the Report of the Executive Committee, and other sources of information, furnishes the strongest ground of hope and confidence in the ultimate accomplishment of all that the founders of the Society intended, to-wit. to secure an asylum for the negroes of America, and to extend civilization and Christianity to those of Africa. Under this glorious prospect, the Board again throws the cause of the Society upon the benevolent efforts of the philanthropist and Christian.

(Signed,) S. WILKESON, JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD, G. W. BETHUNE, J. COLWELL, J. B. PINNEY, THOS. E. BOND, ANSON G. PHELPS, L. BACON, J. GARLAND, S. MASON, JOHN W. ALLEN.

The Board, after a protracted and laborious session, during which the various important interests of the Society, both in this country and Africa, were examined, adjourned at 10 o'clock, on Friday evening.

✂ We beg the attention of our readers, in the South and South-west, to the notice that an expedition will sail from New Orleans in April or May next. We hope all our exchange papers will insert this notice.

Let the emigrants on all the tributaries of the Mississippi be ready at that time; and, let the patrons of the Society remember, that the expedition just sailed, has drained our treasury. Our funds, then, must be increased, and that immediately. Let all our agents redouble their diligence, as we are doing in this office, to raise money. It will require every possible exertion to provide the means to send off the contemplated expedition.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AND EXPENDITURES, FROM JANUARY 21, 1840, TO JAN. 19, 1841.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

[Feb. 15, 1841.]

Cash on hand, January 21, 1840, per last Report,	\$4,041 29	Paid Old Debts,	\$8,757 42
Receipts from Donations, Collections, Subscriptions, and Legacies,	45,508 26	Paid Arrears of Salaries for 1839,	-
Receipts from Henry Sheldon, Esq., for High School in Liberia,	1,500 00	Paid for Merchandise and Provisions sent to the Colony,	-
Receipts for Passage and Freight, per ship Saluda, to and from Africa,	3,682 61	Paid for Supplies for Emigrants, Stores for Ship, Wages of Officers and Seamen, and other Incidental Expenses,	-
Receipts from Colonial Store—Cash and Draft,	\$1,088 16	Transmitted for Liberia High-School,	-
do. Net sales of Cam-wood and Palm-oil,	4,481 96	Paid Salaries at Home,	-
Receipts for Sales of Tobacco,	736 75	Paid Compensation of Agents, Travelling Expenses, &c.,	-
Receipts for general average of ship Saluda,	880 31	Paid for Printing Reports, Repositories, and other Publications, for gratuitous circulation,	-
Receipts for Interest and Exchange,	607 57	Paid Contingent Expenses, Office Rent, Postage, &c.,	-
		Paid Interest and Discount,	-
		Paid Rev. R. R. Gurley, Salary and Travelling Expenses,	-
		Money robbed from the Mail,	-
		Unsettled Balance in hands of Agents,	-
Balance,	\$62,526 91		\$68,581 07
	\$58,581 07		3,945 84
			\$62,526 91

The undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Executive Committee, from January 21, 1840, to January 19, 1841, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

ANSON G. PHELPS.
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.

NOTICE.—The Executive Committee expect to send out another Expedition to Liberia in April next, from New Orleans, of which due notice will be given. Emigrants preparing to go, should make immediate application. Editors generally will please give notice of this expedition; and our friends bear in mind the necessities of the emigrants, and the wants of the Society.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1, 1841.

[No. 5.]

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

AFRICAN TRADE.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to the article in the present number in relation to the African trade. We are rejoiced that the subject of our commerce with Africa is beginning to claim the public attention, and to call forth the power of the public press. It has long been known to a few enterprising men, that this trade was immensely valuable. To carry it on they have been willing to run the hazard of being caught and plundered by the slavers on the coast, or of being seized and condemned under false pretences, by the men-of-war of a rival country, eager to grasp and monopolize that trade. Under all these disadvantages, and amid all these opposing dangers, the trade has been profitable. What then would it be, if the the slavers were driven from the coast, if our merchantmen were protected by the presence of our men-of-war, and if the children of Africa were kept at home, and taught to cultivate the soil, engage in useful industry, and open to us the vast resources of the country? We are altogether wrong in our calculations if it would not be for the pecuniary interest of our citizens on the sea-board to take up the plans of the Colonization Society, and prosecute them with the same zeal, energy, and liberality, that they do their own private business, or their works of public improvement. Every dollar that they spend in strengthening the colony of Liberia—in removing there the free people of color from our own country, where they are a public tax, and in establishing regular lines of communication between the two countries, will return rich laden into their coffers, in a very short time, having cheered and blessed multitudes in its journey.

We have no hesitation in appealing thus to the self-interest of our citizens to support and carry out the plans of the American Colonization Society. They may enjoy the fulfilment in this life, of the great principle of charity—"cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return after many days?" If they are disposed to engage in this work with the right motives, their bread shall feed multitudes as it floats upon the waters, and shall return greatly increased in quantity.

It will not be long till *some* country shall gather rich gain from the forests and the mines, the Elephants and the soil of Africa. The nations are beginning to understand this fact, and are taking incipient

measures to make the jewel theirs. The field of competition is fairly open, and there will doubtless be a struggle for the prize. But there is no nation that possesses such advantages as ours. We have the wherewithal to do good to Africa on the broadest scale. We have on foot a plan of benevolence adequate to her wants. We have in our country enough of her own children, with intelligence and enterprise enough, to carry her the principles of civil government and the institutions of christianity, and to exert a controlling influence along her entire sea-board, and on the banks of all her navigable rivers. We also have wealth enough to transport them there and render them comfortable and happy in their new abode. This done, we have a hold on them, and on all over whom they have an influence, which can never be broken. It will ever be their interest to pour into this country the tide of their commerce. We can take their raw material and return it to them better manufactured and cheaper than any other country,—while our country abounds in all the articles necessary for their use and deficient in their own country.

SLAVE TRADE SANCTIONED BY THE KING OF GREECE.—The Malta *Times*, of the 5th instant, in giving the details of a case transporting slaves on board a Greek vessel, speaks of the fact of Greek vessels being employed in the Slave Trade as of an every day occurrence, of which no one could be ignorant. This has led to inquiries here; and it appears certain that King OTHO has been fully aware of it for about two years, and that he has been, and still remains deaf to the remonstrances of his Ministers, and that he positively will not do any thing to put a stop to it, or allow the law to be carried into effect against the offenders, who land their cargoes under the windows of his consuls in Turkey, who never fail to report the circumstances. Nothing but publicity will have the effect of putting an end to this infamous traffic, carried on under the flag of regenerated Greece.

And is this from the land of the ancient Greeks! and OTHO, the king of that country, that a few days ago appealed to the world to aid her in a death struggle for liberty, and the elevation of her down-trodden citizens? Surely it cannot be! or if it can, then must we say, "how are the mighty fallen!" How is the glory of Greece departed!

But we trust that a day of brighter promise will come to that land. The insulted ashes of her heroes and her patriots must soon arise! Her stained glory and her fallen crest, will not long bear the indignity of her reigning, but grovelling king. Hasten, oh the day of her redemption! Speak mightily, thou echo of the story of her glory! Thunder in the tyrant's ears! Her children must not only be free themselves! They must frown on that cursed traffic under which Africa groans! and at which all the sympathies of human nature revolt. Speed thee, thou guardian spirit of *Liberia*; hover where the tyrant sits in cold blood enthroned, nor lift a hand to shelter thy brethren and kindred from the horrors of death! Tell in his ear what sacrifices it has cost to plant the standard of liberty on the shores of Africa! Tell him how much his help is needed in the work of civil and moral renovation. Shame him for the indignity he has done—the disgrace he has heaped on his ancestors:—and make him in anticipation, feel the curse which his own posterity will pour upon his head!

Then may we hope his hard heart will be softened, his dry eye op a tear, and his potent arm redress the insulted honor of his dr one, and protect the innocent and defenceless from the wrath of thrir merciless enslavers.
the

FROM HAVANA—Just before the Natchez left, a brig arrived from Gallinas, on the coast of Africa, bringing intelligence of an outrage on a couple of factories at that place by a British man-of-war. One of them was owned by DON PEDRO BLANCO, and the other by DON PEDRO MARTINEZ, and were the most extensive at the place. The man-of-war's crew was sent ashore, goods to the amount of \$500,000 were destroyed, and no less than 1,500 negroes employed about them made their escape. We could learn no farther particulars, but our informant states that the news created a great excitement at Havana.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

We trust that the above intelligence is true. Gallinas is a river about eighty miles to the windward of Monrovia, and is, beyond all dispute, a slave mart. PEDRO BLANCO has, for more than twenty years, been very extensively engaged in this unholy traffic, and has probably shipped more slaves from Africa, than any one individual, since the trade was first commenced by the Europeans. The Governors of Liberia make frequent mention of his being a dangerous enemy to the Colony. It is more than suspected that he has added piracy to his other crimes. If it is true, as stated, that \$500,000 worth of goods have been destroyed at that mart, the friends of mankind may congratulate themselves that not less than 30,000 human beings will be saved from the horrors of the middle passage. It is well known that MARTINEZ is also a slave dealer. Where the slave dealer hangs out his bloody flag, the honest trader cannot flourish. What was BLANCO doing with 1,500 negroes? Doubtless they were slaves, ready to be shipped. We hold that the British cruisers are not justifiable in insulting our ships by exercising the unauthorized right of search, but no man will find fault with them for breaking up these dens of iniquity. Such men as BLANCO and MARTINEZ should be treated as enemies of the human race.

There is at New Cesters, to the leeward of Monrovia, an infamous miscreant, named THEODORE CANOT, engaged in the Slave Trade, whom we commend to the notice of the cruisers on the coast.

WE are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from Dr. W. H. TAYLOR, of Millsburg, a Colonist who went from this City, to his grandmother:

* * * "I am sorry to write to you that you are again to be disappointed in your long cherished expectation of seeing me. My situation and calling is of such a nature that, at present, I cannot leave it. By leaving at this particular time, I should not only turn myself out of business, and thereby lose many hundreds of dollars, to the very serious injury of myself and family, but should also very materially injure the cause of God; and disappoint the best expectations of hundreds of my friends. It is true you may have great reason to think very strange of me for not coming; but my dear grandmother, if you only knew what my situation is, and how my business stands, you would at once excuse me.

I learn that times are hard and difficult in America, and that many poor people suffer very much. Now if you will come out to me, you shall not

suffer. It is true you are old. But I see many persons here as old as you, and perhaps older. But they are doing well, and so can you. Besides, for the sake of those children who are growing up in ignorance, who have not the advantages of school—here they can have all the advantages that white children have in America.

Besides all this, all that *stuff* about people having the fever and dying here, it is all a farce. There are a number who have not had the fever since they came. Some have been here ten, some fifteen years, and have never had one day's sickness in that time.

My situation is a comfortable one, and I want you and the children to come and enjoy these comforts with me, while you and I live. I know that many will try to persuade you not to come; but let them say and do as they are minded, do you come to me, and you will not regret it. My own health is as good, if not better than it was in America.

You can have no idea of the beauty of this country. People talk about it being a dry and hot country. No greater mistake can be made. The sun is never as hot here as it is in America in the summer season. You never see a dry tree here, without leaves, as you see there, in the winter. But the trees are always growing, the grass is always green. As soon as you gather one crop of peas, or corn, or potatoes, or cabbages, or cucumbers, or any thing, you may turn round and plant again in the same place, and so all the year. You do not suffer here with cold feet. The children do not have to cry about their hands being cold, when they go to the pump for water. But it is not worth while for me to say so much about the country; if you will come, I promise you shall not suffer. And you need not be afraid of the fever, for so far as I am able to judge, it is not half as bad as are the fevers in America. I am not alone in this assertion.

I am sorry to see the very little improvement of CHARLES HENRY, in writing and spelling. I could scarcely make out to read his letter. I am very much obliged to him for writing.

Tell LUCRETIA that her brother, JOHN WOODLAND, is still living; but I have not set eyes on him since I have been in Africa. He lives at Marshall, and as I never find time to visit these places, and he has never been here in Millsburg, that I know of since I have been here, therefore I have not seen him. But I understand he is well.

My dear mother, are you still neglecting the interests of your immortal soul? When you see your health declining—when you see time flying with inconceivable velocity, and yourself borne upon its wings as swiftly as the swallow upon the wind—and yet you are forgetful of your soul? Oh! my dear mother, let not this be the case any longer!

There is every reason in the world for you to come over to Africa. Your own comfort—the satisfaction of being with the only one of your children or grand children, who is able to help you—that in your last moments you may not be abandoned to suffer in some poor home, with not a friend to wipe the last tear from your dying eyes. If the children are here, and I should die first, I have houses and lands and other property to which, of course, they will fall heirs. But if there is no one here to see to it, it may soon be squandered; and though they may hereafter come to see about it, the deeds and titles may have been destroyed, and some one else got possession, who has no right to it. Now is the time I want them and you to come. And we will make a family grave yard on some one of my lots, and there will we all be buried.

I remain your most affectionate grandson,

W. H. TAYLOR.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

OUR AFRICAN TRADE.

THE seizure of the brig *Tigris*, of Salem, by her Britanic Majesty's brig *Waterwitch*, on the coast of Africa, under some real or imaginary pretext of being engaged in the Slave Trade, her arrival at Boston, and the subsequent prosecution of Capt. FRYE and his crew for an alleged criminal offence, have very naturally and justly awakened public attention to this matter, and induced much inquiry into the legality of these proceedings on the one part, and the consequence of tolerating them on the other. The ground of accusation against Captain FRYE, when closely scrutinized, appears trifling enough; certainly altogether too slight for such momentous results, to him and his owners, as have followed in its train. If he violated any law of the United States, or of nations, he appears to have done it quite unwittingly. He is charged, in substance, with having on board his vessel a native African boy, now alleged to be a slave, and to have been hired from some person claiming to be his owner. If the charge is true the act of Captain FRYE would seem to belong rather to the category of abolition than of slavery offences, for he certainly has brought one slave to liberty. The moment the boy touched the deck of the *Tigris* he became free. He was removed from beyond the control of his owner, and it will hardly be pretended or imagined that Captain FRYE harbored any design of bringing a slave to Salem, in old Massachusetts, and retaining him there in slavery. No more effectual mode of emancipating him, if he was a slave, could be devised, than the receiving him on board the *Tigris* and bringing him to New England.

American vessels—and English vessels too, for that matter,—have long been in the habit of replacing or adding to their crews at any port in Europe, India, South America, the Sandwich Islands, &c. whenever death, desertion or other cause rendered that proceeding necessary. Whalers ship additional hands, native or foreign, at almost every island in the Pacific, without regard to color of skin or straightness of hair; and vessels of all nations touching upon the coast of Africa, make a regular practice of employing natives to assist in loading and unloading cargo, or any other duty that may be in hand. These men generally come alongside in their own boats, as soon as a vessel arrives, eagerly seeking for employment, and some are almost invariably engaged. Whether they are slaves or freemen the captain neither knows nor inquires. What concerns him most is the relief afforded to his own crew, and their greater security from disease, afforded by this transferring of their labor to native auxiliaries. The employment, moreover, yields a welcome compensation to the natives. It remains to be seen what equivalent is given them for its loss by the interference of British commanders and lieutenants, who seize the vessels, turn the crews ashore to die, imprison the captains, and send ship and cargo to Sierra Leone for condemnation, or quite as effectually break up the voyages by sending them home to the United States in ballast.

The former was the case with the ship *Seamew*, Captain BRIANT, also belonging to the owners of the *Tigris*, reported a few days since by Captain TAYLOR, of the brig *Waverly*. She was seized on the coast by the *Persian*, the crew left on shore, and Captain BRIANT carried off to Sierra Leone, a prisoner on board his own vessel. She had on board 1400 bags of coffee, some other African produce, and the unsold portion of her outward cargo. The cause of seizure, whatever it might be, was so slight that the Court at Sierra Leone refused to take cognizance of it, and she sailed from Sierra Leone in company with the *Waverly*, bound, as was supposed, to that part of the coast where she was seized, in order to be there given up to Captain BRIANT. But in the mean time her crew may have died or dispersed, no one

knows whither. If an opportunity of leaving the coast presented itself, no doubt they took advantage of it, and in that case Captain BRIANT would be obliged to ship a new crew of real slavers, who perhaps would take the first chance of running away with the vessel and converting her into a slave trader or a pirate; or of native blacks, in which case he would perhaps be again seized by some English cruiser; or he might let his ship lie at anchor and send home for a crew, the cost of which would be much the same as that of making the whole voyage. During this delay all the perishable portions of his cargo would be ruined, others more or less injured, the voyage broken up, and the owners subjected to heavy loss instead of reaping any profit from their adventure.

Captain TAYLOR also reports having left at Sierra Leone the bark Jones of New York, liberated, there being no proof of her having engaged in any illegal traffic; she was lying there "in charge of a shipkeeper only." This vessel was seized by the Dolphin, English brig of war, at *St. Helena*—not on the coast of Africa—on the 15th of September, and sailed on the 17th for Sierra Leone, in charge of a prize master and crew from the Dolphin, having on board the mate, cook and steward as passengers, and leaving at *St. Helena* the captain and supercargo, while the crew were transferred to the Dolphin as prisoners. No allegation of slaving was made in this case—no cause of seizure was stated—nor would the commander of the Dolphin pay any attention to the remonstrances or inquiries of the captain, consignee, or American consul. Our first accounts were that the Jones had been seized on false information given by the mate and cook—both since dead—but Captain TAYLOR reports that she was brought to Sierra Leone, "because the captain would not exhibit her papers."

Had the commander of the Dolphin any right to demand an inspection of these papers? And even if he had, was the refusal to show them any legal ground of capture? The Jones was not at sea, he it remembered, but in a British port, where she had been lying twenty days, landed and sold a part of her outward cargo and taken in another. It is presumable that her invoice was at the office of the consignee, her manifest at the Custom House, and her register, crew-list and other papers at the American consulate—for so the law and custom of the port require. If any of her papers were informal the defect would doubtless have been noticed and remedied in the proper quarter; and if the British commander had made application in that quarter he might have abundantly gratified his curiosity, or quieted his suspicions.

It is very probable that the captain had no papers to show when called on; but even if he had them in possession, and was wrong in refusing to exhibit them, the penalty of his offence surely ought not to be a virtual confiscation of vessel and cargo. This would be to visit the punishment of his offence upon the owners, who were not only innocent but absent.

Suppose the captain of a British merchant vessel, lying in the port of New York, were summoned to exhibit his papers by the captain of a revenue cutter—the answer a negative or an evasion, even accompanied with insolence—would the commander be justified in seizing the vessel and sending her off to Liberia, leaving the captain to kick his heels about our streets, and the crew prisoners on board the cutter? Such would be nothing more than a parallel to the case of the Jones.

The almost simultaneous seizure of the Jones, Scamew, and Tigris, by the Dolphin, Waterwich, and Persian, has given rise to strong suspicions that the commanders of the latter have acted under instructions from the British Government, and that the motive is to be found in the expediency of breaking up the American trade on the coast of Africa. This trade is much

more extensive, and valuable than people in general know or imagine. The two houses that own the *Seamew*, *Tigris*, and *Jones* have been engaged in it twelve years, and have imported into Salem and New York 800,000 pounds of ivory, which has been sold for \$900,000, and coffee, hides, gum and other articles of African production to the amount of a million more; all purchased with the proceeds of outward cargoes, ninety per cent. of which have been articles of American production and manufacture. The manufacture of ivory in the United States consumes almost the whole import of the article, and gives employment to some seven hundred workmen. Most of the articles made are cheaper and better than can be found in Europe, forming an important article of export, and competing successfully in any foreign market where they can be introduced on equal terms. Ivory is obtained, except in small quantities, from no other quarter of the world than Africa; and if the American trade on the African coast is broken up, our manufacturers will become dependent on England for their supplies of the material; of course they will not have the choice of the market as to quality, they will have to pay higher prices, and the fabric will at once be deteriorated in value and enhanced in cost, to the ruin of our export for the supply of foreign demand, and eventually the introduction of foreign supply to our own market.

Such is thought by some to be the real object of these repeated seizures: the object avowed is to vindicate the honor of the American flag which is unlawfully assumed by foreigners to cover their nefarious traffic in slaves: but when did it become a conceded principle that other nations might at pleasure take upon themselves the office of vindicating our flag?

It is undoubtedly the duty of our Government to see that the flag of the United States streams from the halyard of no slaver; but if the American government neglects that duty, it is the right of the American people to remedy the wrong—not of British cruisers. Apparent sanction of the Slave Trade, through Executive negligence, is undoubtedly a cause of loud complaint; but still more loudly to be deprecated, more sternly resisted, is the assumption by any foreign government, of the right to exercise authority in the administration of our laws or the fulfilment of our duties.

EXTINCTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE following is the concluding part of the speech of the Rev. R. MONTGOMERY, at Glasgow, on the 24th of September:

"In connexion with this period, however, we cannot forget the name of THOMAS CLARKSON. And here, my Lord, how deeply interesting it is, to mark the ways in which the God of wonders often connects moral influences together!—At the time to which we now allude, CLARKSON carried off the Chancellor's Prize Essay, for that year in Cambridge, the subject of which was connected with slavery. It was after reading this essay in the Senate House, while on his way to London, that the awful statements and appalling facts contained in his essay, returned on his mind with double force; and in one of these mournful reveries, in which the high mysteries of our nature come so strangely into action, he sat down on the green turf by the roadside, and pondered deeply and sadly on the wrongs of Africa!—and there was formed, my Lord, that magnificent resolution, which, as a germ, contained all the energies and principles which he thereafter brought to bear on the cause of abolition. It occurred to him that *if the essay were true, the cause must be tremendous*, and called for *instant aid*; and to connect with this reverie the fact that, in a few years after this, the curse of slavery was rolled off from myriads of the human race! (*Cheers.*) But, my Lord,

we now hasten with many apologies for this protracted harangue to introduce the venerable name of CLARKSON's great coadjutor, even that of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE. (*Cheers.*) And is it too imaginative, or rather is it not becoming this temple, dedicated to the sublime impressions of eternity, to think, that if the holy dead can recognize the conduct of the living, that patriarch of liberty, whose spirit now brightens before that throne, may be permitted to gaze on this assembly, and waft a blessing on that cause on earth, the trophies of which he remembers in heaven!—But here, my Lord, we need not linger; the character and conduct of WILBERFORCE requires neither eulogy nor history; they form part and parcel of our national sympathies. We would simply remind the meeting that although associated with WILBERFORCE, were those giants of intellect, PITT, FOX, and BURKE, —it was only after innumerable delays, cabals and conspiracies, that WILBERFORCE succeeded in carrying his glorious measure, and as the chime struck midnight in May, 1807, the last act of the GRENVILLE administration was, to sign and seal the "*Magna Charta for Africa in Britain.*"

And now, my Lord, from this hurried retrospect of past exertions, we turn to the future, and ask, What remains to be done?—and what is our corresponding duty? Our reply is, let the past instruct the present, and from the triumphs of what *has been* effected, let us reason hopefully to *what may* be achieved. And this suggests an allusion to WILBERFORCE in the way of encouragement. Now, what is it that demands our chief admiration in contemplating the career of this eminent man? Why, my Lord, we do not hesitate to remark, while the result of his labors has been duly lauded, the moral process whereby that consummation was reached, has scarcely yet been sufficiently admired. Here, just as in the history of struggling intellect, when the palms are won, and the laurel binds the severed brow of triumphant genius—the voice of fame is loud and long; yet all the solitude and sorrows, all the waste of heart and wear of mind, all the toilsome days and sleepless nights, are seldom estimated. So in the career of WILBERFORCE's philanthropy—his success has been nobly congratulated; but the heroic self-denial, and all the high elements of patient zeal, and fortitude which he evinced throughout his arduous and protracted fight, against the world's antagonism, are too often unremembered in an estimate of what is great and good in his history. With this great man, indeed we may assert, that the energy of opposing circumstances only served to draw forth the energy of victorious principle. So, my Lord, from some green eminence in this romantic land, have I oft beheld with delighted gaze the gallant bark, contending nobly with the winds and waves around it—at times amid the darkening heavens and the uprising billows, the bark would seem to sink and disappear—but when the sunbeam came through the riven cloud, and flashed along the deep,—there was the little bark,—bearing on to the harbor, where at length it arrived, and dried its dripping sails in the sun. So amid all the clashing waves and contending winds of opposition did WILBERFORCE, with never-failing heroism, carry forward the sacred cause of human freedom, and bear it finally unwrecked and uninjured into the haven of a nation's welcoming smiles!—My Lord, be it for us now, who are on the eve of following out his glorious precedent, to remember, that with WILBERFORCE, *success was neither the motive nor standard of duty*; and that (under the Divine blessing) he was indebted for his costly triumph in the cause of humanity, to a fine combination of unquailing principles, set in motion by indomitable resolution. Be a spirit like this, our inspiration now! By combining prayer to God, with exertion towards man, let us march forward to meet the holy cause, that now demands all our energy, prudence, and zeal. And, so may the period soon arrive, when the spirit



of divinest freedom shall inspire the hearts, purify the homes, and exalt the characters of Africa's now degraded offspring; when, not a limb that moves within her vast domain but shall be found as fetterless as man was made to be! And then, my Lord, visions fairer than christian patriot ever conceived, nobler than painting ever sketched, and richer than poetry ever drew, shall be realized and seen; and the land where Tertullian penned his burning page, and Cyprian died the martyr's death, shall awake from the dark slumber of a thousand years of ignorance, slavery and crime, and more than rival what it once possessed, when Egypt was the cradle of science, the seminary of art, and the birthplace of literature. (*Great Cheering.*) And why? because, my Lord, Africa may have that which imparts to science its ennobling strength, to art, its presiding beauty, and to literature, its sanctifying life and glory,—even that which heightens the moral lustre round the throne,—“being glory to God in the highest,”—while at the same time it awakens “peace on earth, and good will to men”—even the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Yes, my Lord, it is because this Society recognizes that great verity, for which we should all be ready to bleed on the block, and to burn in the flame—viz. that Christianity, and Christianity alone, is the conservatrix of liberty, and the true reformer of the world,—it is on this account, my Lord, pre-eminently, I would give this Society my very cordial though insignificant support. For if the Son shall make the Africans free, they *shall* be free indeed. (*Cheers.*) And now, where savage waters wind their lone course—unwhitened by a single sail—there may commerce lift her thousand signals, streaming in the gale; instead of forest depths, where the tiger preys, and the lion howls,—there may the thronged city, the busy wharf, the crowded street be hereafter seen, with all the glow of commercial life and the grace of social advancement; and instead of the war-whoop of contending tribes, the tyrant's lash, the clank of chains, and thralldom's bitter sigh—there may be heard the voice of prayer, the sound of praise, and the sweet music of the “church going” bell. (*Applause.*) My Lord, the cold head and the calculating heart may pronounce this to be mere poetry—but He who ruleth on high, may in mercy render it *prediction*! And, therefore, in conclusion, I most warmly anticipate the time when the energies of Scotland, England, and Ireland, will be found condensed into one high, magnificent, and holy enterprise—for carrying out the principles of this Society, and for putting down that consummate treason against God and man—slave trade. (*Cheers.*) Yes! soon may that vessel be launched, from whose deck the voice of this united empire will proclaim the commencing jubilee of Afric's glorious freedom, and the termination of her shameful wrongs—for

“Thus saith Britannia, empress of the sea,
Thy chains are broken—Africa! *be free.*”

AFRICAN MISSION.—The shipment of the necessary supplies and specie for the support of the African mission now calls for about \$3500. This sum, it will be seen, has been borrowed, until the amount can be obtained from the future income of this department. The urgency of this appeal will be appreciated by those who desire to see the missions of our church to this benighted land, liberally sustained. Are there not motives enough at the present encouraging period to animate the members of the Church at large, in so promising an effort for Africa? Life has been preserved—the first difficulties overcome—the labors of the missionaries have been signally blessed—new stations have been opened for these labors, and the earnest plea of the brethren is that more missionaries may join them. Are they to

be told that the church will no longer support them in their work? The present number of this periodical of their church goes to them, and it may be long before they can hear of the answer which shall be given to the appeals now making, not only for the wants of the mission so dear to their hearts, but for the support of all our missions abroad. May these brethren at least be assured, in the mean time, that many prayers are ascending from those who have little of silver or gold to give. They will say that Africa is remembered, in the missionary company of another denomination, which goes out at this time, consisting of two missionaries and their wives, who go to undertake the establishment of a new mission, about sixty miles to windward of Cape Palmas.—*Spirit of Missions*.

MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

At a public meeting held at Bristol, formerly the great mart of the slave-trade in England, on the 19th of November, the Rev. T. B. FREEMAN, who had recently returned from the Ashantee country, was present, and made statements which appear deeply to have interested the hearers, concerning the state of that kingdom, and of the whole region occupying the space between the territory of the Ashantees and the Gold Coast, in reference to missionary labors. He gave an encouraging detail of his own proceedings and those of his fellow laborers. He said, among other things, in alluding to the affecting sacrifice of life in the attempts of Europeans to civilize Africa, that it would never be accomplished but by *native agency*. It is also stated that at this meeting "Mr. DE GRAAPE, a native of Cape Coast, in a modest and sensible address, and in very good English, made a few remarks, in which he alluded to himself as a living witness of the good effected by Christian missions, and expressed his humble belief that they from the west would at the last great day meet with their fellow Christians from the north, the south, and the east, and sit down together in the kingdom of their God forever."

The Chairman also stated that the Wesleyan Missions were making a most successful progress, but their funds were £60,000, occasionally the society was £20,000 in debt. He said there was a most favorable prospect from the consent of the king of Ashantee, for the introduction of Christianity into that region, and missionaries were ready to go forth on the good work. But £5000 were required for the purpose, towards which they had now nearly £4000. They had recommended Mr. FREEMAN to come over and make his own appeal in England. Africa had a strong claim in Bristol, and that claim was honorably recognized by its merchants. Messrs. R. & W. K. had generously sent a check of £50 towards the object of the meeting.—*Hartford Congregationalist*.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

We have before us the Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and we are truly gratified to find that it presents a very favorable view, for the past year, of the condition of the Maryland colony planted at Cape Palmas. Not having space at present for the insertion of the report at length, we present a brief abstract of its material points. Not only have the relations of the colonists and natives afforded to the Board the highest gratification, but also of its internal concerns, which are pronounced to be in the highest degree satisfactory. The Board truly remark that among the most important considerations connected with

the colony, is its health, and that the fear of sickness there has often been sufficient to deter many who would otherwise have emigrated. Letters however, from the Rev. Mr. MINOR, of the Episcopal mission, and Dr. SAMUEL F. MCGILL, the colonial physician, pronounce the health of the missionaries and emigrants as now uniformly good, and their ability to labor thereby much increased. There had been no deaths in the colony from the first of July to the 6th of September, the date of the latest received despatches. The great mortality in the early periods of African colonization, is attributed to the ignorance which then existed as to the best modes of treating diseases incident to the climate, the unsheltered condition of the colonists, and the despondency that at times prevailed in consequence of the privations natural to their condition as first settlers. These evils have, happily, been all overcome, by their vastly improved condition, and as great a degree of health now prevails in the settlement as would have been experienced among the emigrants had they remained in the United States. The number of white residents (missionaries) is stated to be twenty, and that of the colored, five hundred. The relations of the Board with the former are in every respect satisfactory, and their labors in preserving "peace and good will" between the natives and colonists, fully appreciated and acknowledged. No expedition having been despatched to the colony the past year, with emigrants, was in part owing to the want of funds, and the indisposition of the Society to incur a debt for that purpose; an additional reason also presented itself from the fact of a prevailing excitement for emigration to Trinidad and Guiana, which existed to such an extent among the colored people as to prevent their listening to the favorable pretensions of any other place to their notice. Although firmly of opinion that time would develop that the inducements held out by the English planters for the emigration of the free colored people were prompted more by self-interest than philanthropy, nevertheless the Board were unwilling to throw any difficulties in the way of that movement, as those emigrants would soon discover that the difference of color which formed the insuperable barrier to a *social equality* in America, was not less high nor more easily surmounted in those Islands than in Maryland.

The prosperity of the colony at Cape Palmas is evidenced by the trade that has been gradually centreing there, which has enabled the governor within the past year to contribute materially to its expenses, and the belief is indulged that ere long the colonists will be enabled to export to this country cotton, coffee, rice, palm oil, and probably sugar, as the produce of their labor and industry, when the wealth of the Colony will be assured. With the view of facilitating the arrival of so desirable a period, and to render the intercourse between Baltimore and the Colony more regular and frequent, the Board are desirous to obtain a suitable vessel of their own, a measure deemed of very great importance, and for the accomplishment of which they have directed their agents to take subscriptions for this purpose especially, and have already between three and four thousand dollars subscribed. The assistant agent at the Colony, GEORGE R. MCGILL, is mentioned in very high terms, as a man of intelligence and information, who visited Baltimore during the past year, and on his return took with him his appointment as teacher of the Ladies' School, established at Harper by the Ladies of Baltimore. For the use of the "Ladies' Society," a commodious stone school-house has been erected, and the example set them by the ladies of our city is recommended to the favorable consideration of the ladies of Maryland generally, as great good might be done at a comparatively small expense. The managers conclude by mentioning, that there is not at present a white man in office in "Maryland in Liberia,"—and no white superinten-

dence even on the coast. Governor Russworm is a person of color, and the colonial physician, Dr. SAMUEL FORD MCGILL, also a person of color, who received a diploma, with much credit to himself, in a northern college of medicine—and they deem it due to those individuals to state to the public their entire satisfaction with them, likewise to speak in approbation of that policy which induced the Board five years since to place the executive power in Africa into the hands of a colored person, as both wise and just.—Upon a review of all these facts, as disclosed by the report of the Board of Managers, we see everything to encourage us in promoting the noble scheme of State Colonization so spiritedly entered into by the people of Maryland, and as the annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Senate chamber at Annapolis, on Tuesday evening next, an opportunity will be afforded the representatives of the people to say how far their proceedings merit the approbation of their constituents.

SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM the Scottish Christian Herald, issued on October 31, 1840, which we received by the last steamer, we extract an affecting narrative, by Mr. Ross, Missionary at Pirrie :

“ FEMALE DEGRADATION AMONG THE CAFFRES.—The state of the Caffre female is peculiarly degraded. There, as in all heathen countries, she is placed far under the other sex in the scale of society. Conscious, as it were, of her own inferiority, she willingly submits to be a slave, and thinks it beyond her province to exercise even a thought beyond the work of her hands. When about to be married, her consent is never asked ; and often her husband is a person she has never seen. The choice sometimes is thus made.—Her father sends an arsegai to the man he has fixed upon, as likely to give the number of cattle he wants for her. If the weapon is accepted, it is understood that the acceptor is willing to take the girl. In that case her father sends her, accompanied by a few friends. They arrive at the kraal in the evening, and sit down outside the place. The dogs immediately begin to bark. The inhabitants thus know that strangers have come. They accordingly go out and inquire whence they have come, and their errand. The strangers explain, and ask a place to rest in for the night. A hut is assigned them. Next morning the girl is brought out and examined from head to foot, as you would examine a brute beast, by the principal men of the kraal ; after which she is returned to her hut, and the man is asked whether he is willing to take her. If he says he is willing, an ox forthwith is slaughtered, and dancing commences, which is continued for several days. But should it be otherwise—should her person not please, she is sent home, and her father is told to send another daughter.

“ A painful case fell recently under my own observation. While the girls were in the school, the father of one of them was heard saying outside, that he had given back the cattle, so that his daughter might return home. That led me to inquire into the circumstances ; and I was told that the young woman had been married a few weeks before, to a man whom she did not know, whom she had never seen, but who had sent to her father for one of his daughters, offering to give three head of cattle. The proposal had been accepted, and the girl was sent to the purchaser, who had her person examined in the usual way, and declared himself satisfied. But next day she took such a dislike to him, that she left, and returned home. In the mean time, her father had set out on a journey ; but a brother of hers, on hearing what had happened, ordered her to return, beating her at the same time severely. She declared that she would not go back, as she dis-

liked the man. But finding no shelter at home, she made her escape to the kraal of a great man in this neighborhood, whose children lately had come to school. He sent her away, ordering her, as her brother had done. But she again returned, saying that she could not live with that man. There she remained for some time undetected, and came to school with the other girls. But on her father's return, a complaint was lodged with him. He went in person to visit the man, whom he had never before seen, and was himself so dissatisfied, that he resolved on taking back his daughter, which was easily managed; for the man was perfectly indifferent whether he got back his wife or his cattle. The father returned him his beasts. He then set about searching for his daughter, and found her in the school."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List of November 24th, received at this office, contains the following particulars relative to the progress of the Slave Trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Spanish barque *Amelia*, of 278 tons, but under the Portuguese flag, from Havana, bound to Mozambique, was taken off the harbor on 31st ult., after an arduous chase of 21 hours, by H. B. S. *Acorn*, Capt. J. ADAMS, being fully fitted for slaves, and having on board 27,000 Spanish dollars for the purchase of the same, and has been sent into Table Bay with 10 slaves on board, taken out of a large drow of 150 tons, also captured by H. M. S. *Acorn*, with 30 slaves, (the remaining 20 taken on board the *Acorn*,) but is said to have landed 200 near Mozambique harbor, the evening previous to her capture. The hull was to be destroyed.

A large brig, the *Portia*, sailing under Portuguese colors, had been fined previous to *Acorn's* arrival at Mozambique harbor, and allowed to depart, with a passport for the Havana, but on getting outside, the slaver commenced levying contributions of slaves from the different ports, and plundering Arabs down along the coast. Not having water casks on board (they having been burned at Mozambique harbor,) he stood over the island of Joana, and levied a contribution from an English schooner and an American whaler lying there, after which he continued his course for the island of Mayotta, where he anchored, and sent to the King to procure him 200 slaves, with a sufficient supply of rice and water to maintain them. However, he ended his cruise here, for a French corvette happened to come round the island, and, on observing a vessel at anchor, sent her boats and took him. He was sent into Mozambique harbor, and it was said that he had on board 250 Arabs, negroes, &c.

The three Spanish slavers condemned by the local government at Mozambique harbor, (see our No. 45,) have since been ascertained to be the *Great Antilles*, *Relampago*, and *Emprendedor*, but sailing under Portuguese colors, with the following names: *Gloria*, *Maria Segunda*, and *Emprendedor*. The cargoes and specie they had on board were given up to the masters, after heavy fines had been levied on them; the prize brig *Relampago*, taken into the government service, and fitted up as a man-of-war, had been expedited for the different ports along the coast, with orders for taking any vessels that might have entered fitted for the Slave Trade; the Governor General besides taking very active steps to suppress the Slave Trade, had removed from their post all the Governors of the different ports suspected of giving any countenance thereto.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—We have been favored with the subjoined extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated St. Croix, December 30 :

" I beheld this morning, in company with several gentlemen, one of the most horrible sights my eyes ever encountered. An English brig of war which cruises in the vicinity of Porto Rico, while running from St. Thomas to this island, observed at a considerable distance a small dirty looking craft, which would not have been suspected as a slaver but from the number of men seen upon deck. After a short chase, the brig came up to her, and from her appearance the commander of the brig was satisfied she was no slaver, but concluded that after having taken the trouble of giving her a chase, they might as well search her. On opening the hatches, they found the hold crammed with negroes from 8 to 12 years old, stark naded, with their heads shaved.

The crew of the slaver was immediately taken on board the brig, and the slaver manned and brought into this port.

This morning after breakfast, we engaged a boat and went along side the slaver, and conversed some time with the lieutenant in command, on the subject of his vocation.

Several of the little sufferers were very ill, and one died last night. They were all placed around the sides of the vessel, and as we approached, they grinned and waved their hands at us, apparently quite happy and pleased with having their liberty on deck.

I do not regret that I took the trouble to see them, but I never desire to see another such a horrible sight. The cargo belongs to a Spaniard in Porto Rico, whose loss will be \$60,000. The brig has just fired a salute, which has been answered from the fort, and she is departing for Porto Rico, whence the slaver will be sent to Havana, where I suppose these unfortunate creatures will be apprenticed to Spanish masters."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE REV. C. W. ANDREWS, the late rector of St. Andrew's church, Pittsburg, whose failing health compelled him to resign that station, purposes visiting our missionary stations in Africa. We hope he may find restoration for his health, and future ability for greater usefulness.

(25) We beg the attention of our readers, in the South and South-west, to the notice that an expedition will sail from New Orleans in April or May next. We hope all our exchange papers will insert this notice.

Let the Emigrants on all the tributaries of the Mississippi be ready at that time; and, let the patrons of the Society remember, that the expedition just sailed, has drained our treasury. Our funds, then, must be increased, and that immediately. Let all our agents redouble their diligence, as we are doing at this office, to raise money. It will require every possible exertion to provide the means to send off the contemplated expedition.

(27) An error occurs in the Report of the Board of Directors, which escaped our notice, and needs correction. The receipts of the last year are given, without deducting the amount in hand at the date of the last Annual Report.

Contributions to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, from Jan. 20th, to Feb. 20th, 1841, inclusive.

Received of R. B. Davidson, annual subscription for 1841	\$10 00
Of Hugh Campbell	10 00
Of Wm. McKee	10 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	5 00
Of W. H. Rind	10 00
Of C. P. Bayard, annual donation	5 00
Of Mr. Hinkle	5 00
Of Levi Dickson, donation	10 00
Of James Bayard	21 00
Total,	\$101 00

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from the 20th of Jan., to the 20th of Feb., 1841.

New Hampshire—Collections by George Barker, agent—Hollis \$20 31; Nashua \$20; Milford \$2; Amherst \$14	\$56 31	
Warner, J. B. Hoyt \$5; Hancock, Nathan Wheeler \$5—Herrick, Abel Connor \$5, Collections at Mt. Vernon \$8 50—		
Francestown \$76 36—Henniker \$24 70—Hillsboro' \$4 40—		
Hillsboro' Bridge \$7—Hillsboro' Centre \$4	139 96	196 27
Connecticut—Mrs. Eliza A. Ward of Middletown, for herself and son Henry, being their 1st annual instalment	100 00	
Collections by Rev. C. J. Tenney, agent—Manchester, to constitute the pastor of their church a L. M. \$36 25—East Windsor, in part, to constitute the Rev. Levi Smith, their pastor, a L. M. \$21 85—Somers \$14 38—Norwich city, Chas. Rockwell, Esq., \$100—Jabez Huntington, Esq., \$10—Russell Hulbert, Esq., \$10—Griswold \$30 50	222 98	322 98
New York—Skaneateles, from Rev. S. W. Brace, collections made in his church		10 00
New Jersey—William Rankin, Esq., of Newark, his 2d annual instalment	100 00	
Pittsgrove, Female Colonization Society \$10—collections in the church, \$10—received December 12, by mistake not acknowledged	20 00	120 00
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, from the Rev. Calvin Colton, 4,000 copies of "Colonization and Abolition contrasted," with the stereotype plates		190 00
District of Columbia—Washington, collections in Rev. O. B. Brown's church, July 4, 1840		5 25
Report of donations of money received by F. Knight, during his late tour collecting emigrants:		
Virginia—Received from E. Broadus, Esq., executor of the will of the late Thomas Hall, bequest for the expenses of twenty-four emigrants	600 00	
Lexington, Rev. James Ruffner, D. D. \$10—Dr. Paine \$1—Col. J. McDowall Reid \$10—Capt. Preston \$5—Mr. Compton \$2	28 00	
Wythville, Mrs. Margaret Stewart	5 00	
(Campbell county, Old Concord congregation, to constitute the Rev. Wm. Hammersley a L. M. \$34		
Charlottesville, R. K. Mead \$10—Mrs. Sarah Gilmer \$5—Mrs. Franklin Minor \$5—Mrs. Louisa Meriwether \$3, Mrs. Mary Craven \$1—Dr. Frank Carr \$1. The amount \$59, deposited with B. Brand, Esq., Treasurer of the Virginia State Colonization Society.)		
Fredericksburg, Com. Crane \$5—J. Matcalf, Esq. \$5	10 00	
Also parcels of clothing from several ladies and gentlemen, valued at \$25	25 00	
Norfolk, Mrs. B. Pollard \$2—Lt. Barren \$2—J. Rowland \$5—E. P. Goodrich \$5—Richard Walke \$5—Col. Wm. Garnet \$10—Walter H. Taylor \$3—W. DeLacy \$1—R. Chamberlain, Treasurer of the Norfolk Aux. Col. Soc. \$3		36 00

Va.—The following donations were made by the citizens in useful articles for the emigrants. Allyn & Robertson, hardware \$10 50—John Bonsal & Co., hardware \$25—H. P. Tabb, do. \$1 75—J. Dickson \$1—C. & G. Reid, nails \$5 25—H. Heerman & Co., shoes \$40—Charles Harris, bread \$20—Paul & Pegram, blankets and clothing \$10—J. I. Bloodgood, cotton clothes \$3 50—Mr. Roberts, tin ware \$3—J. Moore, chairs \$1 50—Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Ninus, Mrs. Hartshorn and Mr. Rickaby, parcels of clothing \$25—J. A. McKinder, articles from his store \$20—Mr. Mosely, vegetables, \$1 25			\$167 75	
Richmond, two drafts on B. Brand, Esq., Treasurer of the Virginia Colonization Society			79 00	
Collections by Rev. Chas. Cummins, agent—Mrs. Pauline Le Grand, to constitute herself a L. M. \$50—Capt. H. A. Watkins, of Charlotte \$20—Paul S. Carrington, Esq., \$20—H. Carrington, Esq., Lady and Daughter \$15. Danville, from the Ladies of the Rev. J. P. Anderson's church, to constitute him a L. M. \$30—subscription, in part, to constitute the Rev. G. W. Dome a L. M. \$9 50,—\$5 of which was given by Thomas Chalmers, a little boy who had a five dollar gold piece, and by his mother's consent, made it a voluntary offering to the American Colonization Society. From the sale of a native manufactured gold ring, from Timbuctoo, sent by Mrs. Payne, a Missionary Lady, to Miss Mary Blackford, of Fredericksburg, and by her presented to Dr. C. to sell for the benefit of the American Col. Soc. \$20—Rev. Jno. Grammar \$20—other donation 86 50			271 00	
James C. Halsell, Charlottesville, to constitute himself a L. M.			30 00	
Clarksville, to constitute the Rev. D. G. Doak a L. M.			33 05	
(\$14 of the above sum was paid by the Ladies' of his church, \$17 75 by the young Ladies of M. Venables' school, \$1 by a Lady of a neighboring church, and 30 cents by Mr. T. Carrington's little children.)				
Halifax, Mrs. Ann Nelson \$20—John Nelson, Esq., \$20—other donations \$85 95			125 95	1410 75
Tennessee—Received from the estate of the late Hugh Martin, of Dandridge, bequest for the expenses of ten emigrants, through F. Knight				500 00
North Carolina—Milton, Caswell county, to constitute the Rev. N. H. Harding a L. M., by his congregation			36 00	
Collections by the Rev. W. McKenny, agent, Pittsboro' \$2 50—Smithfield \$3 50—Baptist church in Raleigh \$3 75—T. H. Selby \$2—R. Green \$1—Col. James \$10—Rev. H. G. Leigh \$5—Lawrenceburg 16 38—Mrs. Young and Mrs. Bolbett \$1 50—Miss Patridge \$1—Mrs. Fuller 34 cents—Dr. Perry \$5—Miss Lucy Johnson 60 cents—a Gentleman \$1—from some colored people \$6 83—Jerusalem meeting house \$4 56—Shady Grove meeting house \$14 25—Miss Ann Ward \$5—Dr. F. Malone \$10—John A. Williams \$1 60—George E. Spruille, Esq. \$15—Martha A. Brodiu \$2 50—Dr. S. Ward \$5			118 81	154 81
Ohio—Ladies of Springfield, through Hon. Mr. Mason			20 00	
Mrs. Abbe B. James, Tr. of Urbana Female Colonization Soc.			255 00	275 00
Kentucky—Paris, H.C. Hart, Esq., being his 10th annual instalment				100 00
			<u>\$3,284 56</u>	

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

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DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

THE Despatch of Governor BUCHANAN to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, which we give below, will be read with interest, and we trust will stimulate our friends to increased efforts, to enable us to carry forward our operations.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, }
MONROVIA, 13TH DEC., 1840. }

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you of the arrival of the bark Hobart, on the 24th ult., after an unusually long passage of fifty-seven days. For more than three months I had been looking daily for the Saluda, and had just heard that she had sailed from Philadelphia on the 28th August for this place. I was under the greatest anxiety, and scarcely dared hope she had not been lost, when the appearance of her fine substitute, put an end to my apprehensions, and made me grateful and happy.

I give you many thanks for the cheering contents of your various letters of July 3d, 7th, 17th, 30th, and 31st, of August 25th, and Sept. 26th. They were a full compensation for all I had suffered from the suspense and anxiety of so long a silence, and afforded me renewed encouragement to persevere in the arduous duties of my most difficult station. Next to the grateful emotions inspired by the personal kindness exhibited in those communications, I am rejoiced by the intelligence they bring me of the increasing prosperity of the cause of Colonization; and sincerely trust the day is now near at hand when this stupendous scheme of philanthropy will be fully established in the confidence and affections of the whole American people.

In conformity with your request, I shall endeavor to arrange my observations under distinct heads; but if you find me mixing up different subjects before I get through, you must not be surprised. I have to write in such a hurry, and am exposed to so frequent interruptions, that it is very difficult to be methodical.

THE BARK AND HER CARGO.

The arrival of the Bark happened in just my busiest season, when the civil and political year is drawing to a close, and accounts are to be brought up, reports to be got in from the various settlements, official changes made, and business prepared for the approaching session of our Colonial Legislature. In the midst of these pressing duties, I have been unable to de-

vote as much personal attention to the affairs of the Bark as I otherwise should have done. We have a quantity of produce at Little Bassa and the Kroo Country, which I shall use every exertion possible to have brought here before the forty days [the forty lay days of the Bark] shall have expired; but, as our Colonial vessels are busily engaged, it is quite doubtful whether I succeed. Could the vessel have remained here six weeks longer, I think there would have been little difficulty in her getting a full cargo, by running down as far as Cape Palmas. As it is, the utmost that can be done will fall far short of your expectations. I need not say how much I regret this. It is always my ambition to meet all your wishes, and indeed to accomplish everything, whether expected or not, that lies within the compass of possibility. But, my dear sir, it is not *possible* to do what you require in this instance, and without intending to find fault, I must say I am surprised, after the repeated explanations I have given you on this point, at the extent of your expectations. For myself, when I consider the amount and kind of goods with which I have been furnished, and what I have accomplished in paying off old debts, fortifying, conducting wars, making improvements, and sustaining the Government, I am astonished, not that I have failed to send home full cargoes, but that I have sent anything at all.

It is easy to secure return cargoes, and to realize large profits from the African trade, if properly conducted, and sufficient capital is employed; but to expect these results without the requisite facilities, time or means to accomplish them, in short, to expect from me, while my time is engrossed by other duties, and the funds supplied me are barely sufficient to ensure the proper discharge of those duties, is expecting too much. I consider trade not only honorable, but a most important agency in the work of civilizing this country; and there can be no reasonable objection to the Society engaging in it for the purpose of increasing her power to do good, provided, that in this pursuit she neglect not the more weighty considerations of duty and obligation. The great end of her existence must not be neglected, or compromised by the effort to obtain means for its accomplishment. The efficient administration of the Government—the improvement of the Colony—the encouragement of agriculture and other branches of industry—the fostering of schools and institutions of religion, and even the judicious assistance of the industrious and deserving poor by timely loans, are the objects that should exercise the first care of your agents here, and to which a greater portion of your funds might be most profitably devoted. These objects, with the acquisition of territory, intercourse with the tribes, and the necessary preparations for the reception and settlement of emigrants, should ever be the peculiar concern of the Governor of the Colony; and his time and thoughts should not be diverted from them for any purpose whatever. It is only by a proper attention to these things that the true interests of Liberia can be advanced, and, as a necessary consequence, whatever tends to promote her prosperity, will, in the same ratio, give success and strength to the cause at home. But if, while these great ends receive the chief attention, the operations of trade can also be prosecuted to advantage, they ought not, surely, to be neglected. That they can be, by the employment of sufficient capital, and furnishing the requisite facilities, there is no doubt. You have only to send regular and well assorted cargoes of goods, supply us with one or two small vessels for coasters, and some good lighters, and I think you never need be disappointed of full returns of the productions of the country.

I trust you will not regard what I have here said concerning the relative importance of the duties which have been imposed upon me, as indicative

of a disposition to set up my opinion in opposition to the will of the Board. My only aim is to present my views for their benefit, and to vindicate myself in reference to those things in which I have not been able to meet their expectations. Acting without special instructions on many points, I may have applied more of their funds to the general purposes of my Administration, and less to those of trade, than they approve, as indeed seems to be the case from your letters.

While on this subject I will mention some changes I am making, which will better secure the objects you wish, while our expenses will be considerably lessened thereby :—

THE STORES.

Both here and at Grand Bassa I have stopped the retail business entirely, and have given strict orders to credit nothing. At the latter place I have made the still farther change of dismissing our storekeeper and employing him merely as a Commission Merchant. In future he will have no salary, and will be responsible for all the goods placed in his possession, making immediate returns when sold, and receiving the usual commissions, as other merchants in the Colony. After a careful consideration of the whole matter, I was induced to this measure from the following reasons : While we kept up the retailing business it was next to impossible to avoid crediting many poor persons who either have, or fancy they have, claims upon the Society for assistance. Again, the profits amount to very little, when all the expenses peculiar to that branch of our business are taken into account. And the very articles most necessary to keep up an assortment, and which were invariably credited or paid out for labor, are the articles of readiest sale to the merchant (by wholesale) and produce the best payment in return. In casting about for an opportunity of retrenchment which would leave more capital available in the way of trade, it occurred to me that I might suspend some of our plans of improvement at Bassa for the present year, and thus dispense entirely with the services of Mr. SHERIDAN. He entered at once into my views, and agreed to do our business on commission, and at the same time to lend me his assistance from time to time as I might require in overseeing any jobs of work I might have on hand in that county during the season. However if the schooner you promise arrives soon, I shall be able to be down there in person pretty frequently to supervise and push on our operations. I am trying to make some agreement to have the road continued by contract into the Camwood Country. Should there be many emigrants arriving next year, it may be necessary to employ Mr. SHERIDAN after my departure for America. He will give his attention to the erection of the school-house on the Island, and to the clearing and planting of the land. Should we have many emigrants to provision and take care of, our own articles can be served out under the immediate direction of a steward, subject to the supervision of the physician, without interfering at all with the present plan of trade.

Mr. ROBERTS will still continue in charge of the establishment at this place, and will superintend the general affairs of the farm, and all our trading here and elsewhere along the coast. He is a valuable man, and I find him of great service to me in our varied and extensive business.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There are a great many important things under this head I had intended recommending, but as they are incompatible with the course to which my attention is more especially directed by your letter, of retrenchment and trade, I shall pass over them mostly.

AGRICULTURE.

The farm on Bushrod Island is at last beginning to make some return for all the expenditure made upon it. We have made a quantity of very beautiful sugar this season, though all the work has been done at the greatest possible disadvantage. Our kettles were too small, our team too weak, and all the materials necessary about the mill were awkward and unsuited to the purposes for which they were used. Besides, we were obliged to work in the dark, there being no one in the Colony to be found, who knew anything about the process of sugar making. Owing to all these circumstances, we have not made more than two-thirds of the sugar that the crop would have yielded, if properly managed. As it is we shall send you a few barrels, and keep some for our own market. The first lot of Liberia sugar must surely fetch a good price in the United States. Our Abolition friends ought to purchase of us, and by patronizing our free sugar, make some compensation for the injury they have done the cause of freedom in persecuting Liberia.

I am planting about ten acres more of sugar cane at present. Several of the colonists will plant this season both here and at Bassa Cove, and in two or three years I think there will be two or three more mills at work in the Colony, when our score of barrels will be increased to some hundreds of hogsheads. As I before informed you, considerable attention has been given this year to coffee planting, but as the season was then over, nothing has been done in this business since my last by the Atalanta. Next year, I have no doubt, will see the present number of trees doubled.

One gentleman of this place, Mr. JOHN LEWIS, Colonial Secretary, informs me that he will plant ten acres of land near Monrovia to Indigo—with which, you are aware, this country abounds. From all I can learn, this will be a very productive and profitable crop, and I have no doubt the enterprise of Mr. LEWIS will be abundantly rewarded.

STATISTICS.

I regret sending this despatch without full statistical returns from the several settlements in the Commonwealth. The returns East of this have not been received, although promised several days ago.

Monrovia.—6795 Coffee Trees; 16 1-4 acres in Rice; 16 acres in Cassada; 16 3-4 in Potatoes; total 49 acres:—39 Sheep, 8 Goats, 1193 Fowls, 99 Ducks, 135 Hogs, 2 Turkeys, 56 Cattle; 61 Lots, quarter acre each, in vegetables.

New Georgia.—55 acres in Rice; 73 1-4 acres in Cassada; 23 1-4 acres in Potatoes; 5 3-4 acres in Corn; 7 1-4 acres in Peanuts; 1 1-2 acres in Peas; total 166 acres;—426 Fowls, 32 Ducks, 79 Goats, 38 Sheep, 76 Hogs.

Caldwell.—19 1-2 acres in Rice; 67 1-4 acres in Potatoes; 58 acres in Cassada; 1 1-2 acres in Peas; 1-2 an acre in Peanuts; 1 acre in Sugar cane; total 147 3-4 acres:—260 Coffee Trees, 38 Croos Peanuts, 250 lbs. Arrow Root, 4 Ducks, 136 Fowls, 22 Hogs, 14 Goats.

Bushrod Island.—14 3-4 acres in Potatoes; 5 1-2 acres in Potatoes; total 20 1-4 acres.

Millsburg.—25 acres in Cassada; 5 acres in Rice; 23 acres in Potatoes; 9 1-4 acres in Sugar cane; 2 acres in Arrow Root; total 64 1-4 acres:—160 Coffee Trees, 13 Hogs, 37 Sheep, 39 Ducks, 347 Fowls, 1 Cattle.

SUMMARY.

7205 Coffee Trees; 95 3-4 acres in Rice; 182 1-4 acres in Cassada; 160 1-2 acres in Potatoes; 5 3-4 acres in Corn; 8 3-4 acres in Peanuts, and 38 Croos, do.; quantity of land not known; 3 acres in Peas; 10 1-4 acres in Sugar cane; 27 acres in Arrow Root, and 250 lbs. do., quantity of land not

known; 15 1-4 acres vegetables, say 61 town lots; total under cultivation, including the public farm, 513 1-4 acres:—57 Cattle, 246 Hogs, 114 Sheep, 101 Goats, 2 Turkeys, 174 Ducks, 2102 Fowls.

The Public Farm.—50 acres in improvement—say 25 acres in Sugar Cane; 15 acres in Potatoes; 10 acres in Cassada; 2 Yoke of Oxen.

There are about 200 acres of land in cultivation at Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley, but considerably more is cleared. I regret that the report of the Agricultural Committee for that County has not reached me yet, and that I am thus deprived of the opportunity of presenting together the statistics of the Agriculture of the whole Colony. The only articles of which I can speak with certainty is Coffee. By a report made to me some time since there were actually growing about 23,000 Coffee Trees in the three settlements of Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley.

It should be remembered, that all the land in cultivation in the Colony (about 713 acres,) is worked entirely by hand. The proportion of stock of all kinds, is, I think, greater in Bassa County, than in this. Mr. BENEDICT will probably take the largest premium for Coffee this year, though I cannot speak with certainty until I get the report from Bassa County, when all the premiums will be distributed.

BEXLEY.

While at Bassa Cove, I visited Bexley, and was highly gratified at the progress of things among the new emigrants. All are living in comfortable log houses with lots around each covered with a luxuriant growth of cassada, potatoes, corn, beans, plantains, &c. The streets too are all planted. I found some of the men hard at work, cutting and burning the trees and bushes off their farms. I went into every house and inquired particularly of every individual whether they liked their new situation. With the exception of one young man, who was quite sick—and who answered, "I s'pose I should like it, if I was as well as the rest,"—they all expressed themselves in the warmest terms of admiration, and declared nothing would induce them to leave Bexley. I am happy to inform you that they have now entirely recovered from their sickness, and bid fair to do well hereafter. I have some houses building there for the next emigrants, as I consider it one of the most desirable places, in every point of view, there is in the Colony. The land is high, and very finely diversified, so as to suit any variety of crop at all seasons; the soil is good, and the water pure and abundant.

I am in treaty for a strip of land adjoining it, and intervening between it and a much larger tract which lies higher up the river, and which we already own. When this purchase is secured we shall possess the whole right, or northern bank, of the St. John's river, from the mouth about twelve miles up, and on the other side about six miles from the mouth. This brings me to another head, the acquisition of

TERRITORY.

I have been exceedingly desirous, since first receiving your instructions on this subject, to carry them out to the fullest extent, but no means have as yet been afforded me for making the voyage along the coast. From what I can learn of the disposition of the tribes to leeward, particularly between Cape Palmas and Sinou, I am sure we should find no difficulty whatever in negotiating successfully with them. Should I find an opportunity of leaving home after the session of the Council, (which takes place on the 1st of January,) I shall run down to that neighborhood and see what can be done.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

It gives me the greatest pleasure to apprise you of the destruction of the slave factories at Gallinas by the Honorable Captain DENMAN, senior offi-

cer of this station. He landed about the middle of last month, with the boats of his own vessel, the "Wanderer," and those of the "Rolla" and "Saracen," eleven in all, carrying from 150 to 200 men. The Spaniards made no resistance, not a gun was fired, but all fled in the greatest consternation to the woods. Though they abandoned all their other property, they succeeded in driving away, with them, nearly all the slaves, and only about one hundred, out of two or three thousand, were captured by the British. The property in the baracoons and factories, to a very large amount, was destroyed on the spot, and the captors kept possession of the place for some days. I have not yet heard what is to be the ultimate disposition of their conquest, but I hope they will not allow the vile slavers again to take possession. Should the English Government not be disposed to retain it, I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to attempt obtaining it by negotiation.

While I was at Bassa Cove, last week, I was most agreeably surprised by the receipt of a letter from Lieut. SEAGRAM, commanding H. B. M. brig Temagant, informing me that he had completed an arrangement with Mr. CANOT of New Cesters, by which it was agreed that he should deliver up all his slaves, one hundred and three in number, to SEAGRAM, to be carried to Sierra Leone, and thenceforth to abandon the slave trade entirely. Another part of the agreement was that CANOT should remain at New Cesters and carry on business as a regular trader under the sanction and protection of the English Government. If SEAGRAM made this agreement by authority, it would seem that his Government intends occupying that place. This would be a dismembering of our territory by cutting off our northern settlements from Sinou and Cape Palmas. Can it be possible that a great nation would descend to such a contemptible and wicked thing? I cannot think it; still, it will be important for you to have measures taken to ascertain their real views without delay.

TRADE.

Should Gallinas not again be occupied as a slave mart, and New Cesters remain free from that curse, it will make a mighty addition to the legitimate commerce of this part of the coast; and the trade of the Colony would probably be doubled within the next year. The effect produced last year by the breaking up of Little Bassa was very great throughout the Colony, and the amount of trade has been ever since increasing steadily and rapidly. Within the last three months, Camwood, Oil and Ivory, has been shipped from this place, Marshall and Bassa Cove, to the value of \$25,000, Colonial prices. The intercourse with Bo Poro, and the country beyond, being again unrestricted, and the vast drain of slaves shut up, at least for some time, we may reasonably calculate on a still greater proportionate amount during the whole of next year. There has been an unusual number of trading vessels, principally English, on the coast this season, and they have all filled up in a much shorter time than ever before. Some of them have had to store part of their cargo here, having more than they could carry. In more than one case, they have filled their vessels before half their outward cargo was sold, and had to carry part of it back to England!

SCHOONER AND LIGHTERS.

The objections to purchasing a schooner at Sierra Leone are—first, the difficulty of communicating with that place, and the uncertainty of having an order executed properly—and secondly, the want of money to make the purchase! Sometimes there are great bargains to be had, and vessels are occasionally to be found that would suit my purpose admirably—but the purchaser should be on the spot, in person, with the cash in his hand, or he will get cheated.

I again repeat that we need two good, strong, open boats, of from six to eight tons for this place. And for Bassa Cove, two considerably larger, say from ten to twelve tons, built extra strong and decked, with long hatches that will admit a hogshead of tobacco. These, if we have them within the next fifteen months, must come from America. It is surely unnecessary to urge again the necessity of these boats; I may say, however, that the extra expense and loss of time incurred here on every voyage of your ship, amounts to more than the whole four would cost, including the cost of sending them here.

EMIGRANTS.

You speak of six hundred coming out next year, but in such a way as to leave me in doubt whether we have much reason to expect them; at all events I cannot regard your remarks as intended to require preparations for receiving that or any less number. I have four houses nearly completed at Bexley, and I hope to have several families ready to move into their own houses at that place before the dry season is over, and thus leave those now occupied for the reception of new emigrants. I have a number of houses, also, nearly finished, up the St. Paul's river, and could accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons there at short notice very comfortably, and probably the same number at Bexley. It would be always desirable to give as definite information as possible with regard to each expected expedition, as to number, character, property, habits, &c.

While on this topic, I am reminded of an inquiry you make, as to how, in case the retail business is given up, we are to furnish emigrants, and pay laborers. When I proposed to give up the retail business, in a former letter, I did not mean to make any change in these respects, but to continue as formerly to supply our own workmen and such emigrants as it should be necessary to aid, by advances during the season of acclimation, with goods and provisions from the store. In these particulars I have made no change in the store here; having only stopped the sale of goods at retail for money, produce or on credit. If, however, the plan I propose to be pursued at Bassa is approved, some special arrangement with Mr. SHERIDAN to pay out goods on our account at a stipulated per centage, would be advisable; or, in the case of emigrants, as I have before suggested in this letter, to have provisions of our own given out under the direction of a steward, subject to the supervision of the physician. I have already talked with Mr. S. on this point, but as yet we have not agreed on anything definite.

With regard to the payment of laborers, I have a favorite idea which I believe I have not mentioned to you. It is to make *cash* the sole medium instead of goods. Should you carry on the wholesale business to such an extent as to supply the merchants of the Colony, generally, the money you thus pay out would return through them into your own hands, with the only difference of the profits they would make on the retail of the goods, which, though it be an object to them, would make but a small difference in our account. The moral influence of such a measure would be prodigious, and the poor people would bless you for it. Under the present system of paying every body for their services, in goods, much injustice is done the poor, and a demoralizing influence is exerted upon the community, of which you can form no adequate idea. Take an example: an industrious man, after working steadily through the week, comes to his employer on Saturday afternoon and receives the amount of his wages in goods. Probably not an article that he is obliged to purchase will suit the necessities of his family, and he is compelled to go to another shop and endeavor to effect an exchange, which, if he accomplishes, reduces his pittance some twenty-five or thirty per cent. This is one mode; another is to receive his wages,

only in such articles as suit the native trade, and make an excursion into the country, the next week, to convert them into Camwood and Ivory; which are then brought back to town and finally exchanged for something to eat and to wear. This custom is the prolific source of many evils that we feel, but which fall heaviest on the poor laborer and his family. The supply of a specie medium would relieve the most deserving from the bad necessity to which they are now exposed, and remove temptations from the bad and the idle, to roam the forests and filch the honest earnings of their industrious neighbors at home.

CREDITS.

Our accounts for this quarter will show a very considerable reduction in the amount of debts due to the Society throughout the Colony. The balances, as they formerly appeared on the books, in many instances, were deceptive, as they only exhibited the debit side of open accounts. But still there will remain a much larger amount due than I could wish. A large part of the debts are due by the late emigrants. The amount furnished those people was, owing to the peculiar circumstances of their situation, very large. You will recollect that the disturbances in the country, prevented my placing them at Bexley for some months after the houses were ready. In acting up to your repeated and earnest injunctions, "not to let them suffer on any account," though I endeavored to be as economical and judicious as possible, I was obliged to incur very great expense, and you will find large amounts charged to some families which embrace several persons. This source of expenditure will always exist, when poor emigrants arrive, especially helpless families of women and children, who are inevitably thrown upon our bounty to a great extent, and if continued sickness or other misfortunes afflict them, they must remain so for a long time. If we do not care for them, watch, nurse, feed and clothe them, they die. All, in my opinion, that we can do in such cases is to exercise a sound discretion and great economy in the mode and extent of our supplies, and in every possible case make them pay back the amount thus advanced. No emigrant should ever, particularly in America, be told that the Society will furnish him; the most any one ought to be allowed to expect is, that in extreme cases, temporary assistance may be received as a loan.

PROVISIONS.

You ask if "country provisions cannot be relied on" for the supply of the emigrants expected next year. I answer, no! In all cases we make use of as much of the native productions as we can obtain, and sometimes we can supply the wants of an expedition almost or altogether from them. But the supply of fresh meat is very irregular, and will always be until the Colonists have enclosures for their domestic animals. At present there is a good prospect of seeing many such enclosures; but until they are actually completed, we must not rely on them. With regard to some things, the colonists more than supply themselves, and there is seldom any difficulty in procuring what is wanted of potatoes, cassada, beans, plantains, and sometimes Indian corn. Rice, the great staple of food here, is not generally raised by the colonists, who can buy it so cheap from the natives that they prefer devoting their labor to other objects. I hope before long to see all this changed, and every man who has a farm, depending upon himself for every thing he can raise; but in the mean time we must take things as they are. Rice will probably be very scarce next season, owing to the heavy rains which prevailed unusually long, just at the time the natives were burning their farms. Your seine will help us very considerably in furnishing food, and I hope we shall never hereafter be without one when we have a large num-

her of emigrants to provide for. You must still furnish us with beef, pork, fish, flour, meal, butter, lard, &c., &c., until we can become more independent in these respects.

HEMP.

I am unable to meet your wishes with regard to this article. It grows along the beach, but not in any quantity, and while labor is so high as at present in the Colony, it is difficult to get it gathered. It might doubtless be cultivated to advantage, and perhaps will be by and by, but now the more certain articles of sugar, coffee, and indigo, are engrossing the attention of those who are inclined to agriculture. Last year I offered specie for hemp, but got none; I shall, however, give publicity to Judge HALSEY's proposition.

MAP.

A map of Liberia, such as you request, would require more time and care than I can at present bestow upon such a work; however, I shall keep it in view, and endeavor to have it done before I leave for home.

AGENCIES TO AMERICA.

Rev. G. BROWN intends visiting the United States in the Spring, and will serve if you wish. Mr. BURNS, of this place, whom I have already mentioned favorably, will also go out in the Spring, probably in company with BROWN, and will accept an agency. One of the very best men in the Colony, however, is JAMES BROWN of Sinou. I have partially engaged him, and if he can get ready, he will go by the first opportunity after the Hobart. His election to the Council, will prevent his going in the Hobart. He is a man of good sense, considerable talent as a speaker, and is devoted heart and soul to the Colony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We suffer very much still from the want of draft animals, and we can never hope to succeed in our agricultural operations until the Colony is well provided in this respect. All the jacks brought out last year by myself are dead. The fine large cattle of the interior suffer so much from the effects of the climate on the coast that it is impossible to work them. It has been often tried, and some of our most enterprising men have lost considerable money in the experiment—their oxen always dying before they are accustomed to the yoke. The small cattle of the coast do very well for light work, but they are now difficult to obtain. I have two pairs of them at the farm, now employed in driving the sugar-mill. Six such pairs would be scarcely sufficient to drive it properly. What I have to propose is, that the experiment be tried next year of introducing a few mules and horses from the Gambia or Goree. The horses of that neighborhood are said to be hardy, and it is known that the change to this part of the coast does not injure them. Some years ago there was a horse brought here from Bo-Poro, which it was said a company of traders had brought to that place from the "long bush," that is from a long distance inland. It was a fine animal, and thrived well here, but was after some time killed. The time is not very distant, I hope, when we shall penetrate the "long bush," and bring back horses and many other things; but at present we must look to other quarters.

STEAM POWER.

Would it not be advisable to send a small steam engine of six or eight horse power for the sugar mill? The same fire that raises the steam might also boil the sugar, and thus the expense of carrying on the work would be actually less than by animal power. If the engine was a little larger, a shingle machine, and even a saw-mill might be connected with the sugar mill. What do you think of it?

MILITARY.

In addition to our supply of Military articles, I am in want of three drums, two for Millsburg and the other for Marshall—they will be paid for by the people—also, one fife. If you could send the brass field-pieces promised in a former letter, they would be of the greatest service, in case of any future expedition into the country. We have no guns at all that could be moved in the woods except with great difficulty and delay. We have no need of any more iron guns at present. Are any of the Congreve rockets to be obtained?

The first of December, the anniversary of the memorable defence of this place by ASHMUN, was observed throughout the Colony as a day of thanksgiving. The forenoon was generally devoted to religious exercises in the churches, and the remainder of the day was occupied with military parades, and, as in good New England, in discussing substantial dinners.

My old friend BOB GREY attended the public celebration at Edina, and was honored, as he deserved to be, on that occasion, by the most distinguished attention—(you are aware that he was the true friend of ASHMUN, and communicated to him the plans of the enemy.) In return for the distinction conferred on him, BOB made a speech, in which he spoke of his union with the Colony in these words—“ ‘Merican man and Bob Grey be one,— ‘pose somebody cut Bob Grey, ‘Merican blood pill :— ‘pose ‘em cut ‘Merican man, Bob Grey blood pill,— ‘pon me soul !”—This last is a favorite expression with which he always affirms what he considers very important.

LIGHT HOUSE.

As our light house on Cape Messurado is nearly completed, I have to request you will send us some suitable lantern for it. The light will be somewhat less than three hundred feet above the sea. Captain Parsons can explain what kind of a lantern would be proper. After the light is up, we shall charge three dollars additional on all vessels anchoring in the harbor, which will probably pay all the expenses attending it.

LAWS.

I am very glad you have sent us a code of laws, though I have not yet had a moment of leisure to look into them, and can say nothing about their adaptation to our circumstances. As our Colonial Legislature will be in session in a few days, these laws will then undergo a careful examination, together with the whole body of statute laws of the Colony, which after infinite trouble I have compiled and arranged from the old Council books—acts of Governors—resolutions of the Board, &c., &c. After this year I trust we shall be able to have a more systematic and simple body of laws than heretofore.

This morning, Her Britanic Majesty's "Schooner Ascension" arrived here from Sierra Leone, on her way to the Island of Ascension; she reports the "Trafalgar," at Sierra Leone, after a long and stormy passage from Baltimore. I learned from her further particulars about the destruction of Gallinas, and find that in some material particulars, my first information was erroneous. Besides the number of slaves found in the baracoons, Captain DENMAN succeeded in collecting from the native princes upwards of eight hundred; so that the whole number carried to Sierra Leone, is NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY! As soon as the place was captured, the natives, according to the invariable custom of making the most out of all parties, turned against their late guests, the Spaniards, and on condition of being allowed four hours of plunder from the baracoons, agreed to surrender all the slaves that had been placed in their hands for safe keeping. The property

carried off by the natives, and destroyed on the spot, was immense; my informants say, not less than one million or a million and a half of dollars. One item destroyed, was two thousand puncheons of rum!

A few days after this transaction, Captain DENMAN captured a slaver off Shebar, with three hundred and fifty-nine slaves on board. She was under Spanish colors, and called the *Regulana*.

Gallinas is now in such a state, that treaties could be easily effected with the native princes, for the entire suppression of the Slave Trade, and I have not the least doubt, were a vessel at my command, that in three weeks I could add that splendid country to the territory of the Colony, and secure forever its freedom from the curse of the Slave Trade. New Cesters, too, might be obtained with very little difficulty, as CANOT, it is said, intends leaving the coast for England, in the spring. I feel the most intense anxiety to accomplish these two objects, and if I can do no better I shall be tempted to visit those places in my boat, after the Council adjourns.

GALLINAS AND NEW CESTERS AGAIN.

On Saturday, the 26th, I had a visit from Mr. CANOT, and gave him a private interview of some length, in the course of which he assured me most solemnly that he never again would buy or sell a human being; that he would leave New Cesters within three months, and would gladly give me his assistance in negotiating with the native princes for that place. He brought up here some natives who belonged to this part of the country, to whom he declared their freedom, and placed them under my protection. He had forty domestic slaves, who are now all free, and at liberty to go where they choose. I was glad to find, though he did not directly acknowledge it, that the uncompromising hostility of the Colony to the traffic, and especially our allowing no kind of intercourse with him, had a good deal to do in bringing him to his present position. Since my interview, I have not a doubt that I can obtain New Cesters, but I have less hope than before of acquiring a right to Gallinas. However, I shall try for both.

A BELL.

The Baptist church at Bassa Cove has requested me to order a bell for its use. One that will cost, including transportation, one hundred dollars, will be about the right size. It will be paid for on delivery. I hope they will not be disappointed.

The "Trafalgar" has just arrived, but brings me no letters from you.

The garden-seeds sent out from the Patent Office mostly failed, except the cotton and corn, which nearly all has come up, and is growing very well. Seeds seldom come up that are sent out in the usual manner, in papers, whilst those put up in bottles, and sealed, or well corked, never fail. I regret my inability to make any return to Mr. ELLSWORTH for his kindness in this very acceptable present of seed, but hope by the next opportunity to make up some African seeds for him, though there is too little attention paid to the business of horticulture among us yet, to enable me to collect much. I send you two small parcels of African cotton, one of them still containing the seed.

I have had collected, and carefully shipped, most of the articles requested in your letters, though I fear the cold weather on the American coast will injure the fruit and vegetables. There are four hundred lemons, four hundred oranges, eight hundred limes, twelve bushels of potatoes, six bushels of cassada, a cotton bush, a bean vine two years old, some stalks of sugar cane, and three hundred canes of the lime, lemon, orange, and coffee trees. I would have sent some other things from my own garden, but for fear of the cold weather.

[March 15,

I have just obtained some of Mr. DAVID MOORE's leather, tanned at his place on Bushrod island, which I send as a specimen of Liberian manufacture.

With the highest respect and consideration,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

Hon. SAMUEL WILKESON,

General Agent, &c., Washington City.

P. S. I am exceedingly anxious about New Cesters, the more so as I have just learned from Lieutenant SEAGRAM some facts that leave no doubt on my mind of the intention, as far as the authorities on this coast are concerned, to keep it under British subjection, (though he says not.) CANOT has received a letter from the new Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir JOHN JEREMIE, and has hoisted the *British flag* at his door. I suspect negotiations are in progress to connect him with a great London trading house, and to make New Cesters the head-quarters of English trade on the coast.

T. B.

NOTES OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE REV. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D., AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, CITY OF WASHINGTON, JANUARY 21, 1841.

WE expected before this time to have been able to give to our readers the eloquent address delivered by the Rev. Mr. BETHUNE, in this city, during the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, in January last, but have been unable to obtain a report of it, and have to content ourselves by giving a very imperfect sketch of a part of it, from notes taken by an unpracticed hand:

In the long history of the Jews, there was scarcely an administration more wise, prosperous and happy, than that of Samuel; and yet the account of it is very brief. It was so wise, so prosperous, that the historian has but little to say.

I remember reading the journals of two gifted friends who crossed the Atlantic. One had written a volume of incidents. When he left the port portentous omens were in the sky. The first night out was one of trouble and distress; soon there were storms of thunder and lightning, and rain and hail, and the winds were fierce and contrary, and the vessel sprung a leak, and all lives on board were greatly endangered. This is but a specimen of what he experienced from the beginning to the end of the voyage.

The journal of the other was very brief, recording that on such a day they saw a shark; that on another a bird flew past the ship; the wind was fair, the sky clear, and scarcely a sail was changed from the time they left one port till they reached the other, so prosperous was their voyage.

For the same reason, I have little to say to-night of the history of this Society during the past year. It has been so prosperous, has accomplished so much, has met with such favor in the community, that its story can be told in few words.

While the country has been embarrassed, while pecuniary distress has crippled all other benevolent enterprises, and while storms have raged in other seas, the course of this Society has been marked by unwonted prosperity, as is known by its receipts being larger than during any preceding year.

It is a principle every where acknowledged, that those virtues and events which are quiet in their operation, and make the least noise, are the most

useful. God moves the vast machinery of the universe silently. The Gospel, in achieving the most wonderful transformations of human character, operates through a "still, small voice."

Such has been the course of this Society the past year. No loud hurrahs have heralded its march. No thunder of artillery has announced its victories. Silently its peaceful publication has entered the family circle, and called forth the liberal contribution; or the quiet letter, describing its wants and its prospects, has been placed in the hands of the liberal and philanthropic, and has received a welcome reception, and secured an encouraging response.

My honorable friend who has just sat down said, he would leave *abstract principles* to theologians. I am a theologian, and I believe in a species of universal equality. I hear it proclaimed by the voice of the Almighty, that *all men have sinned*; and the precepts of my Saviour teach me to love my neighbor as myself. Wherever a human heart beats, there is my brother, no matter how sable his hue; and as such it is my privilege, as a Colonizationist, to do him good. Slavery existed when our Saviour was upon earth, but he did not heap *anathemas* on those who, I must say, were so unhappy as to be masters; and his chief Apostle, when he had in his care a slave, sent him home to the hand and the heart of his master, as a "brother beloved." I think the Epistle to Philemon is an example of the manner in which we should act and feel in similar circumstances.

It cannot be doubted that, in promoting the scheme of Colonization, we fall in with the general spirit of Christianity, which promises the universal triumph of peace on earth. This promise, like a day-star from on high, has visited us, and, like the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, it leads us on, under safe protection, and with sure pledges of final triumph.

My friend has said that the whole world was colonized from Eden; that Colonization has led out the spirit of civilization and improvement in all ages of the world. I do not expect to present any thing new on this subject, but there is one striking instance of Colonization to which I will direct your attention. There was once a time when the Jews, the chosen people of God, were all slaves, under the most cruel bondage; and though they, by a peculiar regulation of the country, were separated, to live by themselves, and were taught their own religion, yet they were degraded in the extreme. God determined to free them. How did he do it? He put a sea between them and their oppressors. They became refractory and rebellious, and even sighed for the flesh-pots of Egypt. But God did not abandon them. For forty years he educated them in the wilderness. He taught them by the trials they endured, and prepared them for the enjoyment of freedom.

Let those who become discouraged, or who object to the Colonization of Liberia because so many die, think how many of the children of Israel perished in the wilderness! Of all that vast number that came out of Egypt, only two lived to enter the promised land! Surely, reasoning according to some modern rules, this must have been a very unjustifiable, unpatriotic scheme! Only to think, too, that these poor, deluded creatures, who were thus cheated into the wilderness to die, were the native-born children of the land they left, and were actually *expatriated*.

But it is said there are difficulties about this subject, both in this country and in Africa. We admit this in all its force. There are difficulties; and these difficulties are the very best parts of the system. Necessity is the most effectual teacher. The fabulous history of Rome represents that its founder was nursed by a wolf; and no man and no nation ever has become great, that was not nursed at the shaggy breast of difficulty!

It is said that we have been able to colonise these people but slowly. This is true, and I am glad of it. It would have defeated the very object we had in view, if it had been otherwise. We are all slaves to sin. But God does not emancipate us in an hour. There is first the tender shoot—then the blade—then the ear—then the full grown corn in the ear. It is always impolitic, as well as immoral, to despise the day of small things.

The progress of this Society, and its Colony, may have been slow; but it has been steady and sure. In our school boy days we were taught a lesson of practical wisdom, well to be remembered in our riper years:

“Tall oaks from little acorns grow,”

but the acorn does not become an oak in a day. The poplar grows rapidly, but is fragile and spongy at heart, and soon decays. The oak is the growth of a century. But see what a might there is in its broad branches—how it resists the fiercest blasts, and braves the furious storms of winter.

“When an hundred years are gone,”

Liberia shall yet be that oak! Who would say to that mother, as she sits rocking her tender, helpless, perhaps sickly, infant, and as she carefully watches over it for many long and anxious years,—why do you thus labor in vain? your labor is one of difficulty never to be repaid! It is a useless effort, you never can raise that child, cease your vain attempts. Go into the street and take some one already grown, and lavish all your attention and love on him? Who would say this? none! not the most sceptical—not the most thorough *immediatist*! No! rather wait. Do you see that man, acknowledged by all to be first among his brethren? That noble form once lay in helpless infancy on its mother's arm, as she fondly thought of its future manhood. So they who rock the cradle of young Liberia, of its future greatness *dream*? No! see pledge and promise irresistible.

It has been a question whether circumstances make men, or men seize upon circumstances to accomplish great purposes; I think neither. I believe that God makes both the men and the circumstances, which united are adapted to the achievement of great ends. He has raised us up the very men that we wanted in times of our greatest need. There was ASHMUN—a man whose name shall not be forgotten, he determined to go, amid difficulties enough to have daunted the bravest; he successfully laid the foundations of an empire not to perish.

Again, when all seemed darkness and uncertainty he sent forth a Cox who labored, sickened, and, as he was dying said, some one must come and take my place! Thousands may perish, but Africa must not be given up. It were easy to suffer martyrdom, when all is done in a moment. But who can anticipate the long disease, in a land of strangers, and not shrink back? Who can think of him who moved forward amid such discouragements to accomplish so great an end, and not admire his fortitude and benevolence?

This kind of fortitude, and self sacrificing benevolence, have been greatly exemplified in our present Governor, BUCHANAN, who, after devoting a year in the arduous and perilous task of re-establishing the Colony of Bassa Cove, when it had been broken up by hostile natives, ventured to return to Liberia in the service of the American Colonization Society, at a time when its affairs, both in this country and in Africa, were most discouraging. By the wisdom and energy of his administration, the despondent Colonists have been inspired with new life, and the operations of the Society in this country have been carried on with confidence and success.

JUSTICE to Mr. TEAGE, editor of the *Liberia Herald*, requires the publication of the following letter, in reply to one from Judge WILKESON, relative to an exceptionable article in a former number of his paper :

MONROVIA, DECEMBER 10, 1840.

Hon. S. WILKESON :—

DEAR SIR,—Your favors of July 21st and September 22d, respectively, arrived safely by the *Hobart*. Permit me first to thank you for the interest you have manifested to extend my subscription list, and especially for increasing the subscription of the Society one hundred copies. I trust I shall never lose the sense of the favor done me in this instance.

In regard to the offensive article to which your letter of 22d September alludes, I am happy in being able to say, most truly, that, in the press and hurry of other engagements, its tone and manner, and probable effects, in America, altogether escaped my attention. The writer of the article, ever since he has been in the Colony, has been almost constantly in the Society's employment, and surely, if he is thus regarded and treated by the Society, if I had published it with its effect in America full in view, I might be supposed as merely joining my confidence to the confidence of others. As I will not regard your letter as dictatorial, but merely as advisory, in regard to the accomplishment of certain objects, and to prevent certain consequences, I beg to assure you that I shall do nothing that may operate unfavorably against my adopted country, or weaken the hands of its friends on either side of the great waters. In common with colored men, I have certain sentiments. These sentiments, however, as I do not think their being made known could possibly do any good, but would most probably do an injury, I think it proper to repress, reserving to myself, however, the right to enjoy my sentiments, and, when justice and honor require it, to speak them out. I should be altogether unworthy of your confidence and respect, if I should at any time forget for a moment that this is my indefeasible right, or so base and mean-spirited as not to claim to exercise it whenever circumstances should demand it. The scheme of Colonization enjoys my highest confidence and respect, and the circumstances are not easily anticipated that would lead me to speak or write any thing that shall compromise it. Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. TEAGE.

From the Liberia Herald.

DEAR SIR,—The Bassa Cove Sunday School Union held its first anniversary at the Baptist Church in this place, on Monday evening, the second of November.

Although the meeting was unavoidably postponed until a late hour, such was the interest felt in it, that a pretty general attendance of the citizens was realized.

The Superintendent, Mr. CHARLES GRAY, then signifying his intention to remove with his family to Bexley, tendered his resignation, which was therefore accepted: whereupon, HENRY J. ROBERTS was unanimously elected to that office. Other officers in accordance with the constitution were then elected as follows :

LOUIS SHERIDAN, Secretary; A. P. DAVIS, Librarian; BERRYMAN JOHNSON, Treasurer; HANSON LEPER, DAVID MADISON, JOSEPH CLARIDY, Mrs. FLORELLA DAVIS, ROSANNA MADKINS, and THERESA DONALSON, Managers.

The number of regular attendants as learners in this school have been about forty, although a much larger number held connexion with it. This institution owes its origin to his Excellency, Governor BUCHANAN, who informed the writer that he had in his possession a set of Sabbath School Books, published by the American Sunday School Union, which he would bestow on any similar institution in Liberia, but as he knew of none but such as were decidedly sectarian, he could not consistently give them to any.

An effort was then made to form such an Union, and establish the present school, which has, under God, so far happily succeeded. Many things in the course of the past year, have occurred to retard the progress of our children in learning, and none has had a more hurtful influence than the want of co-operation on the part of their parents. Unhappily for the greater part of them, their own want of information may serve as an excuse; but could they divest themselves of their sectarianism and feel that need of instruction as others can and do feel for them, they too, would avail themselves of so good an opportunity of learning something more than the natives of these lands, and would, by their attendance at the place of assembling, set up an impassable barrier to the tendencies of the Sabbath day's intercourse with the natives, which has been continued in spite of our laws, police, and regulations to the contrary: but let this suffice.

Our number has increased to about seventy, who are instructed in the alphabet, spelling, reading and recitation of the Scriptures in the fore and afternoon of each Sabbath day, and we trust that an influence will be given to the habits and taste of those connected with the institution, such as will guide and control their pursuits in after life.

After the close of the business of the meeting, a vote was taken on the propriety of offering our public thanks to Governor BUCHANAN, for having been thus unostentatiously the means of breaking the cord of sectarianism, and placing within our reach, the use of so many valuable tracts as are to be found in the Library of the Bassa Cove Sunday School Union, which was productive of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the officers and managers of the Bassa Cove Union, do hereby tender to his Excellency, Governor BUCHANAN, their most unfeigned and hearty thanks for his invaluable gift of four hundred and three volumes of books, besides many useful maps, cards and plates, now in use in their school; but more especially do they cherish sentiments of respectful regard for the evidence of dignified impartiality by which we have been taught to cast away the cords of prejudice, and unite together in one effort, having for its object the good of all, preferable to the benefit of a few.

Signed in behalf of the officers and managers of the school.

HENRY J. ROBERTS, *Superintendent*.

LOUIS SHERIDAN, *Secretary*.

WE beg the attention of our readers, in the South and South-west, to the notice that an expedition will sail from New Orleans about the 15th of April next. We hope all our exchange papers will insert this notice.

Let the Emigrants on all the tributaries of the Mississippi be ready at that time; and, let the patrons of the Society remember, that the expedition just sailed, has drained our treasury. Our funds, then, must be increased, and that immediately. Let all our agents redouble their diligence, as we are doing at this office, to raise money. It will require every possible exertion to provide the means to send off the contemplated expedition.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

AND

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EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

INTELLIGENT free colored men, both at the North and the South, are turning their attention to Liberia.

A friend, who has travelled extensively through the free States, during the last six months, informs us, that he conversed frequently with colored men on their present and prospective condition in this country, and on the relative inducements for emigration to the West Indies and to Liberia; and that he found many who were determined in favor of the latter. They acknowledged that their minds had been prejudiced against Liberia, but they were now desirous to obtain information in relation to the country and condition of the people.

We have received similar information from other sections of the country. The increased circulation of the Repository, and of the newspapers published in the Colony, the statements of persons who have recently visited Liberia, and of Colonists who have visited this country, have awakened a new interest among the reading class of our colored citizens, in relation to Colonization. By observing and reasoning for themselves, they are persuaded that the promise of elevating them in this country to an equality with the whites, can never be realized. At every effort to gain this elevation, they *feel* its hopelessness. They see impassable barriers, which only rise higher at every attempt to overcome them. They have tried emigration to the West Indies, in the hopes of finding there a society where the colored and white man meet on terms of equality, but have been entirely disappointed. Many of those who had the means have returned, and complain of the injustice and severity of the treatment they received.

LIBERIA presents them a home, where the colored man *only* can be a citizen, where the white man is an alien, and where the emigrant, as soon as he has fixed his location, is a free citizen, entitled to vote, and eligible to the highest offices in the Commonwealth.

LIBERIA has been represented, by those opposed to Colonization, as a barren, unproductive country, unfit for the residence of civilized man; and yet it has been extensively explored by American colored men and American

missionaries, who reside there, and frequently visited by our naval officers and masters of American vessels, who all agree in representing it as a country of great fertility, well adapted to the culture of rice, sugar-cane, cotton, corn, potatoes, coffee, &c., as well as to almost every variety of tropical fruits.

The statements of such men as Messrs. PINNEY and WILSON, of the Presbyterian mission, Messrs. SAVAGE and MINOR, of the Episcopal mission, Mr. SEYS, of the Methodist, and Mr. CROCKER, of the Baptist, missions, are surely entitled to credit. They speak of what they have seen, of rich lands well watered, of large crops, of happy Colonists, where the poor man can support his family by moderate labor, and, by well-directed industry, may soon become independent. The testimony of these men on any other subject would be conclusive. When our missionaries and naval officers describe other countries which they have visited, their veracity is not doubted. Their narrations have enriched the periodicals of our day with correct information concerning the country and the people of every quarter of the globe. Is it, then, charitable or reasonable to teach the colored man to disbelieve the reports which these men give of Africa—the land of their forefathers, the country, of all others, in relation to which they are the most interested to obtain correct information?

Few of the Dutch, Irish, or French, who emigrate to this country by tens of thousands yearly, ever visit the country previous to their emigration. They act entirely on the testimony of others. They see letters describing the advantages to be derived from a removal to this land of freedom and equality, where their children can be educated and elevated, and they embark—most of them knowing as little of the real condition of things here, as our colored people in general know of Liberia. But the latter have been taught to believe, that letters received and published from their friends, are forgeries, got up to deceive them. When intelligent colored men, who have returned from Liberia, describe the country and condition of the people, they are disbelieved, and charged with having been hired to misrepresent. But we hope that this will no longer be the case. We trust that that class of our colored citizens who are most interested in this subject, will no longer allow themselves to be the dupes of prejudice; that they will examine both sides of the question, and think and act for themselves in regard to it. We rejoice to find that there is a spirit of inquiry awakened among our colored people, in different parts of the country, in relation to Liberia, and that their opportunities of listening to those who speak from observation and experience on this subject, are increasing. Two or three respectable and intelligent Colonists are expected to visit this country in a few weeks, and we hope will travel extensively during the summer—thus giving our colored people an opportunity of obtaining such information as may be relied on, and which may enable them to decide for themselves whether their condition is likely to be improved by a removal to Liberia.

Will not the friends of Colonization take pains to furnish the free people of color in their immediate neighborhood with all the important information relative to Liberia that may be received from authentic sources, presenting the difficulties to be encountered, as well as the advantages to be gained, by the Colonist? The colored man who desires nothing more than to get a living, and is contented with his menial condition, had better remain where he is. It is only the men who can appreciate the blessings of liberty, can feel the obligations which rest upon them to aid in the elevation of their race, can estimate the importance of placing their children where they can be trained up without feeling the depressing influences which surround them in this country—it is such men only that Liberia wants. Her prosperity requires men of good character, industrious habits, sober and exemplary, and

who are desirous to educate their children, to aid in erecting and supporting churches, and in prosecuting various other plans of public improvement. A hundred such emigrants might soon have a flourishing settlement in Liberia. After one year's residence, they could raise from their farms, not only provisions enough to support their families, but might each plant one thousand coffee trees annually. And why should not the American colored man enjoy the profits of this business, from which the planters in Brazil and Cuba are realizing immense fortunes? The Liberia coffee tree bears more than double the quantity of those which grow in Cuba.

Dr. HALL, general agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, who has spent several years in Liberia, says, in the last number of the Maryland Colonization Journal:—

"We are rejoiced to learn that the coffee orchards are beginning to bear plentifully; this article must, for various reasons, become the staple of the country. Probably there is not in the world a species of the coffee tree equal to that indigenous to Liberia. We well recollect one tree, which, eight years since, was at least six inches in diameter, and produced about ten pounds yearly. It has since increased very much, and is now over twelve feet in height. The flavor of the berry is said, by first rate judges of coffee, (old West India masters,) to be equal to that of Mocha. It is large and plump, more like the Rio coffee in shape. The cultivation of coffee would be the most feasible of that of any other product of Liberia. The tree is, as far as we can judge, of very long life—certainly far exceeding that of the small West India coffee; (the latter is also indigenous to Liberia, but seldom cultivated.) It requires little culture, merely keeping down the rank weeds and underbrush. The Colonist of little capital will very soon be able to raise an orchard that will abundantly supply him with all foreign necessities and many luxuries. We trust soon to have this article in our markets. We should like much to see the sneerers at Colonization giving some ten or fifteen per cent. more for Liberia coffee than they can get the common article for; and this we shall see, too, in less than five years."

Every vessel that arrives from the Colony brings new proofs of the fruitfulness of the soil and the enterprise of the people. The Hobart, which arrived in New York a few days since, brought samples of Liberia sugar, molasses, potatoes, cassada, oranges, lemons, limes, cotton, coffee, &c. The sugar, of which there were several barrels, is well grained and of a good quality, considering the entire want of experience in the manufacturers, neither of whom had ever seen a sugar mill in operation before.

Captain PARSONS, who returned in the Hobart, writes thus: "Governor BUCHANAN showed me, in his garden, a patch of potatoes, growing where, he assured me, he had taken three crops of corn since I was there in March, which will make four crops in a year from the same ground."

Such is the fertility of the country open to the enterprise of our colored citizens, and to which the attention of many, possessed of means, influence, and intelligence, is now turned.

Some, we are informed, are desirous of forming a company for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia, and establishing a community by themselves. In order to meet the views of such, the Executive Committee propose the following

CONDITIONS TO EMIGRANTS.

If a company of one hundred emigrants shall be formed by the first of September, who shall engage to be ready to embark by the first of October, either from the port of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Norfolk, they shall have their passage on the following terms:

Steerage passengers,	-	-	-	\$30 00	} Payable in advance.
Cabin passengers,	-	-	-	50 00	
Children under 12 years, and over 18 months old,	-	-	-	half price.	

The passengers furnishing their own provisions.

If the company will take out their own minister, two good school teachers, and a physician, these four persons shall have free passage, and the Society will pay towards their support \$500 per year, for two years.

With a view of encouraging our free colored men to provide for their own emigration, the Executive Committee make the following alternative proposition:

If a company of one hundred respectable colored persons will organize and get up an expedition, charter their own vessel, furnish provisions for their voyage, and provide for their own support in Liberia, they shall, on arriving in the Colony, receive \$1,500 from the American Colonization Society, to be paid to such person as the company may authorize to receive it.

Each male emigrant of this company, over twenty-one years of age, shall have ten acres of land, and may purchase any additional quantity he desires, at fifty cents per acre, in cash.

The land for the settlement of this company will be laid out in a rich farming district, on the St. John's, where the country is high and rolling, and well watered.

If the company, or any of its members, will go out prepared to erect a saw-mill, the privilege will be given to select a site on any unsold lands in the Colony, and, on the mill being put into operation, they shall be entitled to a deed for one hundred and fifty acres of land.

If one hundred emigrants unite in one settlement, they will be organized immediately into a township, and be entitled to elect their own officers, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the oldest settlements.

If the foregoing propositions should be accepted, arrangements for the expedition must be completed by the first of September next.

Applications made to the Colonization office; Washington, D. C., to any agent of the Society, to Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT, New York, or Rev. Mr. PINNEY, Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.

We respectfully request editors of newspapers, friendly to Colonization, to give the foregoing an insertion; and we trust that the friends of the cause throughout the United States will interest themselves in directing the attention of the colored people to this article.

In order to afford free colored men means of information in relation to the Colony, two hundred copies of the African Repository will be sent gratuitously to those who may first apply.

This subject will be continued in our next number.

S. WILKESON, *Chair. Ex. Com. A. C. S.*

THE editor of the Hartford Congregationalist, in noticing our recent communications from Governor BUCHANAN, makes the following remarks:

"We regret however to have occasion to add that there appears to be ground for an apprehension, which is expressed in a postscript to this letter of Governor BUCHANAN, that the designs of the English are not entirely disinterested, in their movements upon this important part of the coast of Africa. 'By a letter from Lieutenant SEAGRAM,' says the Governor, 'I have just learned some facts, which leave no doubt on my mind of the intention, as far as the authorities on this coast are concerned, to keep it under British subjection, (though he says not.) CANOT has received a letter from the new Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir JOHN JEREMIE, and has hoisted the *British flag* at his door. I suspect negotiations are in progress to connect him with a great London trading house, and to make New Cesters the head-quarters of English trade on the coast.'"

"This is too clearly in a line with the present national tactics of Great Britain, not to excite a suspicion, that it may prove another development of

her grasping policy. The advantage of two such establishments in the hands of the English, located at such points as New Cesters and Gallinas, (the first of which, by its position, would effect an absolute dismemberment of the American settlements,) as a means of crippling the prosperity of our Colonies, and bringing them virtually under her power, is not likely to be overlooked by those political economists at London, who secretly pull the wires of 'the African Expedition.' This enterprise, which is called in England a plan for the civilization of Africa, is under the national sanction; and it will contribute more we fear to the national emolument than to any other object, except as it will be overruled by that Providence which far outreaches the counsels of cabinets and princes. In the light of this last consideration, whatever may be the immediate operation of these changes, we prefer to view this whole intelligence."

The fears expressed in the above extract, are not unfounded. They were felt by us more than a year ago, and have been often expressed in the Repository, in the hope that the friends of Colonization, convinced of the importance of securing the jurisdiction of the Society over the whole coast of Liberia, would furnish us the means of making the necessary purchases. We lament that this has not been done, and would urge our patrons, throughout the country, to make an immediate and simultaneous effort to secure this object of vital importance to the future welfare of the Colony. The case admits of no delay. The grasping policy of the British in Africa can only be counteracted, by our immediately purchasing those portions of Liberia which lie between the settlements of our Colony. This cannot be done without funds.

TRADE WITH AFRICA.

THE American trade on the coast of Africa has been of late rapidly increasing. As many as ten or twelve vessels from the single city of Salem have been engaged in this trade for several years. In the same trade there have been engaged from forty to fifty vessels from other ports in this State, Rhode Island, New York, and Pennsylvania, extending their operations along the coast, from Morocco to the Gulf of Arabia. The cargoes have been chiefly American products, and, of late years, the leading article, we are told, has been domestic cottons. A writer in the Boston Courier, referring to this subject, says:—*Christian Register*.

"This is a commerce which, from the vast extent of population embraced within these limits, is constantly increasing, and, at no very distant day, will be of great consequence to our ship-owners, merchants, and manufacturers, as it now is to those of Great Britain, whose exports to Africa, I find, in reference to official statements, amounts to seven or eight millions of dollars. That portion, too, which goes to the western coast of Africa, where our vessels are so much molested, has increased four-fold within twelve or fifteen years. Among the exports to Africa, coarse cotton goods take the lead. In 1839, there were exported from England to Africa upwards of seven and a quarter millions of yards of plain and colored cottons, and most of them, probably, of a description which we can supply as cheap, or cheaper, than the British manufacturers, provided our vessels are protected in their voyages along this extensive continent.

"We have staples cheaper, and better adapted to the wants and wishes of these fifty millions of Africans, than any nation of Europe can supply, and the returns obtained in exchange for them are valuable and useful, and, as these people become more and more civilized, will increase in quantity. And how are they to become civilized, but by a free intercourse with the more enlightened Christian nations of Europe and of this country? In no way so soon and effectually as by a commercial intercourse, by which they will be taught the benefits, the personal and practical benefits, of an interchange of useful commodities. The truth is, that the main obstacle, according to the most authentic accounts of these nations, to the suppression of the slave trade which exists in most parts of that continent, is the extreme poverty of its inhabitants, arising from the want of industry; and the only sure way of destroying this internal slave trade, as well as the external, is to promote better habits and feelings, by pointing out in what way that poverty may be remedied. This process is now going on through the commercial intercourse of Europeans and Americans, and it is the principle on which the Colonization Society is founded; but what they have done, or are likely to do, is trifling, indeed, compared with the more extensive intercourse of men who, in all times and through all ages, have been the most active and efficient instruments of spreading abroad among mankind, the seeds of civilization."

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS—PROVIDENTIAL INDICATIONS.

Among the clearest indications of Providence with regard to missionary effort, we regard those which point to Africa. Indeed, so obviously has it pleased God to mark out this field of labor, that none can stand "idle all the day," who are willing to labor. That which "hitherto let has been taken away," and those who are to be the subjects of gospel labors, are ready to receive and welcome all who come to teach them the knowledge and worship of the true God. Those who plead for missions can, for the first time, point to the greater portion of a continent, filled with pagan inhabitants, and say, "here are millions of those for whom Christ died, but who never heard his name, yet who are so prepared by providential circumstances that it requires nothing but men, and money, to bring them under the saving influences of the gospel." The divine blessing on the men and the money is certainly essential to success in Africa as well as elsewhere, but for this we have the never failing promise of our Lord. The instrumentality of men and money is left with the church, and if she is faithful, Africa is ready for the civil, social, and spiritual blessings of the gospel.

1. Africa has no religion or superstition established by law. This is an incalculable advantage to the missionary. Men in authority, who necessarily derive from their position great secular advantages, do not find it necessary to oppose christianity, lest they should be deprived of these advantages. On the contrary, they are among the first to embrace it, and find their authority strengthened rather than diminished thereby. This could not obtain where any superstition was identified with the civil institutions of the state.

2. Africa is free from the odious and hitherto insuperable difficulty of "caste." In India this has been the impregnable bulwark of their superstition. The christian missionary eats flesh, and hence classes himself among the degraded "caste" of the "Pariahs;" the only class who indulge in such food. The Pariah is regarded by the other castes with such abhor-

rence, that if the shadow of one should fall upon a Brahmin, he would be unclean until he had performed the necessary ablutions. If a Pariah should ask a Brahmin for a drink of water, he would refuse him the use of his cup. To a christian he might not refuse the favor, but he would break the vessel which had been so defiled. To all but the Pariahs, the most degraded, filthy, and miserable caste in India, to embrace christianity is to lose caste; and to lose caste is a terrible calamity. It is to be cut off from all association with the nearest and dearest of friends, from all assistance in business, from all sympathy or kindness in health or sickness, and, in short, to be cast out from the society of men as a vagabond, and an enemy to his species.

In no part of southern Africa do the distinctions of "caste" prevail. Hence the superiority of civilized man is readily acknowledged. The single advantage of reading and writing gives him a superiority which the African not only admits, but is exceedingly desirous to possess. So highly do the tribes bordering on our young colonies estimate the knowledge of letters, that with them it is the distinction between the white and the black man. Whoever can read and write is with them a white man, whatever be his color.

Having no letters, they have no sacred books, and hence no systematized superstition. It is true their superstitions are many, and exceedingly gross; but they sit very loosely upon them. They consist chiefly of absurd notions of sorcery, which are easily exposed, and which are abandoned without hesitation or regret, from the obvious evils they produce, and the terror in which they hold all classes of men.

The result of all this is, that the natives are not only willing, but anxious to place their children under the tuition of christian teachers; thus affording an opportunity to instruct the whole rising generation in the doctrines and moral precepts of christianity, if the christian world can be induced to furnish the men and the means. Such a field of usefulness has never before been presented to christian philanthropy.

Added to what may be done for African children, the success which has attended the labors of our missionaries in Liberia, shows that the adult population are ready to receive the gospel. A whole town has been brought under its influence, and others have been greatly moved.

Let it be remembered, too, that these are among the very worst specimens of African population; having added to the degradation of heathenism the vices of the slave trader; a race accursed of both God and man. Yet among these tribes has God raised up witnesses to the remedial potency of gospel truth.

The preparation for taking possession of Southern Africa in the name of the King of Zion is on a magnificent scale. The British have a colony on the western coast of Southern Africa. Sierra Leone affords a door of entrance to the missionaries at one point, and late intelligence gives assurance that our brethren in England will not be slow to enter. Several missionaries have been lately sent to the Ashantees, one of the most numerous and warlike tribes in the vicinity of the British colony.

On the same coast are the several colonies of the American Colonization Society, and of the Maryland State Colonization Society, all included in the common name of Liberia; extending along the coast to a distance not exactly defined, but some five or six hundred miles. At these points the missionaries from the American churches have entered; and while some have commenced at once the work of preaching the gospel to the natives as they find them, others are preparing in their schools native children for the future work of the ministry. If we were asked which of the two is the most excellent way, we should say, that as both are necessary, neither is best. Ac-

cordingly, the Methodists are doing both on a large scale, and hail with joy fellow laborers on either plan. We have about eighty native lads at a single manual labor school, besides those taught elsewhere; while the demands multiply far beyond our means. Yet the means are increasing too, and will increase, for the set time has come for Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands unto God.

But God has recently opened another door, which leads to the centre of Southern Africa. The tribes—the millions inhabiting the vast country watered by the Niger, the Mississippi of Africa—are about to be visited by the missionary and the bible, and under circumstances too which are without parallel in the history of missions. The British nation are about to establish a settlement on the river Niger! But then the British are a colonizing people; and, from the solitary fact that they are about to plant another settlement in Africa, we might not augur any thing very unusually encouraging to the missionary cause. On the contrary, the British, as well as all other christian nations, have heretofore dedicated their colonies to mammon, and they have been begun and continued in avarice and selfishness.

The introduction of christianity among the natives of British India received no favor from government, at home or abroad. It was made a grave question of state policy, whether it ought to be suffered at all, lest it should alienate the heathen population, and lead them to resist the authority of the East India Company. We do not recollect whether parliament ever passed any prohibitory law, or whether the exclusion was an arbitrary act of the company under their charter; but so it was, that the missionaries retired, and found an asylum in the dominions of his Danish majesty, where they established their college, and acquired a knowledge of the languages of India, which enabled them to translate the scriptures, and prepare for the great work which, though long delayed, is now in successful progress.

Is it not, then, a marvelous thing, that this same government should propose to establish a settlement on purely christian principles? That they should openly avow that the extension of trade and commerce is only a secondary consideration!—the civilization and moral elevation of the savage natives being the chief design? Yet this is the fact in regard to the proposed settlement on the Niger. And pursuant to this benevolent and christian project, the parliament has entered seriously into the inquiry, what may be the best means of effecting this civilization. It has called before a committee of the house of commons, the secretaries of several missionary institutions, as well as others whom the committee deemed best capable of affording the information sought for, and propounded the singular question, ought not some degree of civilization to precede the efforts to christianize a savage people; or is the preaching of the gospel the first proper step—the incipient progress of civilization? And, blessed be God, there has been but one answer to this question; and the answer has been sustained and illustrated by a variety of facts which cannot be gainsayed. All have declared that the gospel is adapted to all the various states and conditions of man; that it requires no previous preparation in the subject to whom it is preached, but produces all its promised effects on the savage as well as the civilized man. And as these effects include all that is meant by civilization, all that is good in political, civil, and social institutions, the attempt to civilize any portion of the pagan world, should be begun and continued by preaching to them the truths of divine revelation.

We said, in a former article, “that which had been deemed impossible has already been accomplished.” And have we not, in the above fact, a proof of the declaration? Would any one have deemed it possible half a century ago, that a political power would ever inquire, when about to establish

a foreign settlement, how they might best promote the interests of the native inhabitants? Had not the question always been, how the money expended might be turned to most account in promoting the trade and revenue of the mother country? But here is the government of one of the most money loving people on earth, about to establish a settlement among a race of people almost entirely unknown to them; and not only taking into consideration the temporal interests of this barbarous people, but their spiritual and eternal interests. Let the skeptic scoff, if he please; but we recognize in all this, and triumphantly avow it, the hand of Him who has promised to give to Christ the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

But if any doubt the interposition of providence in these affairs, let him hear what else we have to offer in proof of our opinion. We assert, that the historical facts which relate to the river Niger confirm all we have alleged. The river is mentioned by geographers, more than two thousand years ago, as being in Africa, and of immense size; but as no subsequent writers have given any account of it, it was by some supposed to be a branch of the Nile; by others that it lost itself in the sands of the Great Desert of Zahara, or terminated in a lake. Meantime Africa has been circumnavigated, so far as it is bounded by the ocean, and no outlet has been discovered to such a river as the Niger. The British Government sent an expedition, at immense expense, to explore the Congo river, as it had been suggested that this might be the same mighty water. The expedition made the necessary examination, both by water and by land, and satisfactorily ascertained that the quantity of water discharged into the ocean was too small to admit the supposition that this was the mighty stream which traversed the length of southern Africa. In short, it was found at the rapids, not far from its mouth, to be an inconsiderable stream. The expedition, though it rendered all future examination in this quarter unnecessary, was very disastrous. A large proportion of the men perished of malignant fever, contracted in the expedition up the river, merely in ascertaining that the Congo is not the Niger.

But previously the "African Association" had successively employed Messrs. LEDYARD, LUCAS, HOUGHTON, and PARK, to undertake the discovery of this river, though its very existence had become with many a matter of great uncertainty.

The first of these travellers was an American; a man of an adventurous spirit and great courage, who had travelled much among the aborigines of our own country, and accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world, besides travelling through various countries of Europe and Asia. He died in Cairo, without having entered the country beyond the desert, though he had collected much information for the benefit of his employers. Mr. Lucas had been three years a captive at the court of Morocco, and, after his liberation, sixteen years a resident near that court as *charge d'affaires*; and therefore was thought particularly qualified to find guides and assistance to aid him in prosecuting the designs of the association. He passed some distance into the interior, but not being able to proceed to the accomplishment of his purpose the same season, as he had expected, he returned to Tripoli, and thence to England. Major HOUGHTON sailed, in the service of the association, in Oct., 1790, and entered the river Gambia in November. This was the first effort to pass from the western coast, south of the great desert, into the interior, in quest of the Niger. The traveller suffered by both Pagans and Mohammedans, was robbed of every thing by which he could purchase subsistence, and finally perished at Tarra, on the border of the Zahara. Nothing daunted by these disasters, MUNGO PARK undertook

the expedition, by which he settled all doubts with respect to the reality of the river which was the subject of so much speculation, and the search after which had kept the reading world on the tiptoe of expectation for years. He sailed from England sometime in May, 1795, and having landed at a town on the river Gambia, he made his way on foot directly into the interior of Africa. For eighteen months he travelled among pagans and Mohammedans; suffered much from the former, and more from the latter; but finally came in sight of the great river, the object in search of which he had endured sufferings and privations at which humanity shudders, and which we should scarcely think it possible any constitution could endure, or any fortitude sustain, if experiment had not placed its possibility beyond question.

It is more than twenty years since we read the *Travels of MUNGO PARK*; but we distinctly recollect the joyous sensations we experienced when, having accompanied him, in our imagination, through all his painful journeyings, and sympathised with him in all his sufferings, we arrived with him at the town of Sego, in the king of Bambara's dominions, by which the river Niger, called by the natives the Joliba, passes "broad," he says, "as the Thames at Westminster," though only one hundred and fifty miles from its source in the "Mountains of the Moon." He passed but a short distance down the river. He had a thousand miles to travel in order to re-embark for England. Stripped of every particle of his property by which he could purchase food, exhausted by toil and suffering, and aware of the approach of the rainy season, he returned, and arrived ultimately in England with the intelligence of his success. In a second journey, he was drowned in the Joliba, opposite the town of Bousa, and terminated his life and his labors in the river he had so anxiously sought.

But though the river was found, the question, "Where does it disembogue?" was yet a problem; but a problem which we think God in his providence did not design should yet be solved. The slave trade was yet sanctioned by all the Christian nations, and such was the insatiable cupidity and horrid barbarity with which it was carried on, that had the mouth of this river been then made known, the discovery would have led to the establishment of slave factories on every favorable point, both on the main river and its numerous tributaries, and Africa would have been deluged with blood, and depopulated. God in his providence hermetically sealed up the mouth of the Niger, until the time should come when the discovery could no longer be used for such nefarious purposes. But "the time was not yet."

After the lamented death of PARK, the expedition to the Congo which we have mentioned took place, and was followed by the travels of HORNEMAN, a German, of whose fate we have no authentic information, BROWNE, Major DENMAN, and Captain CLAPPERTON. The two latter entered by the way of Tripoli, and crossed the desert under the guidance and protection of an Arab chieftain. The expedition was not only unsuccessful, but disastrous; and a second attempt by CLAPPERTON, was still more fatal, for he never returned.

But now the time came when the discovery of this entrance into the heart of Africa, by a river which varies from four to eight miles in breadth, might not only be permitted with safety to her people, but with great benefit to her savage tribes. England has abolished the slave trade, having followed the example of her transatlantic daughter. Both had gone further, and declared the trade piracy. And now a man, by the name of LANDER, a servant of the unfortunate CLAPPERTON, walked deliberately from the sea to the Niger, and passed down it in a canoe to its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean. At

the mouth of the river he found British vessels, and here it was called the "Nun," which disembogues at the Bight of Benin, opposite the island of Fernando Po, where the Spaniards had long had a settlement. LANDER has since entered this river with a steamboat, in the employ of the British Government. The slave trader is excluded, and the missionaries of the Gospel are invited to enter, in order to carry to the benighted sons of Africa the blessings of civilization, by teaching them the doctrines and precepts of divine truth. Starting from Liberia we intend, by the blessing of God, to shake hands with the British missionaries somewhere about the place where PARK first saw the Joliba; or, if they do not make haste, still lower down at Bousa, where he ended his journeyings. Let all the people say, Amen,

FROM THE MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, BALTIMORE, FEB. 16, 1841.

To the Bishops and Members of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Conference assembled:

GENTLEMEN,—I trust that no apology would be deemed requisite in soliciting the patronage and sanction of the Board which I have the honor to address, to any institution having for its professed object the moral improvement of any portion of the human race, and much less one whose prominent feature and declared purpose is to relieve and succor a race of men who, for a long period, have suffered under a series of the most adverse circumstances.

Wherefore, as agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, I feel warranted in laying before this Conference a few brief statements, showing its claims to that countenance and patronage which I would solicit, considering that action thereon would not be considered irrelevant, or out of place, in this body.

1st. The declared and legitimate object of the Maryland State Colonization Society, is to remove to the coast of Africa such free persons of color and manumitted slaves as are desirous of going thither, and to make such provisions for their maintenance, support, and improvement, as will render their situation comfortable and happy, thereby materially improving the condition of the free man of color, and inducing the far more frequent manumission of the slave.

2d. The principle of temperance, of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, is, and has ever formed, a part of the constitution of Maryland in Liberia, and the practicability of maintaining by law a Government based upon temperance principles, is exemplified and illustrated by the seven years' existence of that Colony.

3d. The Colony of Maryland in Liberia affords advantages for the prosecution of missionary operations, which, without it, would be almost entirely impracticable on that part of the African coast.

4th. The very material moral influence exerted by the Colonists themselves, (who are mostly members of the Methodist Episcopal Church,) upon the many native tribes with whom they are brought into immediate contact, and who are more disposed than any other Pagan nation to receive influence from, and imbibe the principles of, the Christian religion.

These facts and principles, and important collateral considerations connected therewith, will, it is hoped, lead to a just estimate of the value of the institution in forwarding schemes and accomplishing results, which have ever been recognized as legitimate objects of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and induce this assembly so to place its importance before the great

[April 1,

body of Christians which it represents, that the plan of African Colonization, as avowed and practised by the Maryland State Colonization Society, may receive such aid and support as they can only hope from the Christian and philanthropist.

With sentiments of the most profound respect and esteem,

I have the honor to be your most obed't, most humble servants,

JAMES HALL,
Gen'l Agent Md. State Col. Soc.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

To Doctor JAMES HALL:—

MY DEAR SIR,—It is made my duty to furnish you with the following resolutions of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, adopted at its late session in this city.

Very respectfully, yours,

THO. B. SARGENT, *Secretary*.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of Dr. HALL, (late Governor of Maryland in Liberia,) have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved, by the Baltimore Annual Conference, in Conference assembled,* That we highly appreciate the objects of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

2. *Resolved,* That it be earnestly recommended to all our preachers laboring in that portion of the State of Maryland lying within the bounds of this Conference, to take up collections on or about the fourth of July, for the purpose of carrying out the plans of the Colonization Society.

3. *Resolved,* That, in order to the suppression of the slave trade, and the illumination and salvation of the native tribes of Africa, it is highly expedient and absolutely necessary to colonize, on the coast of Africa, (with their own consent,) free persons of color from the United States.

4. *Resolved,* That, in the judgment of this Conference, there is no analogy between the course of the British Government, in the purchase and liberation, (by the payment of twenty millions of pounds,) of the slaves of the West India islands, and the plans and purposes of modern abolitionists in the United States.

5. *Resolved,* That we disapprove of the agitation of the subject of abolition, and that we discountenance all such interference as is calculated to prejudice the minds of the free people of color against the benevolent objects of African Colonization.

6. *And be it finally resolved,* That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the official papers of our Church, and to the papers of the city, for publication.

(Signed.)

HENRY SLICER,
HENRY FURLONG,
CHARLES A. DAVIS,
WM. HAMILTON,
JOHN POISAL.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 17, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

PRINCETON, INDIANA, MARCH 2, 1841.

MR. EDITOR.—I herewith forward you, for publication in your inestimable journal, the proceedings of a meeting of the Princeton Colonization Society, held on yesterday evening, extracted from the minutes:

"The first annual meeting of the Princeton Colonization Society was held on March 1st, in the Reformed Presbyterian church. Judge SAMUEL HALL presided, and the meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. G. MACMASTERS; after which the Constitution was read, and several animated addresses were made by the clergy of various denominations, as also by gentlemen both of the legal and medical professions. A collection was taken up, amounting to near \$50.

"The following resolutions were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Society:

"1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting cordially approve of the scheme of the American Society for the Colonization of free people of color, with their own consent, in Liberia, Africa.

"2d. *Resolved*, That this meeting have full confidence in the ability, diligence, and faithfulness of the present officers of the American Colonization Society.

"3d. *Resolved*, That out of the funds this evening collected, ten copies of the "African Repository and Colonial Journal" be procured by the Treasurer, for gratuitous distribution.

"4th. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be ordered to forward the proceedings of the meeting to the editor of the African Repository and Colonial Journal.

"On motion, the Society adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

"JOHN M. McCHORD, *Secretary*."

FROM THE NEWARK SENTINEL.

TRENTON, MARCH 1st, 1841.

I ATTENDED the meeting of the *New Jersey Colonization Society*, in the City Hall, this evening. An address was made by Mr. PINNEY, Agent of the Pennsylvania Society, and formerly Governor of Liberia. I never heard a more satisfactory exhibition of the objects, claims and operations of the scheme of Colonization. Though the address was more than two hours in length, every body was gratified and instructed, and no body fatigued. He first unfolded the remote origin of the Colonization enterprise. The idea originated, he said, in Virginia. Laws, allowing unconditional emancipation, existed in that State from 1786 to 1792, during which time at least 10,000 slaves were set free. Their destitute and abandoned condition induced restraints upon manumission, and led the leading men of that State to cast about for some plan for removing this unhappy population. In 1800 they applied to Mr. JEFFERSON, through their Governor, to negotiate for the purchase of some proper territory for a refuge. Negotiations were opened by our foreign ministers, in reference to this subject. But the wars in which Europe and the United States were involved from that time down to 1815, prevented any decisive measures. The matter was again agitated after the peace of 1815, but no specific plan was fixed upon until the devoted MILLS and FINLEY, with their associates, formed the "American Colonization Society," at Washington, on the first January, 1817. It was the direct object of that Society to remove to some suitable Colony such free colored people as would consent to go. Liberia was soon after selected and purchased. Several collateral objects were urged as motives to engage in this laudable enterprise, the principal of which were summed up by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, a year or two subsequent to the formation of the Society. They were, 1st, the benefits to be conferred on the emigrants; 2d, the benefits to Africa, in planting civilization, and placing a check upon the Slave Trade; 3d, the relief of the States from an undesirable popula-

tion; and 4th, the opening of a way for slave-holders to emancipate their slaves without endangering the peace of society.

After a masterly delineation of the various causes which preclude the colored man, even when liberated from absolute bondage, from enjoying any degree of social or civil privileges in this country, Mr. PINNEY went on to describe the actual condition of the colonists, in these respects, in Liberia. He introduced us to their social circles, their farms, their counting-houses and schools, their halls of justice and legislation; he held them before us in the capacity of heads of families, magistrates, and officers of the customs; and, amongst other things, recited the interesting history of the editor of the *Liberia Herald*, who went from this country when a boy, and after spending several years in various pursuits, principally of a mercantile character, turned his attention to letters, and is now a good classical scholar, and writes editorials that would do honor to the best newspaper in the United States. In all these various relations, Mr. PINNEY showed that the African race can rise, and, in Liberia, have already risen, to the proper dignity and nobleness of man.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the *Pennsylvania State Colonization Society*, from 15th February to 8th March, 1841, inclusive.

February 15—Collections at *Carlisle*, \$16; J. Hamilton, 5; G. Mitzer, 5; G. A. Lyon, 5; A. F. McGill, 5; R. C. Hall, 5; Mrs. McKinley, 5; Wm. D. Seymour, 5; J. B. Parker, 5; H. Watts, 5; W. H. Allen, 5; J. D. Elliot, 5; Mrs. T. Blanc, 5; A. Holmes, 5; M. Stevenson, 5; Robert Irwine, 3; Wm. Irwine, 3; J. V. E. Thorn, 3; M. Caldwell, 3; J. L. Biddle, 3; S. Hepburn, 3; Angnay & Anderson, 2; W. Graham, 2; J. Reed, 2; C. M. Biddle, 2; J. H. Graham, 2; W. M. Biddle, 2; Mr. Blair, 2; S. Elliott, 1; Cash, 1; J. Fother, 1; Mrs. Baird, 1; Mr. Philips, 1 50. *February 18th*—D. Oaks, 5; C. Chambers, 5; J. McCoy, 5; Ann Smith, 5; W. Adams, 2; F. Smith, 1; Cash, 1; A. Friend, 1; H. Ruby, 1; M. Neall, 1; Cash, 1; G. A. Shryock, 1; Cash, 1; W. Serbert, 1; G. Heck, 1; J. Reedisel, 1; Cash, 1; J. Wright, 1; Cash, 1; Miss Poe, 1; W. Munede, 1; Cash, 1; J. C. Richards, Jr., 1; J. Heck, 1; Cash, 1; John Radibaugh, 1; Wm. P. Thompson, 1. *February 22*—David Rittenhouse Porter Esq., 10; J. Gilmore, 5; G. R. Espy, 5; J. L. Ward, 5; J. G. Miller, 5; T. P. Pollock, 5; E. Kingsbury Jr., 5; S. Strich, 5; J. M. Holdeman, 5; J. Letherman, 5; J. Higgins, 5; W. Primrose, 5; J. C. Beecher, 5; A. Graydon, 5; R. F. Kelker, 5; W. R. Griffith, 5; H. A. Cricks, 5; Feun & Wallace, 5; J. M. Forster, 5; J. W. Cake, 5; B. Parker, 5; J. McCormick, 5; S. M. Heally, 5; W. Heister, 5; G. Oglesbey, 2; Cash, 2; — Schunck, 2; Cash, 1 50; Mary Kingsford, 3; J. A. Bell, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; G. A. Snyder, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 1; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c.

March 5—Daniel McIntyre, third annual subscription of - - - \$316 50
Topliff Johnson, (donation,) \$10; H. Perkins, 5; Haswell Barrington & Haswell, 5, - - - 100 00
" 6—Sundry individuals, at *Danville*, for American Colonization Society, - - - 20 00
" 8—Indiana Colonization Society, through J. M. Ray, - - - 61 00
" - - - 18 50

\$516 00

By W. PINNEY, in *Chester County*.—Samuel Latta, 5; Wm. W. Latta, 5; Oliver Allison, 5; R. M. Russell, 5; J. B. Linton, 1; A. Hamilton, 1; J. D. Moore, 1; Isaac Creswell, 3; C. Wallace, 1; Cash, 50c; E. J. Dickey, 5; T. D. Bell, 5; R. Murdaugh, 1; Mrs. R. Wilson, 1; I. Spear, 1; J. M. Dickey, 1; H. Dickey, 1; S. J. Dickey, 5; J. M. Dickey, 5; Dr. Dilworth, 1; S. Ross, 1; Cash, 50c; J. Dickey, 50c; Cash, 75c; A. Lady, 5; John Carlisle, 1; E. A. Morrison, 50c; W. T. F. Graham, 1; Hugh Jackson, 1; Wm. Wheeler, 5; S. B. McClenahan, 1; A. G. Morrison, 2, - - - 72 75

Total, - - - - - \$588 75

Donations received by the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, 1840, by their agent, Rev. C. COLTON—the acknowledgment of which was omitted at the proper time.

1840.—Of Rev. Mr. Morton, Philadelphia, - - - -	\$5 00
“ Joseph Bailey, Esq., of Parkerville, Chester County, constituting himself a Life Member of Pennsylvania Colonization Society, - - -	7½ 00
“ James A. Caldwell, Esq., Greene, Lancaster Co., - - -	30 00
“ H. Myers, Esq., Concordville, Delaware Co., - - -	10 00
“ John Zimmerman, Allen, Cumberland Co., - - -	5 00
	<hr/> \$122 00

CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, from the
20th February to 25th March, 1841.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Collections by GEORGE BARKER, Agent:—

Mount Vernon, \$8 50; Francesstown, \$76 36; Renssiker, \$29 70;	
Warner, \$5; Hillsborough, \$4 40; Hillsbury Bridge, \$7; Hills-	
borough Centre, \$4; Hancock, \$5, - - - -	\$139 96
Aux. Col. Society, Cornish, by A. Spaulding, Secretary, - - -	30 00
New Ipswich, \$21; Peterborough, \$26 50; Rindge, \$10 25;	
Dr. E. Green, Dover, \$5; A Friend, 50c; in Pelham, 50c;	
Nashua, 71 75, - - - -	135 50
	<hr/> \$205 46

MASSACHUSETTS.

By GEORGE BARKER, Agent:—

Lowell, \$1; Ashburnham, \$3 50; Fitchburg, 10 35, - - -	14 85
By Rev. D. CLARKE, Agent:—	
Westborough, from Gentlemen, - - - -	30 50
Boston, Charles Stoddard, Esq., \$10; Kimball, Jewett & Co. \$10;	
other Gentlemen, \$46, - - - -	66 00
Worcester, Hon. Daniel Waldo, - - - -	100 00
North Wilbraham, Ladies and Gentlemen, - - -	13 00
West Springfield, Austin Ely, Esq., - - -	50 00
Dea. D. Merrick, \$5; Justin Bagg, \$1; Ladies, \$6 80, - - -	12 80
A further dividend on account of A. Woodman's legacy, late of	
Boston, - - - -	123 63
	<hr/> 410 87

RHODE ISLAND.

By Rev. D. CLARKE, Agent:—

Providence, Wm. Jenkins, Esq., to constitute himself a Life Member	30 00
“ Mrs. John H. Mason, to constitute Rev. J. Leavitt a	
Life Member, - - - -	30 00
“ Ladies of Beneficent Congregational Church, to consti-	
tute the Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., a Life Member, - - -	30 00
“ other individuals, - - - -	51 00
	<hr/> 141 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev C. J. TENNEY, Agent:—

Norwich City, Collected from Jan. 30 to Feb. 5, inclusive, \$98 69;	
additional from Griswold, \$3 12½; Colchester, (18th and 19th	
Jan.) \$9 37½; Preston, (Jan. 31,) \$4; New London, (Feb.	
5—9,) \$35; Lyme, (Feb. 10 & 11,) \$4; Windsor, (Feb. 14 &	
15,) \$12 81, - - - -	167 02

NEW JERSEY.

Received from Hon. D. Reall, Freehold, - - - -	5 00
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VIRGINIA.

By Rev. C. CUMMINS, Agent:—

A few of the friends of Rev. Theodorick Pryor, in Nottway Con-	
gregation, to constitute him, (their Pastor,) a Life Member, -	41 00
Thomas Blackwell, Lunenburg Co., - - - -	10 00
Robert Blackwell, “ “ - - - -	10 00
From other individuals, - - - -	181 16
Avails of a Necklace and Ring presented by a lady, \$5 20; E.	
J. Lee, Jr., \$10; Mrs. Shepherd, \$10, - - - -	25 20
	<hr/> 257 36

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. B. O'Niell, Springfield, - - - -	5 00
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KENTUCKY.

Captain Jesse Smith, <i>Danville,</i>	-	-	-	\$10 00	
G. Merriwether, <i>Oak Grove, Christian Co.,</i>	-	-	-	3 50	\$13 50

INDIANA.

Female Miss. Society of the Reformed Presby. Church, <i>Princeton,</i>					
by Miss Jane Kell,	-	-	-	20 00	
" Rev John Kell,	-	-	-	5 00	25 00

OHIO.

Remitted by G. B. Arnold, for Utica Colonization Society,	-				67 50
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MISSISSIPPI.

Remitted by Rev. W. Winans, from <i>Natchez,</i> for Miss. Colonization Society,					
\$114 68; John W. Bryan, \$100; John W. Burress, \$25; Mary B. Mc-					
Gehee, \$25; John Whittaker, \$25; Matilda Stewart, \$12 50; Louisa					
Germany, \$5; Julia Ramsay, 5; Stephen Windham, \$11; Almira Davis,					
\$5; S. M. Richardson, \$1; Sam. H. Stockett, \$10; Mrs. M. Smith, \$2;					
Master W. Richardson, 10 cts; Francis A. Evans, \$100; J. Ross, \$25; J.					
H. Leverich, \$10; Armstead & Otto, \$10; Sarah B. Evans, \$100; John					
G. Richardson, \$25; Mr. Harring, \$10; S. Franklin, \$25; Mason Pilcher,					
\$10; S. K. Rayburn, \$5; W. Winans, \$5 40; Bowe & Crenshaw,					
\$2 57½; W. M. Curtis, \$2 57½.	-	-	-	-	671 83

ALABAMA.

Remitted by Rev. John Allan, <i>Huntsville,</i> on his own account, \$11; for Dr.					
Breck, \$10; Wm. J. Mastin, \$10; Ladies' Sewing Society, \$5; Mrs. Dr.					
July, \$6; Mrs. L. Potter, \$5; Mrs. A. E. Parsons, \$3,	-	-	-	-	50 00
					\$2,129 54

From other sources.

Nett sales of Camwood, per Brig Hobart, from Liberia,	-	1,600 00	
From the United States, for supplies to Amer. Seamen at Liberia,	170 00		1,770 00
Total,			\$3,899 54

NOTE. In the acknowledgments of Contributions, in the 1st No. for March, only \$10 is mentioned as the amount of collections in Rev. S. W. BRACE's church, *Skaneateles, N. Y.*; \$15 was received, being the amount of a *Thanksgiving collection*.

AGENTS WANTED.

WE have recently received several letters from our friends in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, encouraging us to hope for liberal contributions from those States, provided suitable agents are employed. Will not the patrons of the Society name to us three such agents? Their services are required immediately.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE earnestly appeal to those who are indebted for the Repository, to remit the amount due, both for 1840 and 1841, and thus save the Society the expense of employing agents to collect. Post Masters will remit; and any bank bills current where subscribers reside, will be received in payment.

✂ WE beg the attention of our readers, in the South and South-west, to the notice that an expedition will sail from New Orleans about the 15th of April next. We hope all our exchange papers will insert this notice.

Let the Emigrants on all the tributaries of the Mississippi be ready at that time; and, let the patrons of the Society remember, that the expedition just sailed, has drained our treasury. Our funds, then, must be increased, and that immediately. Let all our agents redouble their diligence, as we are doing at this office, to raise money. It will require every possible exertion to provide the means to send off the contemplated expedition.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVII.] WASHINGTON, APRIL 15, 1841. [No. 8.

AFRICAN EMIGRATION.

“A SHIP has lately sailed from London for the coast of Africa, on board of which is Mr. BARCLAY, the General Agent for Jamaica, whose object it is to induce natives of Africa to proceed voluntarily to the West Indies, as free emigrants, to be employed in the cultivation of the cane, &c. They are to be quite unfettered by engagements before embarkation, and free to choose their own employers and make their own terms on reaching their new homes. It is suggested that this is the commencement of an African emigration which may one day supersede the slave trade throughout the world.”

We cut the above extraordinary article from the Philadelphia Presbyterian. The planters in the West Indies have tried several expedients for procuring laborers to supply the places of those freed slaves who have refused to work on the plantations. They have offered strong inducements to the Germans, yet have obtained but few. They have had several agents in this country endeavoring to induce the free colored people to emigrate. Their success was, for a time, encouraging; but the first who removed were dissatisfied, and many have returned, and made such a report as will probably put an end to further emigration to the British Islands.

The project of supplying the Islands with laborers from Africa, has been entertained for some time, and has received the sanction of the Government. The Palladium, a newspaper published in St. Lucia, one of the smaller islands, thus notices the scheme:

“We look upon this as presenting a golden opportunity to those who have taken a correct view of the condition of our labor market, for acquiring that additional force—and of the right sort—of which there is so great a want just now. The emigration cry is general throughout the Colonies—particularly in Demarara and Trinidad, where large funds have been already prepared for the promotion of emigration on an extensive scale—and the population of Sierra Leone, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, is not of that inexhaustible number as to leave the smaller Colonies much chance against their larger and more wealthy neighbors, in the acquisition of laborers out of it, unless immediate steps be taken. It being not known everywhere that Government has sanctioned the removal

of Africans hitherwards, we should not wonder for their conveyance to Trinidad and Demarara. We see no difficulty, with the offer of Captain GLAUCON before us, to the planters of St. Lucia being as early and as well served as their neighbors. The voyage from this island to Sierra Leone and back, it is estimated, would be accomplished in sixty days; so that, allowing the vessel to make a month's stay there, it would only require three months in all for one voyage."

Several vessel loads of recaptured Africans have been sent to the West Indies as soldiers, some have been sent under pretext of being instructed in agriculture, and we see no obstacle in the way of the British Government's obtaining a full supply of laborers from Africa. That portion of the recaptured Africans which are suited to the army, are selected on landing, and placed under drill. There is no difficulty in obtaining the consent of those rescued from a slave ship to enter the army, nor would there be any in obtaining their consent to go to the West Indies. The demand, however, cannot be supplied by the capture of slave ships, or by breaking up the baracoons or slave factories. But what difference would there be in principle, should the British, as a means of regenerating Africa, and putting an end to the internal slave trade, (the avowed object of their policy,) supply the deficiency by negotiating with the kings in the interior for surrendering their slaves, that they might be sent to the West Indies, to be Christianized and civilized? No difficulty would be found in obtaining the consent of these slaves; and, when the British have resolved that they must have more laborers in the West Indies, and that they can only be procured from Africa, we apprehend that a very slight consent will suffice them.

We shall look with much anxiety for the further development of British policy, in their movements in Africa. Mr. McQUEEN's suggestion, (which is, to regain control of the trade of the tropical produce of the world, by some means or other,) will, we believe, form the basis of that policy. This can only be accomplished by increasing the amount of labor in the British West Indies, and reducing the amount of labor in Cuba and Brazil. The latter can only be done by cutting off their supply of laborers, obtained by the slave trade, and the former can be accomplished by plans referred to in the above article. We see in a late English paper, that the British ministry contemplates a reorganization of the mixed commission court for recaptured Africans in the Island of Cuba. It is alleged that the recaptured Africans, whose cases are adjudicated in that court, are disposed of in such a way as consigns them to slavery. It is proposed to give the slaves the privilege of selecting the British Islands as their future home. The policy of the British in relation to slavery, seems to adapt itself to circumstances. In the West Indies they abolish slavery, while in the East not a chain is broken; there the iron hand of power grasps its victim as closely as ever. For years, millions have been spent, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed, to suppress the slave trade, and to secure the native African against forcible removal from his country; now,

it is discovered that his condition can be improved, by taking the place recently occupied by the West India slaves. British benevolence is much affected by the circumstances of color and locality. It is greatly concerned about the condition of the Negroes on one part of our continent, but wholly indifferent to that of the Indians on another.

The following extract from the Report of Mr. SLACUM, U. S. N., who was commissioned by the State Department to examine into the condition of the Oregon Territory, to be found in Senate Document No. 24, 1837-38, will show that *the barbarous policy of enslaving the North American Indians has been long and extensively practised by the British Hudson's Bay Company, second only in power to that of the East India Company, and governing one-third of North America.*

“INDIAN SLAVERY.—The price of a slave varies from eight to fifteen blankets; women are valued higher than men. If a slave dies within six months of the time of purchase, the seller returns one half of the purchase money. As long as the Hudson's Bay Company permit their servants to hold slaves, the institution of slavery will be perpetuated, as the price of eight to fifteen blankets is too tempting for an Indian to resist. Many instances have occurred where a man has sold his own children. The chief factor at Vancouver says, the slaves are the property of the women with whom their workmen live, and do not belong to men in their employ, although I have known cases to the contrary. We shall see how this reasoning applies. These women, who are said to be the owners of the slaves, are frequently bought themselves by the men with whom they live, when they are mere children; of course they have no means to purchase, until their husbands or their men make the purchase from the proceeds of their labor, and then these women are considered the ostensible owners, which neither lessens the traffic in, nor ameliorates the condition of, the slave, whilst the Hudson's Bay Company find it to their interest to encourage their servants to intermarry, or live with the native women, as it attaches the men to the soil:—their offspring (half breeds) in turn become useful hunters and workmen, at the different depots of the Company. The slaves are generally employed to cut wood, hunt, and fish for the families of the men employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and are ready for any extra work. Each man of the trapping parties has from two to three slaves who assist him to hunt, and take care of the horses and camps; they thereby save the Company the expense of employing at least double the number of men that would otherwise be required in these excursions.”

It is strange that this Indian slavery did not attract the notice of the World's Convention.

COMMUNICATED.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

THE plan proposed in the last number of the Repository for the emigration of an independent company to Liberia, is a most happy one. If the friends of Colonization would take pains to present the subject to free colored men of intelligence, enterprise and means, there is little doubt that a large number would engage in such an enterprise. Men of this description have many inducements to remove to a country where

they may be free indeed, in every sense of the word, where they may make and administer their own laws, and be their own governors, beyond the reach of that prejudice of education which must ever attach to them in this country.

To those who have means to commence with in Liberia, the inducements are adequate to the greatest enterprise; for, while the poorest are enabled to assume a position which they could never attain in this country, those with a little property can soon make themselves independent. Those who have children will find the means to educate them in the schools already established. Mechanics will find ample employment for their labor, and the soil, yielding three crops a year, will ensure a competence, and a sure reward to those who cultivate it; while the numerous vessels touching at the ports of Liberia for supplies, will always furnish a ready market for all surplus produce, giving in return, money or the necessities of life. Men going out with means will be aided in making investments in such articles as are required, and that will yield a profit.

The disposition to emigrate, now spreading among the free colored people of the United States, promises a speedy settlement of the country; and it is only necessary to point to the results of emigration from our eastern to the western states, to show how much may be effected in a few years by emigrating to Liberia.

Great privations and exertions are to be endured in the first settlement of any country. A ready example is found in the western country, which now contains its thronging millions of happy, intelligent and wealthy citizens. The more recent settlers listen with incredulity to the stories of fifteen years ago, "told, and enlarged at every telling," of the sickness, sufferings and privations of the "first settlers of the West." Those whose hardships were formerly commiserated by their "eastern friends," are now surrounded by wealth and luxury, the result of their own industry. So it will be with Liberia. Terrible accounts have been circulated of "sickness and famine;" but the time will come when the emigrants to that country will look back with pity and amazement upon the idle fears, and want of enterprise, in those who remain to be servants of servants, instead of emigrating at once to a country where they may take a position among the nations of the earth, and, forming their own institutions and Government, show to the world that their race is capable of appreciating and enjoying civil liberty and its blessings—a country where a field is open for emulation in literature, the arts and sciences, and where the social virtues and pleasures may be inculcated and handed down to posterity.

It has been often urged that the colored man is incapable of self-government. This may be true of the mass; but there are some very capable men in the country, and on them devolves the responsibility of giving a proper turn to the views of the many. The present proposition affords an opportunity, for such as are capable, of collecting their brethren together, of superintending their emigration and settlement in a future, permanent

and free home, and when settled, of being their advisers in the Colony, and representatives in their legislature. It cannot be expected that any one now, however intelligent, can take his whole people from bondage as Moses did—but there are a great many individuals who can collect around them a hundred or more to form a township or colony in Liberia; and if they neglect to do so, when such inducements are presented as the present, they must consent to remain under the charges heaped upon them of imbecility and want of enterprise.

It cannot be doubted that when the spirit of emigration, and consequent improvement of condition, shall have taken the free colored people to their new home, increased exertions will be made, and additional inducements be presented, for freeing and removing those in bondage. One principal objection now urged against the emancipation of slaves, and which has great weight, even with those opposed to slavery is, that if set free to remain in our country, they are, from the nature of circumstances, in no better condition than the slaves. But when those who are free, by their example and exertions, shall have rendered emigration to Africa desirable and beneficial, this objection to emancipation will no longer exist. Some may be disposed to think the result too far off. But such have only to look at what fifteen years has done for the western country. The first white child born in the "Far West," Genessee county, New York, is now a person in the prime of life, and at this time there is a vast population beyond the Mississippi. With these facts before them, it is hoped every philanthropist, white or colored, will use his exertions in disseminating the information necessary to induce emigration; and if the spirit and success now indicated be followed up, in three years the present colored population, instead of being the despised, debased and ignorant victims of the licentious and vicious whites, with whom they are necessarily in contact, may be the founders and participants of the benefits of laws, religion, and all those institutions which make men wiser, better and happier.

Individuals, families, or societies of any number, can always obtain information as to emigration, and can be attached to colonies or societies already formed, and emigrate with them, by applying by letter to the Colonization Society. Letters must be directed to Judge WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington city, D. C.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES IN GEORGIA.

A DEVOTED and distinguished friend of Colonization sent us, last year, "The Fifth Annual Report of the Association for the religious instruction of the negroes in Liberty county, Georgia," which we read with much interest and gratification. The wisely concerted measures adopted, the zeal with which they were prosecuted, and the happy results of these efforts, (affecting as they do the best interests, the eternal welfare, of a portion of our race,) furnish an important example to all who are placed in like responsible relations to the negroes.

Having the subject again brought to our mind, by a notice of the sixth Annual Report of the Association, we are induced to present an analysis of both to our readers.

From the *Fifth Annual Report*, it appears that this Association was formed in the spring of 1831. During a greater part of the time, from its formation to the date of this report, it was favored with the services of a most devoted and excellent missionary, who co-operated with the settled pastors in preaching to the negroes on the Sabbath, and with other members of the Association, in the establishment and instruction of Sabbath Schools. In connexion with these means of instruction and religious influence, we regard no efforts of the missionary as of more importance than *plantation meetings*.

The Report says: "Above thirty plantations have been visited during the week, some more than once, for the purpose of preaching, solemnizing marriages, and performing funeral services.

"These visits have, without exception, been in the evening; with the permission and hearty concurrence of owners. The customary effect of plantation meetings is to encourage and strengthen professing Christians; to arrest them in spiritual declension, and to stimulate them to a more faithful attendance at their own house of prayer; to arouse the careless; to assist the awakened, and to draw the old and the young out to the Sabbath School, and to the house of God. This last effect is usually observed after a faithful visitation of plantations in the neighborhood of the stations.

"The evening meetings have been held *exclusively* for the negroes residing on the plantations visited, and none from abroad permitted to be present except on the invitation or by the permission of the owners. Our preference always has been, and it is one most conducive to good impression and to good order, that the meetings *should be confined strictly to the residents on the plantations*. Of course, every planter judges in his own case, of the propriety or impropriety of allowing those who are near neighbors to his people the privilege of assembling with them on such occasions."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We copy from the Report the following account of the formation and condition of the Sabbath Schools in the county.

"The *first* Sabbath School for the instruction of negroes was formed at *Fraser's Station*, August 18, 1833, with about *fifty* children. The average attendance for nearly a year, until that station was relinquished, was between *fifty* and *sixty*.—*Journal*.

The *second*, at *Pleasant Grove*, January 12, 1834, by Mr. BARRINGTON KING and two ladies; with *twenty* scholars.—*Journal*.

The *third*, at *Midway*, May 11, 1834, with *twenty-five* scholars.—*Journal*.

The *fourth*, at *Jonesville*, summer of 1834, by the families residing there, under the superintendence of Mr. JOHN B. MALLARD.

The *fifth* and *sixth*, at *Walthourville* and *Sanbury*, summer of 1834, by members of the churches residing at these retreats.

The *seventh*, at *Newport*, March 23, 1835, in connexion with Rev. SAMUEL S. LAW, with *forty* scholars.—*Journal*.

The *eighth*, at *Gravel Hill*, summer of 1835, by members of the church residing there.

Seven are in existence still, and are as useful as they have ever been, taking them all together.

The Schools under the immediate care of the Association have been attended to in the afternoon of the Sabbath. They have finished the *Doctrinal Catechism* and have commenced the *Historical*; although they review the former from time to time.

We gather from the reports received, that the lowest average of scholars, children and youth, in the four Schools, is *one hundred and ninety-five*; and the highest average *two hundred and ninety*. Adding these returns to the other three Schools, we have the lowest average attendance of *negro children and youth*, for the seven Schools in the county, *four hundred and fifty-five*; and the highest, *seven hundred and fifty*.

The *utility* of these Schools cannot be a matter of doubt with any who have formed an intimate acquaintance with them. They promote cleanliness, neatness, order and good behavior. Sobriety, honesty, good feeling, and subordination in the relations of life; respect towards the public worship of God; reverence for the Sabbath day; for the word and ministry of God. They bring Divine truth early in contact with the human understanding and heart. The one is enlightened, and the perverse inclinations of the other laid under serious and lasting restraints, if the good work proceeds no further. But that which crowns the blessing of these Schools is, that Divine truth communicated in them, has been, as we sincerely hope, accompanied by the spirit of God and made effectual in many instances to *the salvation of the soul*. It is an interesting fact that the inquirers are almost universally found in the Schools. If not attached before their serious impressions, they become so afterwards, whatever their ages may be.

No one can attend a meeting of either of our Sunday Schools, without being struck with the general neatness, cheerfulness, and order, and remarkably healthy appearance of the scholars. I have frequently and attentively surveyed an assembly of from three to five hundred negroes in church on the Sabbath day, and have found it difficult to discover a sickly or inferior looking person among them all."

Services on the Sabbath were well attended, and the style of preaching was happily adapted to the capacity of the hearers. Systematic instruction was given in the form of a simple exposition of the Gospels, historical and biographical discourses were preached, embracing some of the most remarkable periods and characters of the old Testament, and occasionally a series of doctrinal sermons, while every opportunity was improved in presenting such practical duties as the nature of the subject, the circumstances of individuals, or the state of the whole congregation, suggested.

These means were not without their effect, which after some time began to be apparent and encouraging. By conversing with the negroes on the subject of the discourse, it was ascertained that many things were understood and well remembered. At length a few inquirers presented themselves, and members of the church became more concerned for the impenitent, and more inclined to make religion the subject of their conversation. "Some gave decided evidence that under the teaching of the Holy Spirit, they had been walking with God for years. At one of the stations there was a prayer-meeting conducted by the church-members before the services commenced." In the autumn of 1838 an unusual attention to the subject

of religion commenced at one of the stations, which continued with more or less interest, and spread over nearly the whole district. Numbers were from time to time added to the church, while others were inquiring after the way of salvation. In some places these revivals among the negroes were promoted by conversions among the planters, while the latter were, no doubt, in some instances, impressed with the importance of Gospel religion, by witnessing its effects upon their slaves.

The Report says : " Religion has proved a blessing to the negroes individually and socially, and a great promoter of their honesty and subordination in respect to their owners ; and if the true doctrines of the Cross can be faithfully and constantly preached to them, and their religion be defended from *fanaticism*, (to which there is a perpetual tendency in ignorant minds,) the improvement of the people, under Divine blessing, must be more and more manifest every year. It is the opinion of some close observers who have been consulted on the subject, that there has been, taking the whole population together, a gradual improvement in their moral and physical condition. The two are inseparably connected.

" The success accompanying the efforts of the Association within their prescribed field, has been equal to reasonable expectation. The *good influence* diffused by it in our Southern country, has exceeded our anticipations ; for all which, gratitude is due to Him, from whom all good desires and purposes proceed."

We copy the following analysis of the *Sixth Annual Report of this Association* from one of our exchange papers :

The Association is a known and regular organization, contemplating no temporary and occasional effort, but permanent progress. Its officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Executive Committee. The missionary employed is Rev. CHARLES C. JONES, who was called away from this benevolent service to the office of Professor in the Theological Seminary of Columbia, South Carolina ; but after a few years, turning his back upon the ease, the honors, and the emoluments of his office, he returned to the humble and self-denying labors of " preaching the Gospel to the poor, and binding up the broken hearted." A more beautiful example of philanthropy our country has not afforded ; moving in the higher circle of society, connected with the wealth and the aristocracy of the South, with refinement of taste in letters, and its proffered gratification in books, and study, and intercourse, he leaves religious halls, and polished society, and honored idleness, for companionship with the negro in his toils under the burning sun, and in his log cabin ; and instead of the applause his eloquence might command in congregations of the intelligent, the fashionable, and the rich, he seeks to gather around him those afflicted and forsaken ones, the tear from whose penitent eye, the expression of gratitude from whose broken heart, is a higher reward than cultivation and affluence could give. We commend the foreign missionary ; but here is a more devoted example of the morally sublime.

Preaching on the Sabbath is maintained in three regular stations, Midway, Newport, and Pleasant Grove ; and meetings are held from planta-

tion to plantation during the week ; the attendance in both cases is numerous, and the negroes are attentive and interested in the service.

Systematic instruction is given in the form of expository lectures and doctrinal sermons. A large number of converts having been admitted into the church at Midway, a *class* of more than fifty was formed to receive instruction in the doctrines and duties of religion by familiar lectures accompanied with questions and answers. All the other members of the church were allowed the privilege of uniting with this class. This is something in advance of most of our own churches, and suggests an important hint to pastors in relation to their duty to young converts. Sermons also have been prepared with care and preached at the different stations for the benefit of this portion of the churches.

The practice has been introduced of *giving the right hand of fellowship* at the admission of the converted negroes to the church ; when occasion was taken to explain the nature and obligations of the christian profession, and enforce the duties growing out of it, both upon masters and slaves. Such a ceremony cannot but exert a happy influence upon both classes ; for a moment at least, the *master* must see the footing of equality on which the Gospel places him with his colored bondman—a *brother* now in the sight of the church and in the sight of God, however wronged and depressed ; and the *slave* himself forgets the master in that recognition which reduces him to the same level. "Some of these seasons have been solemn and impressive to the persons immediately concerned, and have enlightened the minds of the members of the church, and quickened them in duty."

Watchmen and their meetings.—From the most intelligent and devoted colored members of the church, a number is selected, who are called *watchmen* ; whose duty is to co-operate with the elders of the church, in counselling and guiding their colored brethren, and maintaining discipline in cases which could not conveniently be brought before the session. "The object of the meeting of the watchmen is—1. To receive reports of the state of religion on the different plantations, from their respective watchmen. 2. To receive reports of cases for discipline. 3. To consult about the best means for the support and prosperity of religion. 4. To instruct, awaken, and encourage the watchmen themselves in their duty ; to remove such as may prove unworthy or incompetent, and to appoint new ones whenever required. 5. To report cases of old and sickly members, who may need assistance from the church. 6. To engage in prayer to God for a blessing upon the church and congregation." A truly excellent device, worthy of introduction into every northern church.

The following advantages have resulted from "watchmen's meetings."
"1. The state and condition of the members of the church are passed in review, and understood at every meeting. 2. The watchmen themselves are instructed in the nature of their duties, and assisted and encouraged in the faithful discharge of the same ; their interest in religion is increased, and themselves brought under supervision. 3. Cases of discipline are more surely noted and reported, and more easily disposed of."

"Our [watchmen] meetings are generally well attended, and conducted with interest and spirit, and with very good results. When all are present our number is respectable ; for in Midway there is one regularly appointed [colored] preacher, to whom the church gives a salary, and one assistant ; there are four, whom they call selectmen, and between twenty-five and thirty watchmen."

Sabbath Schools.—Not only were efforts made to secure spiritual benefits to the slaves by preaching the Gospel on the Sabbath, by holding re-

ligious meetings and visiting on the week, from one plantation to another, and by the introduction of the admirable *polity* which has been described in the watchmens' office and meetings : Mr. JONES also established *Sabbath Schools*, the attendance upon which casts dishonor upon our own congregations.

"The average attendance has been as follows :—Midway, 90 ; Newport, 170 ; Pleasant Grove, 80 ; Sudbury, for the few Sabbaths we were permitted to attend, [severe sickness broke up the arrangement,] 150 ; in this number the adults are included, who remained, and received instruction with the school. Total average, 490. The same general order, propriety, and disposition to learn, as reported in previous years, continued to the present time."

Spiritual results of these labors.—"Inquiry meetings" were held at the different stations from time to time, the average attendance upon which at each station was from ten to twelve ; some could not attend who desired it, from the distance of their residences ; from two or three plantations there was a sudden and large increase of inquirers, indicating an unusual attention to religion.

During the year, *forty-eight* were received into Midway church, and *five* excommunicated members restored ; *ninety* were added to the Newport church, making an accession to both churches of *one hundred and forty three*. During the last two years, not less than *two hundred and fifty* colored members were added to those two churches. At the present time new cases of inquiry are occurring, and on some plantations there is an unusual religious interest.

Religious instruction of the negroes in the Southern States.—The Report expresses the opinion, that the Southern churches are directing renewed attention to the colored population ; and urges this as a subject of vital importance, and a duty of the highest obligation.

In conclusion, Mr. JONES promises to publish a historical narrative of the religious instruction of the negroes, from their introduction into this country to the present time.

We cannot express our sentiments on this subject better than in the language of the Charleston Observer :

"It commends itself to the hearts and consciences of all who love the Gospel of Christ, and are desirous of seeing it diffused among all classes of men. The field which Mr. JONES has selected, and to the cultivation of which he is devoting his unremitting energies, has no peculiar attractions in the eyes of the world—but yet its fruit in the great day of account, will, no doubt, be among the richest of the sheaves which shall be gathered in the garner of the Lord. His plan will serve as a model for others who may be called to labor in the same field, and his success may encourage hundreds to engage in the work who have hitherto partially or entirely neglected it."

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMIDST the discouragements arising from the pecuniary embarrassments of our country, we are often cheered by communications from the friends of Colonization, expressing their interest in the cause, and sometimes containing the most *substantial* evidence of the high estimation with which they regard it.

A gentleman writes from Georgia, under date of March 13 :

"I regard your Society as among the most important benevolent institutions of the day, and richly deserving the well directed and persevering efforts, the liberal contributions, and the fervent prayers of all who care for the temporal and spiritual interests of the colored race."

Another, from the same State, writes March 12 :

"Your kind epistle inquiring whether any thing can be done by myself or in my region for Colonization, is at hand. This period of time is a most unpropitious one for collections or donations. I am myself suffering from the pressure of the times. I will, nevertheless, as far as lies in my individual power, do something, if possible, by pittance, for a cause so sacredly just, and so worthy of our special regard. I therefore enclose a five dollar bill.

"I had promised one day to devote one thousand dollars to the Society, but my means have since contracted, and I find myself involved; yet, when I shall emerge from the present poverty of resources, I shall not forget the Colonization Society.

"Notwithstanding the faint encouragement which I am thus obliged to give from my own region, yet if you had an agent here, or would despatch one, something cheering might be done in Georgia for the Society.

"Wishing your Society a vastness of success commensurate with the truly laudable nature of the enterprise, of removing the colored population and civilizing Africa, I am, &c."

Letter from Georgia, dated March 30 :

"I beg to inquire where and how I may send an African slave back to his country. He is about forty years of age, remarkably intelligent for one of his opportunities—was imported in 1817 to this port, in a prize to some cruiser, with many others. He states that he is from Guelo, and not above fifteen or twenty miles from the seashore—that his country was thickly inhabited, and a trading establishment of Frenchmen (he thinks) near it.

"He is, I believe, a sincere christian, and has given evidence of it, by good conduct for eight or ten years past. He is in good health, strong and likely, fully six feet high, is anxious to return, though he will leave a wife behind, by whom he has no child, however, and some children by a previous one, who are in Alabama.

"If you can advise me how to send him, and where and when, and whether from the scanty materials given above, his country can be truly indicated, and he be put safely into it, I will provide him clothes, &c., and pay his passage, and give him his freedom to go; and you will much oblige, yours, &c."

Letter from Ohio, dated March 25 :

"Yours of the 17th instant was received yesterday, and I hasten to send you all the relief I can reach. The friends of Colonization here all

[April 15,

express themselves anxious on the subject on which you write; but *hard times* is the excuse for not contributing more liberally. If every village in the United States will *go and do likewise*, however, I think you would succeed in raising the \$7,000 needed for the object you mention.

"I enclose you \$35, all I could raise on short notice, and hope our friends throughout the country will come *up to your help* against the *grasping British*."

Extract of a letter from Ohio, dated March, enclosing \$10:

"I regret that instead of ten dollars I could not send you ten thousand. I often lament that I have not the property which GIRARD possessed at his death. It seems to me that it might all most happily be invested in the Colonization enterprise."

A devoted friend of Colonization in the State of New York, who has contributed hundreds of dollars towards its support, writes, March 23:

"I am quite alive to the great importance of effecting the objects you have just now in view, and I lament that I have not an ample fortune to enable me at once to furnish you with what you want. But the fact is, I am at present, as I have been for some time, very destitute of money means."

"I have given to the Colonization cause, and shall continue to give, more than to any other institution of the day, because I think there is none better, and because I conceive their wants to be greater."

COLONIZATION.

We commend the following article to the attention of our patrons. It is written by one of the most distinguished friends of Colonization, whose philanthropy, however, is not confined to this scheme of benevolence.

The importance of *immediately* securing to the Colony the territory lying between the American settlements in Liberia, cannot be too strenuously urged. We hope that notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassments of our country, the friends of Colonization will not fail to furnish the requisite funds for securing this object, which a little more delay may forfeit forever.

FROM THE NEWARK SENTINEL.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

As the public attention appeared to be entirely absorbed in politics, the essays on African Colonization, consisting chiefly of historical facts, were suspended in the midst; and as the writer had much of other matters to occupy his attention, he had little thought of resuming the subject; but learning that a critical period in the history of the Colony has arrived, he feels impelled to make another effort in behalf of this great cause, and to endeavor to call up the attention of the friends of African Colonization to the urgent necessity there is, at this juncture, for liberal contributions to the funds of the Society.

That condition of Liberia which now calls for the attention of the friends of the African race, and especially for enlarged liberality, is connected with two facts, which, taken in connexion, show that something must be

done, and that promptly, or the the prospects of the future prosperity of the Colony will be greatly and permanently obscured. The first of these facts is, that between our settlements on the western coast of Africa, there are large intervals of territory not occupied nor owned by the Colony; perhaps more than one half of the distance from Monrovia to Cape Palmas, is still in possession of the native princes. The second fact, to which I alluded is, that two powerful Societies have been formed in England, to take possession of the coast of Africa, and establish trading factories and other institutions of civilization at every accessible point, with a view of suppressing the nefarious slave trade, which all their laws and exertions have been hitherto unable to diminish, much less suppress. Now, we rejoice in these philanthropic movements of the British nation, which are undertaken under the direct patronage of the Government; but we do not wish them to come in and take possession of the country which lies between our little Colonies. This would so sever, and separate these settlements, that it would forever mar the prospect of having a compact republic, extending along all the coast between the two points mentioned. And not only so, but the contiguous and intermingled settlements of British and Americans, would naturally give rise to jealousies and collisions, which would endanger the peace, and perhaps the very existence of our infant Colonies. Indeed, a slave establishment, situated in this unoccupied part of the coast, has recently been broken up by a British vessel of war, and Governor BUCHANAN is very apprehensive that they have already taken possession of that place, as a suitable position for one of their contemplated establishments. But if it has not already been done, there is no doubt, that as soon as the British plan goes into operation, all this territory will be occupied, unless the American Colonization Society acquires the possession, or at least the jurisdiction of this land, first. The Society, at Washington, have called all the friends of this great, benevolent, and hitherto, successful enterprise, to come forward, and save it from an injury which will be, if not prevented, so irreparable. If the British once gain a footing within these limits, all our hopes of seeing a compact Colony, with two or three hundred miles of sea-coast, will vanish; and our Colonies, thus separated from each other, will be paralysed, and will be apt to dwindle into insignificance. The friends of African Colonization, through the whole length and breadth of the land, must arouse, and come speedily to the rescue. And there is no time to be lost. In this case, prompt action will be efficient action. Let the friends of this cause hold meetings, and consult what is requisite to be done. Let them make one great effort to secure, by negotiation or purchase, the territory which is essential to the unity and prosperity of our Colony. Let them seriously consider the importance of the exigence which exists, and stimulate one another to exertion. If they will not come forward with liberality and energy *now*, it may be too late hereafter.

There is a tide in the affairs of colonies, as well as individuals, which, if suffered to pass, never returns. In every other respect, the Colony was never more prosperous than at present. And now we have a gentleman in the Colony who possesses the wisdom and energy to secure the advantage which we wish, if we only furnish him with the means of negotiating with the native princes. In fact, as far as appears, nothing but money is necessary to acquire such a right to the whole of that coast, that no other power would think of interfering. What sum would be requisite cannot possibly be ascertained at present; but there is no danger of collecting too much. The sincerity and zeal of the friends of this cause, will now be put fairly to the test. But I calculate more on simultaneous and combined

exertions, which will bring together a multitude of small rivulets, than upon a few great donations. Let every one do something. Let the rich be liberal according to their income; and let the poor in the exercise of a virtuous self-denial, save a dollar to help on this noble cause; on the ultimate success of which the happiness of millions may depend.

I know, Mr. Editor, that you have near you, men as zealous in this cause, as any in the country; and I doubt not that they are engaged in laudable exertions to promote the cause for which I plead; but I wish through your columns, to reach others, who are not so much in the way of being accurately informed respecting the condition and wants of the Colony. Wherever there are two or three men in a village, or settlement, let them come together, and consult, and mutually stir each other up to renewed, and more vigorous exertion.

Hereafter, I will endeavor to give some more particular information respecting the extent of coast possessed by the American Colonization Society; and also the extent of coast not in their possession.

It is an interesting consideration, that the country proposed to be occupied by our missionaries who recently took their lives in their hands, and sailed for the western coast of Africa, is the very territory of which I have been writing. And as the Kroos are the most industrious, intelligent, and honest of all the tribes which border on the Colony, it is exceedingly desirable that we should spread over them our protection, and by our just and kind treatment secure their friendship and their services, as also the opportunity of introducing the Gospel among them. Permit me also to request, that the pious, of all christian denominations among us, would remember this cause at the Throne of Grace in the present exigency.

A. A.

THE importance and necessity of keeping a squadron on the Western coast of Africa, to protect American commerce, is every day becoming more apparent; and we trust that a few small, armed vessels, will be permanently stationed on that coast, to rendezvous at Monrovia, where stores may be deposited, and abundance of fresh provisions procured.

When our Government becomes acquainted with the advantage of procuring native sailors (Kroomen) to do all the labor on board ships, the danger to be apprehended from the climate can be obviated. These Kroomen are active and bold, capable and willing to perform any service required. By employing these men, half the usual number of white seamen may be dispensed with.

“Several letters have reached the United States describing the horrible ravages of the African or yellow fever on board the United States station vessels Dolphin and Grampus. We have, however, seen but one letter or extract of a letter, written by MAXWELL WOODHULL, Acting Master of the Dolphin, speaking of the success of the expedition against the native kings and pirates, on the coast of Africa. From this extract, it appears the Dolphin and Grampus worked their way amidst very many obstacles, up the narrow river Nunez, to the town of Wilkedi, the principal place or capital of the king of Scharah, a potentate, who some time since conceived that he might plunder American vessels, and abuse and ill-treat their crews with impunity.

"To punish this *worthy* was the object of the expedition. Wilkedi is situated about eighty miles up the river Nunez. Here the Dolphin and Grampus took a position in which they could soon have reduced the place to ashes. Satisfaction was demanded, and after some boasting and bragging on the part of his *sable majesty*, it appears he complied with all the demands made on the part of our Government, and the two vessels safely descended the Nunez, and arrived all well, at Sierra Leone. The river Nunez is so little known, that on the best maps we do not find the name of a single town laid down.

"The pirates on the river had, however, made themselves so notorious and offensive, that our Government deemed it of importance to put an end to their depredations, and we are happy to hear that Captain BELL has so successfully and meritoriously effected the objects of the expedition."—*New York American*.

ELEPHANTS IN LIBERIA.

WITHIN the last few years, many elephants have been seen in the vicinity of the Colony, and some killed by the Colonists. The country where they abound is east of the mountain range. Should their visits become so frequent to the Colony as to be annoying, we doubt not that the Liberians will soon find means to destroy them, and hunt them as a source of profit.

Extract of a letter from Dr. TAYLOR, dated

WHITE PLAINS, OCT. 9TH, 1840.

"*The Elephant*.—A very large elephant has been within the precincts of the town of Millsburg, for four or five days. He came into the town and strutted about as it suited him, destroying great quantities of cassada and plantains. He went up on the top of Mr. KENNEDY's hill, and there raised his ears, and waved his proboscis, as though he bid defiance to the whole town. He exhibited himself as long as he supposed they would be pleased to look at him, and then turned off like a small house and went into the swamp. Several men then followed him; but the sagacity, as well as the terrific appearance of the animal, prevented their approaching him sufficiently close in safety to shoot him. The bushes and weeds were so very thick that it was impossible to retreat, if the elephant pursued. At one time, they came so close to him, as that when he pulled up a sapling and threw it aside to clear away a place around him, the boughs fell about their heads; and they had to drop their guns and creep into a thick bunch of thorns, &c., to avoid his quick, and fierce penetrating gaze. Brother HARRIS told me that he was at one time so near him as to see distinctly his small eye, and to judge of the size of his tusks. He says, he expected every moment when the elephant would discover him, and reach out his snout and pull him out from his hiding place, or sweep around the bush and cover him up and walk over him and mash him to death. But his majesty was pleased to turn in another direction, and he was thus providentially saved from a horrible death. After being thus interrupted and fired upon in the course of the day, he concluded to retire; and taking the road that leads to GATOOMBA's, he made his exit under cover of the night. I have heard some strange conjectures and superstitions relative to this creature's appearance in the place; the most ridiculous of all is, that it is GAY himself, turned into an elephant, and come to the place to avenge his enemies."—*African paper*.

THE PATH TO THE BUSH.

Mr. READ, the missionary of the Kat River settlement, in South Africa, related, while in England, the following fact :

It is the practice of some of the Christianized Hottentots at one of the stations, in order to enjoy the privilege of private prayer with greater privacy and freedom than they could do in their own confined dwellings, to retire among the trees and bushes in the vicinity ; and, that they might carry on their devotions without being intruded on by others, and at the same time derive all that tranquilizing influence which would be produced by a spot with which no other thoughts were associated but such as are holy, each person selects for his own use, a particular bush, behind which he might pour out to God the pious breathings of his soul. The rest considered this bush as an oratory, sacred to the brother or sister who had appropriated it, and which, therefore, was never to be violated by the foot or gaze of a stranger, during the season of occupancy by its proprietor. The constant tread of the worshippers in their diurnal visits to this halloved spot, would of necessity wear a path in the thin grass which lay between their huts and the scene of their communion with God. On one occasion, a Christian Hottentot woman said to a female member of the Church, "Sister, I am afraid you are somewhat declining in religion." The fear was expressed with a look of affection, and with a tone which savored nothing of railing accusation, nor of reproachful severity, but altogether of tender fidelity. The individual thus addressed, was too conscious of its truth to deny the fact, and too much melted by the meekness of wisdom with which the solicitude was expressed, to be offended, and meekly asked what led her friend to the opinion she had expressed. "Because," said the other, "*the grass has grown over your path to the bush.*" The backslider fell under the rebuke, confessed that secret prayer had been neglected, and that her heart had been turned away from the Lord. The admonition thus had its desired effect, and the faithful Hottentot had the satisfaction of restoring the wanderer, not only to the path to the bush, but to that God with whom she there communed in secret.

Each party is deserving of our admiration and imitation ; the reprover for her fidelity, and for the gentleness of love with which she exercised her sisterly vigilance ; and the object of her solicitude, for the meekness and practical improvement with which she bowed to the voice of affectionate reproof.

And these were Hottentots ? Beings who, but a little while before the event occurred, were scarcely admitted by some calumniators of God's varied offspring to the fellowship of rational creatures, and declared worthy only to be the companions of baboons, or at best only fit to be the slaves of those who bear a whiter skin. Where, in all the annals of the Christian church, as that Church has existed in America, in England, or in other civilized countries, shall be found a more beautiful exemplification of the vigilance and humility of brotherly love, than in these two African females, reclaimed by the graces of God, from barbarism and oppression ? Where shall we find among their more polished and cultivated sisters on either side of the Atlantic, more tenderness, delicacy, or refinement, than in these two daughters of Ham. Here indeed is the image of God, and exhibited in Africa.—*Episcopal Recorder*,

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LIBERIA.

THE following appeal, coming as it does from one of the most esteemed philanthropists, as well as one of the most eminent scholars, in our country, we hope will not be in vain.

On receiving the first intimation of the new plan of the British for extending their trade and jurisdiction in Western Africa, we were struck with the importance of securing to the American Colonization Society those parts of the Liberian coast lying between our settlements; and immediately on receiving Mr. Buxton's work, in which the British policy in relation to Africa was fully developed, we presented our views to the public. We have continued to press this subject upon their attention, and earnestly to solicit the means of purchasing the desired territory. The responsibility of failing to secure this object, so essential to the future prosperity of our Liberia Colonies, must rest upon those who neglect to improve the present crisis. We hope that it is not now too late to secure the object of our solicitude, and that means will be furnished for its speedy accomplishment. We feel greatly indebted to the writer of the following article, for thus coming to our aid, and trust soon to reap the fruits of his effort. In order to acquire the control of the territory intervening between our settlements, it is only necessary to purchase the commanding points on the coast, about the entrances of rivers, &c.

TO THE FRIENDS OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Our object in this address, is not to enter into any discussion of the general principles of Colonization, or to attempt any vindication of the plans and proceedings of the American Colonization Society. Enough has probably been spoken and written on this subject. The enemies of the Society are too far committed against it, and too much blinded by prejudice, to be profited by the most cogent arguments, or even to be capable of yielding assent to the best authenticated facts; and the friends of this enterprise are in no need of new arguments to convince them of the wisdom, benevolence, and grandeur of the Colonization scheme. No enter-

prise has been proposed, for centuries, which more deserves the cordial approbation and energetic co-operation of the Christian philanthropist. It involves deeply the vital interests of two continents. And it is a scheme of that kind, that even its contemplation and design has a tendency to enlarge and elevate the mind; and its achievement would be a new era in the history of the world. And so exempt is it from any mixture of evil, either in conception or execution, that even an utter failure would leave things in a condition no worse than they were before. But it is too late to speak of a failure; the most formidable obstacles have already been overcome. A success, unprecedented in the annals of Colonization, has attended the benevolent efforts of a Society which has possessed no other resources than the voluntary contributions of the friends of the cause. Twenty-five years ago, when Dr. FINLEY first mentioned the subject, we were struck with the grandeur of the scheme, and the manifold important interests embraced in it; and the only objection which we could conceive against it was its apparent impracticability. If then we could have foreseen what has actually been accomplished, we would have entered into the projected enterprise with a zeal far beyond what we really felt; and if the founder of the American Colonization Society had been permitted to live to see on the coast of Africa, several flourishing, industrious, and happy Colonies, in which good order, pure morality, exemplary temperance, and fervent religion were conspicuous, it would have filled his benevolent heart with the overflowings of the purest joy.

But although a great good has been accomplished; yet it is but the germ of a tree, which, we trust, will cover Africa with its refreshing shade, and extend its fruitful branches to populous nations, in that dark continent, whose names are not yet known in Europe or America. When centuries shall have rolled round, and the impartial historian of those future ages shall take a retrospect of the age in which we live, and shall record the wonderful improvements in the arts, and especially in the facilities of locomotion, he will be led also to contemplate, with admiration, the benevolent enterprise of African Colonization, and will consider this as the brightest spot on the page of the history of this country and Africa. When a great Republic of colored men shall have spread over the whole Western coast of Africa, and shall have extended its influence to the very centre of that unexplored continent; when its history is traced back to its origin, then will this feeble Society come into permanent notice, and will receive the honor of having laid the foundation of a great empire, and of having introduced and diffused among the numerous barbarous tribes of that continent, all the arts and comforts of civilized life, together with the inestimable blessing of freedom, regulated by wise and salutary laws. But above all, THE LIGHT OF DIVINE TRUTH, which will then have penetrated into the darkest recesses of this dark continent, will be easily traced to the patient and persevering efforts of the American Colonization Society, under whose patronage the several religious denominations were enabled to erect, on the shores of Africa, the banner of the Cross.

There have been seasons of darkness in the history of Liberia which occasioned even zealous friends to despond, if not despair of the Colony; but there were still sound friends of the cause so determined, as never to relinquish the glorious enterprise, so long as a hope remained of ultimate success. They "hoped even against hope," and a gracious Providence has rewarded their invincible perseverance, by granting, from time to time, the most extraordinary relief. Now the Colony flourishes, and has become important, even in a commercial view; and, after all the dark storms which beat upon it, has emerged with renewed vigor from them all; and the

bow of promise appears, at this time, encircling with vivid colors, that asylum for the oppressed, and home for the wretched.

But the necessity for energetic exertion, and increased liberality, has not ceased. There often occurs a crisis in the affairs of nations as well as individuals. Opportunities occur when, by prompt and vigorous action, advantages can be obtained and secured, which, if suffered to pass without improvement, never return. Such, in our opinion, is the present state of Liberia. Not that any peculiar danger is imminent at this moment, but an opportunity now exists of acquiring a territory, absolutely necessary to the unity and perfect prosperity of that Republic. Let the intelligent reader cast his eye over a map of our settlements on the Western coast of Africa; and he will see, that we have four distinct Colonies, separated from each other by intervals of considerable extent. These are Monrovia, and its neighboring villages; Bassa, and its interior settlements; Sinou; and New Maryland or Cape Palmas. Between Monrovia and Bassa there is very little danger of the interference of any other nation; but on the coast between Bassa and Sinou, and between the last-mentioned place and Cape Palmas, there is an interval of more than two hundred miles. Until lately it seemed unnecessary to be very solicitous about possessing this territory, by which our settlements are separated; as it was presumed, that by our having favorable opportunities of purchase, we should be able to acquire from the native princes, all this land, as soon as it should be needed. But the state of things is now much altered, since the English have adopted the plan of entering all Africa, at every accessible point; and have resolved to establish trading houses, and make use of other means of enlightening and improving the natives, with a view of suppressing the cruel trade in slaves, which all their naval prowess has not enabled them hitherto even to diminish. Now, in regard to this extensive plan, which has not only enlisted in its favor much of the wealth and influence of the English nation, but moreover, has received the decided approbation of the Government, we entertain no feelings of hostility, nor even of jealousy. We think it a noble enterprise, and cordially wish it success. But as the unoccupied territory between our little Colonies furnish eligible points for their design of establishing trading factories, if we neglect to acquire and occupy this part of the coast now, it will be entirely out of our reach. Indeed, there seems to be some reason to fear, from Governor BUCHANAN's late despatches, that the incipient step has already been taken, where they have recently broken up a slave trader's establishment. If, however, prompt measures are immediately taken, it is believed, that at least the jurisdiction of all the territory on the aforesaid coast can, by negotiation or purchase, be acquired. But if our settlements should be severed from each other by the establishment of a nation, not at all friendly to the American scheme, any one can see at a glance, what a lasting injury would be inflicted on the whole scheme of the American Colonization Society. We give the friends of the Colonization cause in this country, fair warning of its danger; let them not hereafter reflect on the Society if the object is not secured. Governor BUCHANAN is deeply solicitous about this matter; and the same solicitude pervades the Board of Managers and other friends of the cause. But they cannot move in this matter without the requisite means. A large sum will be required immediately to meet this exigence. Perhaps there never will again occur an occasion when liberal contributions would be so efficient in promoting the prosperity of Liberia. Let the friends of the African race, and of the cause of Colonization, arouse, and receive the due impression of the real importance of the exigence. Let there be no delay, for in this case, prompt action will be efficient ac-

[May 1,

tion. Let the auxiliary Societies, and the friends of the cause where there are no societies, hold public meetings, in which the facts relating to this subject may be considered, and the sleeping zeal of many well-wishers be renewedly awakened. Let every friend who receives this circular immediately hold conference with other friends, and if the object is duly appreciated, I entertain no doubt that requisite funds can be collected to accomplish it, as a *special effort*, and without diminishing the regular income of the Society. The friends of this cause are so numerous and powerful, in the United States, that nothing but prompt and united action is requisite to accomplish anything which can be effected by money. Our only danger is in the apathy of our friends, and in the want of combined effort. Each individual is left too much to think and act by himself. At this moment, we wish for excitement; and if it were in our power we would give a new impulse to every friend of African Colonization.

Let it be understood, that from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, a distance of three hundred miles, would be a sufficient extent of coast for a powerful Republic. How far it should extend into the interior, may be left to be determined by future circumstances, and opportunities of purchase. But surely every man must be convinced, that we should strain every nerve to gain possession of the continuous coast, between these points; and then we might be content to relinquish all the rest of the coast to the British. What is wanted now, beloved friends, is *MONEY* to purchase this territory, so absolutely necessary to the unity and compactness of our Colony; and not only so, but to its peace and security. For it is too evident to need a remark, that if the British come in with their establishments, between our settlements, there will arise jealousies and dangerous collisions. If any reader of this paper has purposed in his mind to give something handsome, or intends to make a valuable bequest to this institution, (as we doubt not many have,) let them anticipate their benevolence, and act, in this case, as their own executors and administrators. A hundred dollars at this juncture, may be of more value than a thousand, ten years hence. But we must not depend chiefly on large contributions; the donors of such are always few; but we should expect our main support from the multitude of small contributions. Let no friend to this cause think that because he cannot subscribe his *thousand* dollars, that his *hundred* will be of little value; and let not him who can give only ten, or five, or even one, withhold his help. The ocean is made up of drops, and the earth is composed of small particles.

Before we conclude, we would address a kind word to the ladies who are friendly to this cause. No class of the community can promote benevolent objects more effectually than the ladies. Many of them have ample means at their own disposal: others are abundantly supplied with spending money, from which if they would only save a tithe for this object, we should want no more. There are also many young ladies, who, although they have nothing to give, are so ingenious, that by one afternoon in the week devoted to industry, in making little fancy articles, could contribute essentially to the funds of the American Colonization Society. The ladies have already manifested a laudable zeal for the prosperity of Liberia, especially as it relates to the education of the youth of that interesting Colony. But they are now called upon to manifest their liberality, to enable the Society to secure the territory which is so necessary to its prosperity.

We request that every person who receives this circular will immediately communicate with such friends of the cause as may be near to him, and adopt in concurrence with them such measures as will seem to promise to be most effectual in rendering that aid which is at this time so urgently

needed. Let this object be secured, and we may consider the prospects of our Colony far more bright than they ever have been. The permanent prosperity of Liberia in that event, may be set down as one of the most certain of contingent events. In all our expectations and exertions in this interesting enterprise, the friends of the cause have been repeatedly taught that their ultimate dependence must be in HIM, who "has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitations." They have good reason for thinking, that the scheme of African Colonization enjoys the approbation of God, and they, therefore, in all exigencies and under all difficulties, feel a relief to their solicitude, by committing the whole concern into His hands. The remarkable interpositions of Providence in preserving the infant Colony, when, according to all human appearance, it seemed destined to destruction, inspires them with a degree of confidence in regard to its ultimate success, which cannot be shaken by partial failures, or temporary disasters. But, believing it to be an enterprise founded in wisdom and the purest benevolence, and hitherto conducted upon the same principles in which it originated, they cannot despair of its ultimate prosperity. And when they consider how intimately the success of this enterprise is connected with the civilization and evangelization of a whole continent; they have not words to express their sense of the magnitude of the interests which are involved in it. If Ethiopia is ever to stretch out her hands unto God—if wretched Africa is ever to be redeemed from the thralldom of degrading slavery, and still more degrading superstition, what means can be conceived more likely to bring about this desirable state of things, than the planting of a free and Christian Colony of African descent, on the shores of that continent? And that this is the only feasible method of putting an end to the nefarious traffic in human beings, all seem to be, at length, convinced. Let every person, therefore, who is persuaded that the Gospel, and civil liberty, are the richest blessings which a nation can possess, give his aid in promoting this object. And let not the efficiency of that aid be prevented by tardiness in action or parsimony in contribution. As was before said, the friends of Colonization possess a large share of the wealth and influence of this community, and if they will only exert their power promptly, and perseveringly, they will enjoy the unspeakable satisfaction of having been instrumental in founding a free and Christian Republic out of persons who, had it not been for this scheme, would have lived and died in slavery, or in a state of abject degradation in society, very little better than slavery. And while they enjoy the high gratification on account of what they may see accomplished, hope will paint in the future prospect scenes still more bright—the regeneration and civilization of a whole continent which has hitherto remained in the thickest darkness.

The Society would also inform their friends that there are other objects of great and urgent importance for which funds are needed. It is exceedingly desirable, and indeed indispensable to the prosperity of the Colony, that frequent and regular intercourse should be maintained between the Managers and their Agent to whom the Government of the Colony is committed; but such intercourse cannot be kept up without the possession of a good substantial ship. And the possession of such a vessel is also necessary to carry out such stores as the condition of the Colony requires, and to bring back such articles of commerce as that country affords; by which interchange of commodities great benefit will accrue to the Colony and to the funds of the Society. It is generally known that the *Saluda*, which performed several voyages successfully, and with much advantage to all

[May 1,

concerned, was obliged to be sold for what she would bring at auction, as being found utterly unseaworthy. It will be easy for the friends of the cause to furnish the Managers with such a vessel, and we hope that the means of accomplishing this object will not be delayed.

There is also an urgent necessity for a small schooner for the convenience of the Governor, to be used as a trader along the coast. Much inconvenience, we learn from Mr. BUCHANAN's despatches, has already been experienced, for want of such a vessel; and we hope that some few zealous friends of Liberia, will speedily supply this deficiency.

Having now made known to our friends, the pressing wants of the Colony, and the absolute need of prompt and vigorous action at the present crisis, we leave the whole subject to the serious consideration of all to whom this circular may come, with the earnest hope that this appeal may not prove in vain; but that it may be the means of advancing a cause which we have much at heart, and to which we have devoted much of our time, but which can be successfully carried forward only by the liberality and combined exertions of the zealous friends of African Colonization. A. A.

ON THE WATERS OF THE AFRICAN COAST.

THE following extracts, from an article in "The Friend of Africa," a semi-monthly publication, lately commenced in London, we think will be interesting to our readers generally.

The article contains Professor DANIELL's report to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, on the results of his analysis of several bottles of water taken up in the rivers, and on the coasts of the English settlements, in Western Africa. We omit the chemical tables as being uninteresting except to men of science. The following observations will show that the most important discovery made by Professor DANIELL by these experiments, and perhaps the only one bearing directly on the health of those parts of Africa, was the presence of an extraordinary quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen in the water taken up on the coast, and the entire absence of this gas, in that taken from any distance up the rivers.

The Report says:

"The most remarkable circumstance disclosed by the analysis of these waters, is the strong impregnation of the majority of them with sulphuretted hydrogen; which, in the case of the water from Lopez Bay, amounts to almost as much per gallon as in the Harrowgate waters. The proportions of the saline contents do not differ materially from those which are usually found in sea water.

"The extraordinary presence of this gas, would naturally lead at first to a suspicion that it might arise from some change which had taken place in the waters after they had been bottled, from the decomposition of some animal or vegetable substance, but this suspicion is inconsistent with two facts. 1st.—That the waters became perfectly sweet a very few hours after the corks had been drawn. 2nd.—That with the exception of the very small quantity of sediment, mentioned in each analysis, the waters were perfectly free from any animal or vegetable substance, and the salts which they yielded upon evaporation, (with the exception of those from the Congo,) were snow white.

"On the other hand, it is difficult to conceive how such a striking and important fact as the impregnation of the waters of the ocean, upon such a long line of coast, with this deleterious gas, could so long have escaped

observation. It is highly desirable, in many points of view, that its existence should be substantiated, and the limits of the phenomenon both along the coast and in the ocean, ascertained by further evidence. Its effects upon the copper sheathing of ships cannot fail to be highly injurious, and a question of still higher interest even arises, whether this deleterious gas may not contribute to the well-known unhealthiness of the coasts from which these waters are taken.

"Upon searching for evidence of a similar phenomenon having been observed before, I have found in the Philosophical Transactions, for 1819, a memoir by the late Dr. MARCET, "on the specific gravity and temperature of sea-waters, in different parts of the ocean, and in particular seas, with some account of their saline contents." Out of sixteen specimens which he examined, he found one which was brought by Captain HALL, from the Yellow Sea, in the Chinese Ocean, which, from the account which he has given, must probably have been as highly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, as those which I have just examined from the coast of Africa; and he observes, 'there is something in the development of sulphur in sea-water, which is by no means well understood.'

"If the existence of this curious phenomenon should be confirmed, the origin of the sulphuretted hydrogen will probably be found to be the same as that of the same gas in various saline lakes in different parts of the world, from which Trona or Natron is derived. The mud of the Lonar Lake in India, of a lake near Maracaybo, in South America, and of similar lakes on the north of Africa, are all found to be thus impregnated. The sulphuretted hydrogen thus adhering to the clay, has been supposed to be derived from volcanic sources, but Mr. MALCOLMSON, in an able memoir lately printed in the Geological Transactions, says, that he has observed 'the same phenomenon in the salt water inlets, along the Indian coast, wherever the bottom contained argillaceous and carbonaceous matter;' and he ascribes the effect to 'the decomposition of the sulphates in the water by the carbon, and the clay only prevents its passing off into the air, or mixing with the water by the power of adhesion.'

"The subject is full of interest, both in a practical and scientific point of view, and well worthy of further investigation.

"I am, &c.,

J. F. DANIELL."

"KING'S COLLEGE, 20TH AUGUST, 1840.

"SIR,—I have carefully examined three sheets of copper taken from the bottom of the *Bonetta*, and have now the honor to report as follows:—

"Numbers one and two were pretty uniformly covered on the outside with a green crust; and on the inside, as evenly, with a black crust of equal thickness. They were very thin in parts, and partly eaten into holes.

"Number three was in a much worse state, very thin and eaten into large holes. In most parts it was easily broken by the fingers; one of the holes, of an irregular shape, measured eighteen inches in length by four inches and a half in width. This sheet was covered with green crust chiefly on both sides; but there were evident traces of the black crust on the inner side.

"Upon analysis the black crust was found to consist of sulphuret of copper, and the green of subchloride of copper.

"Connecting these results with those previously obtained from the analysis of the waters on the coast of Africa, I have no doubt that the injury to the copper has arisen, primarily, from the sulphuretted hydrogen.

"I am, &c.,

J. F. DANIELL."

"It is impossible not to speculate upon the origin of the deleterious gas, which has now been proved to impregnate the waters upon the western coast of Africa, in such enormous quantities, through an extent more than sixteen degrees of latitude. The supposition that it may have been generated by the spontaneous change of any of the contents of the water after it was sealed up in the bottles, may be set aside by the slightest consideration.

"It appears to me, that there are only two sources to which it can with any probability be referred, namely, submarine volcanic action, in which case its evolution might be considered direct or primary; and the reaction of vegetable matter upon the saline contents of the water, in which case it would be secondary.

"The probability of a volcanic origin is, I think, small, from the absence, I believe, of any other indications of volcanic action, and from the great extent of the coast along which it has been traced.

"What is known of the action of vegetable matter upon the sulphates, and the immense quantities of vegetable matter which must be brought by the rivers within the influence of the saline matters of the sea, render, on the contrary, the second origin extremely probable. Decaying vegetable matter abstracts the oxygen from sulphate of soda, and a sulphuretted sodium is formed. This again acting upon water, decomposes it and sulphuretted hydrogen is one of the products of the decomposition. You will perceive that there is a large proportion of the sulphates in the different specimens of water which have been analyzed, and there can be little doubt, I imagine, that extensive mud banks must be formed at the mouths of most of the rivers on the western coast of Africa, within the tropics, consisting chiefly of vegetable detritus in the exact state which is most favorable to the action which I have described. This view rests upon experimental evidence, and upon considerations of great cogency, derived from the unhealthiness of certain well known situations in which decaying matters from tropical vegetation are brought into contact with sea-water. I feel more than ever convinced, that the evolution of the sulphuretted hydrogen is intimately connected with the unhealthiness of such stations.

"When this matter was first brought under my consideration, I was surprised that the nauseous smell which must necessarily be evolved from water impregnated with this gas, at so high a temperature as that of the equinoctial regions, had not been noticed. I have, in consequence, turned to some of the accounts of the late travels in Africa, to seek for evidence upon the subject; and in the *Narrative of an Expedition into Africa*, by MACREGOR LAIRD, I found the following important observation:—

"The principal predisposing causes of the awful mortality were, in my opinion, the sudden change from the open sea to a narrow and winding river, the want of the sea breeze, and the prevalence of the deadly miasma, to which we were nightly exposed from the surrounding swamps. The horrid sickening stench of this miasma must be experienced to be conceived: no description of it can convey to the mind the wretched sensation that is felt for sometime before and after daybreak. In those accursed swamps, one is oppressed not only bodily but mentally with an indistinguishable feeling of heaviness, languor, nausea, and disgust, which requires a considerable effort to shake off."

"Now these observations were made in the very locality from which some of the first waters, which I examined, were taken, and nothing more is wanting to identify the cause of the rapid decay of the ship's copper with that of the mortality of the climate.

"It has been experimentally found, that so small a mixture as a fifteen hundredth part of sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere, acts as a direct poison upon small animals, and the sensations of languor and nausea, described by Mr. LAIRD, are exactly those which have been experienced by persons who have been exposed to the deleterious influence [of this gas] in small quantities.

"The peculiar unhealthiness of mangrove swamps in all parts of the world, I have little doubt, arises from that tree requiring salt water for its growth, and its decaying foliage being thus brought into immediate contact with the sulphates. The hypothesis also agrees with the fact, (which I believe has been established,) that the unhealthiness of such situations does not extend to any considerable distance from the sea.

"The commanders and other officers of expeditions for exploring the coasts of Africa, should be directed to bestow particular attention upon the subject, and, at all events, not to linger in situations where the water affords indications of the noxious gas. I am, &c.,

"J. F. DANIELL."

"It will be remarked in the above reports, that in no case was sulphuretted hydrogen found in the water taken up in any of the rivers; in fact, as Professor DANIELL has shown, it is only generated in salt water. The obvious bearing of this upon the Niger Expedition is in the gratifying fact that twenty miles inside the river (which is the limit of the mangroves and the salt water,) they may have nothing to fear from this deleterious gas, which probably aggravates, if it does not originate, disease; unless it should happen that the south-west wind should carry the miasma to some distance with it—that such should be the case is very probable—but as three or four days, at the most, would suffice to steam through the Delta, there is not much risk to be encountered, and there can be little doubt but that the malaria will be effectually stopped by the barrier of high mountains which extends in an east and west direction across the river, above Damuggoo, and before reaching Attah. In the extract given above from LAIRD and OLDFIELD's *Narrative, &c.*, it must be remembered that the first sickness and death in that expedition began at Cape Coast Castle; three died before entering the river, and the great mortality took place before they reached Damuggoo at the extreme upper end of the Delta, where they only arrived after a voyage of thirty-six days, from the 11th of October to the 16th of November, or twenty-seven from their entrance of the river Nun.

"Now it must not be forgotten that just before entering the river, in 'breaking out' the hold to lighten the vessel, it was discovered that the cause of a 'disagreeable vapor, from which they had long suffered, was, that the bags containing the cocoa had rotted, and the cocoa had fallen into the salt bilge-water and there become putrid.' Here, then, were the very ingredients for generating sulphuretted hydrogen to a great extent; the lamentable consequence has been before alluded to, namely, three deaths before reaching the river. After this, for a short time, no case of sickness occurred till some distance below Damuggoo, when it broke out with redoubled fury, and the *Quorra* lost thirteen men, the *Alburkah* only two; evidently the cause was in a great measure to be found on board. Mr. LAIRD acknowledges that 'certainly the *Quorra* was by far the more unhealthy of the two vessels.'

"The latitude of this deadly spot is 5° 54'. Now, upon referring to Captain W. ALLEN's chart of the *Quorra*, it will be seen that this position is exactly at the southern foot or to seaward of a range of hills; in like

manner Damuggoo, or Adah-mugu, of the same chart, lies to the southward or to seaward of the great chain of mountains above alluded to. And we venture to express an opinion—we might almost say conviction—that owing to these mountains forming the barrier to the passage of the malaria, it is probable that miasma will be found accumulated at such spots; and that wherever predisposing causes exist on board, it is in these places that sickness will be most severe.

“It is hardly necessary to add, that the confluence of the Quorra and Chadda—the supposed head quarters of the Niger Expedition—is nearly 100 miles beyond these spots, and to the northward of the high range of mountains; and no cause has yet been shown for supposing that it may not prove as healthy there as in other tropical climates.

“Should there be no cause for delay at Ibu—and we earnestly trust that there may not be—there seems no reason why two, if not all, the steamers of the Niger Expedition should not pass Damuggoo and reach Attah within seven days after entering the Quorra.”

ABYSSINIA.

THE same work contains an extract from a letter written in Upper Abyssinia, a part of which we copy.

The writer seems to be an English agent, ostensibly employed in scientific investigation, but whose more important business is to ascertain such facts as may be interesting to the British, in view of extending their commercial operations.

The points of possession which Great Britain is gaining on either side of the Red Sea, will be of great importance in connexion with her East India commerce. Should she succeed in extending her influence over Abyssinia, we hope she will pursue a less objectionable policy than that which has marked her course in India.

“TAJURRAH, 22D NOVEMBER, 1840.

“This being the point at which my journey into the interior of Africa may be properly said to begin, I have now the pleasure to commence a regular correspondence with you, which, God willing, I shall continue at every fitting opportunity.

“Leaving England on the 1st September, I arrived at Alexandria on the 19th, and, after six weeks’ detention in Egypt, quitted Suez, by the *Berenice* steamer, on the 1st November, arrived at ‘Aden on the 10th instant, where I was most favorably received by Captain HAINES, the Political Agent.

“A boat being on the point of sailing for this coast, I left ‘Aden on the 12th, and arrived here on the 15th instant.

“I was kindly furnished by Captain HAINES with letters to the Sheikh or Sultan of Tajurrah, MOHAMMED ibn MOHAMMED, and also to MOHAMMED ‘ALI, who belongs to a tribe of the Danakil in the interior, and who is the constituted guide of all travellers to Shoa. On my arrival, he immediately came on board, and conducted me to the Sultan, by whom I was received very favorably.

* * * * *

"I have engaged to accompany me, as a servant and interpreter, **HUSEIN**, a young man, who has been from his childhood with the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society in Tigre and Cairo, and who was with **Mr. KIELMAIER** at the time of his death, at Kidelu, in April last. He speaks the Arabic, Dankali, and Amharie languages, and having been accustomed to the Society of Franks, is able to make himself very useful to me.

"The Political Agent at 'Aden has entered into alliance with the Somali and Dankali tribes, and purchased two islands at the entrance of Tajurrah Bay, as also a small one at the upper end, immediately at the entrance to the inner bay. The French have purchased settlements within the Red Sea, at Edd and Amphila, at about 150 and 200 miles distance, respectively, from the entrance of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, on the western or Abyssinian shore.

"Captain **HAINES** has also directed a survey of the coast from Bab-el-Mandeb to Berbera, and the E. I. C. brig *Euphrates* is at present employed thereon, having completed as far southward as Zeila', where that vessel now is. This survey extends as far into the interior as the salt lake Asal; and I shall do my best to lay down my route correctly from that point to Ankobar. But, owing to the war now carrying on, as I am told, between the Dankali and the people of Argobba, a country in the neighborhood of the river Hawash, and tributary to the King of Shoa, or Sultan of Ifat, as he is here called, the road is now closed, and it is uncertain how long I may be detained here.

* * * * *

"Tajurrah is inhabited by persons of the different Dankali tribes spread over the country between the coast and the Hawash. **MOHAMMED 'ALI**, for instance, is the son of the Sheikh of a tribe located at Harrar. The Danakil, who continue to lead a nomadic life, carry up salt from the lake to the west of Tajurrah; in return for which they bring from Ifat nothing but horses, for which that country is celebrated. But the traders of Tajurrah, who import manufactured goods, metals, tobacco, pepper, &c., from the ports of the Arabian coast, bring down from the interior, in exchange for the same, slaves, ivory, coffee, &c. The particulars of this trade, I shall know better hereafter; but thus much seems quite certain, that the principal article of export is MAN. I am very careful not to give rise to suspicion by any marked inquiries. I shall, please God, be long enough in these countries, and have sufficient intercourse with the natives, to enable me to obtain all the necessary information, and by seeming to employ myself solely with scientific matters, I hope the reader to gain their confidence.

* * * * *

"My daily walks have served to make me tolerably well acquainted with the character of the country in the immediate vicinity of Tajurrah. The village is situate in an alluvial plain, on the north side of the bay, at the foot of a mass of low hills, which range from south to north, and are intersected by valleys, which, in the rainy season, bring down the waters from the interior. From the debris contained in these valleys, and the plain which they have formed, it is manifest that they communicate with a country of primitive formation; but the hills in the immediate vicinity of Tajurrah, as far as I have inspected them, are entirely composed of madrepores, and other marine products, which at a comparatively recent period, have been elevated from the sea. That this neighborhood has been the stage of violent volcanic action is manifest from the trap rocks which overlie and intersect these cretaceous hills, and by which those parts of them in immediate contact have been converted into chalk. This chalk, where exposed,

has been washed down by the rain, and uniting with the comminuted argillaceous rocks of the interior, has formed a rich soil, in which the vegetation is luxuriant. I have collected specimens of the various rocks, which I purpose sending to 'Aden by the *Euphrates*, to be forwarded to London.

"I cannot refrain from relating a curious fact resulting from my discovery of this chalk. The natives were aware of its existence, but made no use of it, beyond employing it in teaching the children to write. I made my servant take a quantity home, and set him to work to polish his sword-sheath, and other metallic articles, to the great admiration (and, I trust, instruction,) of the natives. I have not omitted to explain to them the value of this chalk, and of the substance of the hills generally, for the purpose of building; but this seems too great a step to be made by them at present. What they are most anxious to have found for them is iron or copper; but I am sorry to be compelled to tell them that I have hitherto met with no traces of those metals. Mr. ISENBERG mentioned that coal had been said to have been found in the neighborhood of Tajurrah; on speaking to MOHAMMED 'ALI on the subject, he showed me a quantity of a black substance, which had the appearance of being that most valuable mineral, but on inspecting it more closely, I found it to be nothing but a volcanic product. MOHAMMED 'ALI seemed to have already satisfied himself of its want of value by trying it in the fire, so that my report in no wise surprised or disappointed him.

"Most of the people are possessors of slaves for domestic purposes. MOHAMMED 'ALI has four in his house, two men and two girls. The latter two are both from Gourage; and my servant says were most probably born Christians. One of the men is a Shangalla black from the interior: the other comes from the territories of the Imaun of Muscat, on the eastern coast of Africa.

"As 'Aden is the point at which the productions of this country will be rendered available, I have not omitted to acquaint Captain HAINES with the existence here of chalk, clay, and garden soil,—the last a desideratum at 'Aden,—and I shall not fail to inform him of anything that I may consider it advisable for him to know; I have also told him of the non-existence of coal."

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

THIS long talked of, contemplated Expedition, has not yet sailed from England. Preparations for its complete success, as far as human foresight could judge, have been made on the most liberal plan; every precaution has been taken by those having the charge of preparing the steam vessels, to guard against the deadly effects of the malaria in the Delta of the Niger. The men are enlisted, and the Expedition awaits only the sanction of the British Parliament to sail for its destination.

There seems, as we should think from the tenor of late advices from England, to be obstacles in the way of the final sailing of the Expedition, interposed by the mercantile interest. There are now engaged in the trade of the Niger and the interior of Africa, several strong mercantile houses, who fear the effect of the competition of the trading and other Societies proposed by Mr. Buxton. It is alledged that they will have the same blighting effect on that country and its commerce, that the East India

and the Hudson's Bay Companies have had on the commerce and people of India and the northern part of North America. It is even suggested by some, that old England has now under her control as much territory as she can well govern; and that it would be the height of imprudence to take to herself the additional burthen of controlling and governing another continent. The valley of the Niger teems with people; it is estimated that not less than seventy millions inhabit that great basin. These people are turbulent and warlike. England will find that they are not so easily controlled as the enervated and imbecile Hindoos, myriads of whom are fettered, figuratively speaking, with "ropes of sand."

FROM THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL.

A CALL FROM LIBERIA.

INFORMATION recently received from our mission at Liberia has determined the Board of Managers to recommend the appointment of two additional missionaries to that field of labor. And being well persuaded of the necessity of the measure, this notice is given for the purpose of obtaining suitable persons for the important work.

We wish to employ two married preachers, of at least six years' standing in the ministry; and if of longer standing they are to be preferred. It must be explicitly understood by those who may offer themselves for this service, that they are expected to continue in the mission, at least, *ten years*, unless released by the bishop who may have charge of the foreign missions for the time being, or by the Board of Managers. Those who may make communications to me, offering as missionaries, will please to state their age—place of birth—how long they have been subjects of Christian experience—how long in the work of the ministry—and whether in deacon's or elder's orders. It is also expected that such communications will be accompanied with testimonials of character, and ministerial qualifications, from respectable authorities; and, wherever it is practicable, from one of the general superintendents, or one of the missionary secretaries, or the presiding elder of the district in which the candidate may reside or labor. As appointments will be made in view of qualifications for this important field of missionary labor, without regard to color, an offer for the work, either by our white or colored preachers, will be duly considered.

As experiment is supposed to have indicated that those accustomed to the more southern latitudes of the United States are more likely to endure the climate of Liberia, than those who have been raised in the northern sections of the Union, prudence, in the opinion of many American Christians, seems to suggest that missionaries for Africa, other qualifications being equal, should be sent from a latitude as nearly approaching that of their destination as circumstances will admit. But as it is to be hoped that neither latitudes, climates, diseases, mountains, nor seas will enter into the calculations of the Christian missionary, as obstacles in the way of spreading the Gospel of the Lord Jesus to the ends of the earth, so none of these considerations will stand in bar of an appointment to the work.

Brethren who are disposed to offer themselves for the mission, in agreement with the before-named requisitions, will address their communications to me, care of Rev. G. LANE, 200 Mulberry-street, New York, till the 20th of May. After that time they will address Bishop HEDDING, with the same direction.

JOSHUA SOULE.

Lebanon, O., March 27, 1841.

The other conference papers will copy the above by request of Bishop SOULE.—*Ed. Jour.*

FROM THE NEWARK SENTINEL.

THE OLD VIRGINIAN SLAVE.

A Ballad.

I.

His face is black like ebony,
 His white hair like the fleece,
 And the wrinkles of his forehead
 Do every day increase.
 His voice, once clear, is sadly broke,
 His limbs with service worn;
 And on a staff of knotty oak
 He holds with palms of horn.

II.

And yet, methinks, there twinkles fire
 Beneath those grizzled brows;
 For while he talks, he rises higher
 In pride for the ancient house—
 The house of his old master,
 Long dead and gone to rest,
 And of his gay young mistresses,
 And many a lordly guest.

III.

His talk is of the olden time,
 When knights and ladies drove
 Their coaches and their chariots,
 And in their trappings strove;
 He'll tell you of Lord Fincastle,
 And how he came to court,
 With a dozen of outriders,
 With music and with sport.

IV.

But now he sighs—and in his eyes
 The drops begin to flow,
 For tender thoughts within him rise
 Of heads that now are low.
 What if his aged heart beats dull
 Within a shattered breast—
 'Tis still a heart—and it is full—
 Though nought can be expressed.

V.

Old man, thy simple tale, if told
 In story or in song,
 Might many a smile and tear beguile
 From masters stout and strong;
 But thou hast ne'er a chronicler,
 Thy race hath ne'er a bard—
 Yet no man need expend a groan,
 As if thy lot was hard.

VI.

For death will shortly summon thee
 To lay thy burden down,
 And the old servant then set free
 Receive a golden crown;
 For Grace divine, a guiding flame,
 Thy tottering steps hath led;
 So blessings on thy sinking frame,
 And on thy hoary head!

CLEON.

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society,
from 15th March, to 20th April, 1841, inclusive.**

Collections by the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, at York, 20th April, of—

C. A. Morris, \$5; J. Evans, \$5; P. A. Small, \$5; S. Small, \$5; J. Emmett, \$5; J. Hay, \$5; Mrs. J. McDonald, \$5; Thos. Mayer, \$5; Riley & McAlister, \$3; S. C. Hambly, \$3; G. S. Morris, \$3; E. M. Donaldson, \$2; E. Chapin, \$2; J. W. Grier, \$2; J. Gussner, \$2; R. Lennert, \$2; Miss Coleman, \$20; Miss J. Coleman, \$5; C. Baulman, \$6; J. G. Campbell, \$1; J. Voglesong, \$1; C. Weizer, \$1; C. Holm, \$1; R. P. Lewis, \$1; Jacob Barbeitz, \$1; P. Robinson, \$1; C. Mason, \$1; J. Spangler, \$1; Cash, \$1; Wm. Jones, \$1; Miss S. Montgomery, \$1; Miss J. Davidson, \$1; Miss S. Jones, \$1; J. K. Kane, \$1; W. Ilgenfrity, \$1; John Hartman, \$1; Dr. J. McIlvain, \$1; Wm. Schall, \$1; Cash, \$1; H. Buchen, \$1; Cash, \$1; Cash, \$1 25; Mrs. Johnson, \$1 50; H. Resinger, 50c; Cash, 50c; A. Connelle, 50c; S. Zeigler, 50c; G. A. Barnitz, 50c	\$117 25
Gettysburg, J. B. McPherson, \$5; G. S. Myser, \$5; Rev. S. Gutelin, \$3; H. Z. Bangher, \$3; Cash, \$2; Wm. McClelland, \$2; Rev. J. C. Watson, \$2; R. G. Harper, \$1; T. J. McFarlane, \$1; Cash, \$1; M. McClean, \$1; S. S. McLeary, \$1; J. S. Heagy, \$1; J. Shryorck, \$1; D. McCreary, \$1; Cash, \$1; W. W. Paxton, \$1 50; S. Falmostock, \$1; G. Amain, \$1; Mrs. Pally, \$1; W. Danner, \$1; Cash, \$1; C. Baker, \$1; A. B. Hurtz, \$1; Cash, \$1; D. Little, \$1; D. Gillant, \$1; T. J. Cooper, \$1; H. S. Nunetadt, 50c; Cash, 50c; W. Boyer, 50c; Mrs. Withron, 50c; Cash, 50c; J. Kibs, 50c; Cash, 50c	46 50
	<hr/> \$163 75

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, from the
25th March, to the 25th April, 1841.**

MASSACHUSETTS.

Remitted by Mr. James Brewer, for collections in [Donations.] Repository.] Total.			
Springfield, for fifteen subscribers for 1841			\$22 50
Collections by Rev. C. J. Tenney, in Danvers, to constitute Rev. Thomas P. Field a Life Member—of E. Shillaber, \$3; Henry Cook, \$3; David Daniels, \$2; James Brown, \$3; L. Frost, \$2; Elijah Upton, \$5; Samuel Crane, 1; Perdis Osborne, \$1; Dea. Proctor, \$2; John Wilson, \$2; Malachi Wilson, \$3; R. S. Daniels, \$2; Joseph Poor, \$1; Syloe Osborn, \$2; Henry Poor, \$1; a Friend, \$1	34 00		
North Danvers, of Rev. Milton P. Brannan, \$3; Mary P. Brannan, \$1; Fidelia R. Tapley, \$1; Daniel Putnam, \$1; Susannah Putnam, 1; Eliza Lawrence, \$1; Mary Lawrence, \$1; Emma P. Kettallo, \$1; Allen Knight, \$1; Wm. Preston, \$1; Nancy Putnam, 75c; Clarisa P. Preston, 50c; Tupper Wilkins, \$2; Charles Lawrence, \$3; Mrs. Swan, \$1; Rev. Allen Putnam, \$2	21 25		
Georgetown, Dea. Solomon Nelson, \$2; John Platt, 50c; Benj. Little, \$1; Joseph Little, \$1; Moses Carter, \$1; T. Gage, \$1; Richmond Dole, \$2; Caleb Jackson, jr., 50c	9 00		
Worcester, State Lunatic Hospital, of Dr. J. B. Ward and Mr. Ellis, \$4 50; S. Colby, \$1	5 50		\$92 25

CONNECTICUT.

Norwich, Rev. S. B. Braddock, executor, being amount of a Legacy left by Mrs. Dorothy Powers, late of Middletown, deceased, to A. C. S.	20 00		20 00
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NEW JERSEY.

Princeton, Remitted by Rev. A. Alexander, for himself	10 00	5 00	15 00
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Easton, per D. D. Wagener, Esq.	15 00		15 00
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[May 1, 1881.]

VIRGINIA.

Remitted by Rev. Isaac Cochran:—

Ladies of Buffalo Congregation, \$30 50; Ladies of [Donations] Repository. Total
Bethlehem Congregation, \$8 50, to constitute Rev.
Isaac Cochran, (their Pastor,) a Life Member - \$37 00

Collections by Rev. C. CUMMINS:—

Dr. Corbin Braxton, *King William's Court House*, to
constitute himself a Life Member - 30 00
Rev. Wm. H. Pollard, *Mt. Laurel, Lunenburg Co.*,
a Life Membership - 30 00
In part for a Life Membership for Rev. J. P. McGuire,
of *Essex County*, by Mrs. Mary Latene, \$10; a
Friend, \$1 - 11 00
Younger Johnson, Esq., *King George Court House* - 10 00
Mrs. E. H. Carrington, to constitute Mr. Robert Wm.
Hughes a Life Member - 30 00
Other Friends of Colonization - 44 00 1 50

Remitted by Mr. P. F. Berkeley, *Wilkinsonville, Chester-*
field County - 3 50 1 50 198 50

GEORGIA.

Remitted by Mr. John J. Flournoy, as donation for him-
self - 5 00 5 00

OHIO.

Remitted by John Harris from *Canton*, of Dwight Jarvis,
\$5; H. Stidges, \$5; F. A. Schnider, \$5; L. Foyles,
\$5; John Sexton, \$3; D. Ruffuspeyer, \$3; E. P.
Grant, \$1; Wm. Dunbar, \$1; John Harris, \$7 35 00
New Athens Colonization Society, per Wm. Campbell,
Treasurer—contributed by Moses Allen, \$10; A.
Harrow, \$5; John Lyle, \$3; John Campbell, \$2;
Robert Lee, \$5; George Breckor \$3; Thos. Thomp-
son, \$5; Elizabeth Heald, \$1; George Armstrong,
\$1; A. Ritchey, \$1; J. Carrick, \$2; Mary Irwin, \$1;
and for subscriptions to Repository - 39 00 6 00
Cincinnati, a donation from J. Burnett, Esq. 50 00 120 00

ILLINOIS. Ind.

Princeton, Remitted by R. Millburn, Collections by him-
self of sundry persons - 81 00 9 00 240 00

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, contributed by J. Eldred, Esq. - 8 50 1 50 10 00

From other sources.

Sales, Balance of Camwood and Palm Oil, per barque Ho-
bart, from Liberia - 3577 48
Return premium for short interest, barque Hobart's cargo,
from the Jackson Insurance Company, N. Y. - 56 26
From the Atlantic Insurance Company, N. Y. - 51 14 107 48
Total, - - - - - 34210 63

Of the sum collected by Rev. Dr. CUMMINS, and acknowledged in the Repository of
1st June last, \$30 was contributed by the Young Ladies of the Ann Smith Academy, Lex-
ington, Virginia, to constitute Mr. R. Bradshaw, A. M. Principal of said Institution, a Life
Member of this Society; and \$97 50 by "Ladies," to constitute the following gentlemen
also Life Members:

Rev. Robert White, *Romney, Virginia*.
Rev. W. N. Scott, *Moorfield, Hardy Co., Virginia*.
Rev. P. E. Stevenson, *Stanton, Virginia*.

Those individuals in Virginia who paid \$2 in advance for one year's subscription to the
African Repository, to Rev. C. CUMMINS, D. D., can have fifty cents credited to them on
account of next year's subscription.

Those persons entitled to a certificate of Life Membership who have not received it,
are requested to advise us, stating time, amount paid, to whom, and when.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, MAY 15, 1841.

[No. 10.]

NEW PLAN FOR SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE TRADE AND OBTAINING LABORERS FOR THE BRITISH WEST IN- DIA COLONIES.

WE have frequently noticed the various means resorted to by the British planters, to supply the place of the recently emancipated slaves in the West Indies who have refused to labor on the plantations, none of which have been attended with success. The produce of the Islands is so rapidly falling off, that the next crop, it is feared, will not furnish a supply for home consumption. It is reduced to a certainty, that the introduction of foreign sugar for home use, cannot be deferred beyond another year, unless the laborers to work the plantations in the Islands can be immediately increased.

In our number for 15th April, we copied an article from a British Colonial paper, proposing the importation of native Africans, from Sierra Leone, and observed that we should look with much anxiety to the full development of the British African policy. We have at no time believed that this policy was dictated by motives of pure benevolence, but, on the contrary, that it was wholly selfish. We confess, however, that we did not so soon expect to see the British Government throw off all disguise, and openly sanction the plan of supplying the places of the recently emancipated slaves in the West Indies, by importing the natives of Africa. There is no longer any doubt of the fact, as appears from the following extract from a late British journal, received from the European correspondent of the National Intelligencer:

“There is a vessel only waiting for a fair wind to leave this country on a perfectly novel mission. The *Hector*, Captain FREEMAN, is under engagement to convey Mr. BARCLAY, the Agent General for Jamaica, to Sierra Leone, in order to offer to the natives of Africa a passage to the West Indies as free emigrants, and so to participate in the advantage, without the pains, already enjoyed by their countrymen who have left their native land as slaves. They are to be quite unfettered by engagements before

embarkation, and free to choose their own employers, and make their own terms on reaching their new home. To *them* the change from a barbarous to a civilized country must be beneficial. To those who look beyond the surface, this commencement of an African emigration, which may one day supersede the slave trade throughout the world, will give no common gratification."

This is a new and extraordinary movement indeed, and merits the serious consideration not only of every American citizen, but of the Government. The Agent General for Jamaica is commissioned to go to Sierra Leone to treat with the native Africans, and to obtain their *consent* to emigrate to the West Indies! They are to be *free to choose their own employers*, and make such arrangements as they *please* on their arrival! &c. What hypocrisy, to pretend to treat with the poor African, who has been separated by violence from his family and country, placed on board a slave ship in chains, captured by British cruisers, and landed at Seirra Leone more dead than alive. Is it to be believed for a moment that he would prefer crossing the ocean, and abandoning his country, his wife and children forever, to returning to his former home? Is he in a condition, mentally or physically, to be a party to such a contract as is proposed? Who is to be his guardian, his adviser and protector, when he arrives in the West Indies? Will he be able to avail himself of any of the benefits or privileges proposed, of selecting his employer? If he repents his engagement, can he return? No: so far as his liberty or rights are concerned, *he will be a slave*. He will be assigned by a commissioner, or perhaps a magistrate, to a planter; the compensation and mode of treatment may be regulated by law; he will be required to labor, and if he refuses, will be compelled, by stripes or starvation, to compliance.

Both M'QUEEN and BUXTON admit that the efforts of the British to suppress the slave trade, which have been continued for thirty years, have totally and signally failed. The world has been filled with the praises of British benevolence, for devising a new plan for suppressing the slave trade, and elevating and christianizing Africa, by inducing its Kings to employ the labor of their people and slaves in cultivating the soil. Before time is given to test the practicability of this scheme, a more summary remedy is devised, namely, to remove the subjects of this trade from Africa to the new world. This is a new plan indeed to put an end to the slave trade, and is about as rational and practicable, as it would be to promote temperance by forming a grand society to drink up all the spirits in the world! M'QUEEN says, "Slavery and the slave trade, form the general law of Africa. These two evils reign acknowledged, sanctioned, known, recognized, and submitted to, by all her population, of every rank and degree, throughout all her borders." It is to this people that a British commissioner is to apply for emigrants to the West Indies!

BUXTON's remedy for the slave trade, which was adopted by the British ministry about a year ago, was lauded for its benevolence, both in Europe

and this country. He proposes to induce the Kings and Chiefs in Africa, to abandon the slave trade, by convincing them that they would be great gainers by selling the *produce of the labor* of their people, rather than the people themselves. He remarks: "Africa, notwithstanding the general and terrible drain of its inhabitants, teems with population. But for the slave trade, there is no reason to doubt that it would be as densely peopled as any part of the world." * * * "A strange kind of economy, to carry away the population from their native fields, which need nothing but these hands for their cultivation, in order to plant them in diminished numbers in another hemisphere."

One of the great evils of the slave trade, (which Great Britain has spent over \$100,000,000 to suppress,) is stripping Africa of her laboring population. What will Africa have gained by it, if, by a compromise between England, Spain, Portugal and Texas, those several States shall be furnished with laborers from Africa? And why should not other States, as well as Great Britain, supply themselves with free laborers from Africa, and participate in this new speculation? The answer is ready, why Britain only should enjoy a monopoly of this benevolence. She will carry them to a country of freemen, where they will be enlightened and receive christian instruction. She claims to be the guardian angel of Africa and Africans, and arrogates to herself the right of interfering even with judicial proceedings in this country, where the rights of colored men are involved, as in the case of the *Amistad* negroes. She boards American ships in the African seas, and searches our vessels as rudely as she would a pirate. Only a few months since she captured an American ship, because the captain had employed a native cook, and sent her with a prize crew into the port of Salem, as a slaver, while, at the same time, she was sending native Africans to the West Indies, and now openly avows the policy of supplying those islands with laborers from Africa. Since, however, these laborers are to be employed, as in other countries, with their free consent, they will cheerfully emigrate to better their condition! What an insult to the common sense of mankind! Spend one hundred million of dollars to heal the wounds of bleeding Africa, to save her children from being torn from their country, and now discover that it is right, moral, and meritorious, to remove them by thousands!

Let us inquire in what way this new plan of benevolence is likely to be conducted, and how the consent of native Africans is likely to be obtained. The following communication from the King of Ashantee to Mr. BOWDITCH, British Embassador to Coomassie, is instructive on this subject, is a good illustration of the state of society in the interior of Africa, and shows how easy it will be for Mr. Agent BARKLY to succeed in obtaining the *free consent* of as many laborers as may be required in the West Indies:

"I cannot make war to catch slaves in the Bush like a thief; my ancestors never did so; but if I fight a King and kill him when he is insolent, then certainly I must have his gold and his slaves, and the people are mine too. I killed DINKERA, took his gold, and brought more than twenty

thousand slaves to Coomassie. Some of these people being bad, I washed my stool in their blood ; but some were good people, and those I sold or gave to my Captains. Many more died, because this country does not grow too much corn like Sarem, and what can I do ? Unless I kill or sell them, they will grow strong and kill my people. Now you must tell my master (the King of England) that these slaves can work for him, and if he wants ten thousand he can have them, and if he wants fine, handsome women and girls to give his Captains, I can send him great numbers."—[*M'Queen*, page 52.

Can we doubt that a British Agent would have obtained the free consent of the whole twenty thousand prisoners taken in the war with DINKERA ? If he should have scruples of conscience about purchasing them by the head, that matter could be easily arranged with his majesty of Ashantee ; a liberal present would be satisfactory.

In this way only, can the British get the consent of native Africans to leave the country, unless it is those found on board of slave ships.

What less evil will this mode of abstracting the natives inflict on Africa, than purchasing them by the head, as is now practised by slave traders ? In what does it differ from the slave trade, but in the name ? Superior comfort may be afforded on the passage, in room, provisions &c., but the idea of obtaining the consent of free Africans to leave their native country, to which they are superstitiously attached, is absurd. The African can live with little labor—the spontaneous production of nature will support life. Resort must be had to prisoners of war, Africans taken on board slave ships, or common slaves of the country.

But the physical and moral condition of either class, is to be improved by removal to the British West Indies ! PEDRO BLANCO urged as an argument in defending the slave trade, that the condition of the natives was improved by removal to christian countries ; that he was effecting more good than all the missionaries in Africa—that they converted but few pagans to Christianity, while he sent thousands yearly where the Gospel might reach them !

Whatever benefit may result to the descendants of the Africans removed to the West Indies, the present generation will be hewers of wood and drawers of water ; no emancipation law will reach their case. The measure is one of necessity. The trade of the West Indies is lost forever to the British Government, unless laborers can be found to cultivate the plantations. Experience has proved that free negroes cannot be relied on ; if they could, then a supply would be unnecessary. It is permanent, steady laborers that are wanted to work under overseers ; it is a substitute for the slave. If, instead of purchasing a slave at five hundred dollars, or any other price, per head, the planter pays yearly wages, the negro will be required to yield obedience, and perform his task, and will in fact be a slave to all intents and purposes.

We notice this extraordinary movement of the British Government, not only as a departure from all their professions of philanthropy, but

as it is hostile to this country. We have seen that the nations of Europe have recently been agitated with the great question of settling the balance of power, of devising measures to prevent an accumulation of force by any one power or party, that would endanger the peace or security of any other power. Great Britain has taken a prominent part in these measures, and, at the imminent risk of a war with France, has effected her plan by an exertion of naval and military power. But American security is not embraced in their policy; and it is in its relation to our own interests, that we would present to our readers this new plan of importing Africans to the West Indies. The West Indies are in the immediate vicinity of the Southern States of our Union. The entire male population of the British settlements, of suitable age for military service, is very large. These are under a decided abolition influence. Should the British introduce one hundred thousand Africans as laborers, a large army might immediately be raised from the emancipated negroes. They are proverbially fond of the trappings, parade, and pomp of military life; and, as soldiers, they are found to be orderly and subordinate. This army could be supported at less expense than in any part of the British empire, and would be capable of being used in tropical and unhealthy climates, or in countries or districts where malaria prevails at certain seasons of the year, which would prove fatal to European troops. A well drilled militia or army of 100,000 colored men in our immediate neighborhood, to say the least of it, is a mighty power in the hands of the British, and if this nation was a member of the Holy Alliance, would not be tolerated, particularly when the British public is engaged in a crusade against slavery, and especially slavery in the United States. We are not alarmists, but cannot shut our eyes to passing events, and the hostile policy of Great Britain to American interests and institutions. The American Colonization Society, from motives of pure benevolence, is endeavoring to build up a Colony of American colored men in Africa, where they can enjoy American free institutions. This scheme is opposed, and generally denounced by the British public as wicked and barbarous. Our trade on the African coast is daily interrupted, although it employs but few vessels. The British flag is hoisted in the vicinity of, and between our settlements in, Liberia. Whatever America does, in relation to the colored man, is wrong; whatever Great Britain does, is right!

FRAZIERS' Magazine (printed in London) for April, contains an article headed, "*War with America a blessing to mankind*," filled with statements in relation to the condition of our Southern States, inflammatory and false. Although this article is not stamped with ministerial authority, yet it speaks the temper of the great body of the nation. We give a few extracts:

"Among the three millions of slaves, we may fairly calculate the adult males at nearly *one million*. Every man of all this multitude would eagerly rush to embrace an emancipating invader; and within a few days sail of their coast repose the free and happy blacks of Jamaica. In one morning a force of ten thousand men might be raised in this quarter, for the enfran-

chisement of their brethren in America. Such a force, supported by two battalions of Englishmen, and supplied with twenty thousand muskets, would establish themselves in Carolina, never to be removed. In three weeks from their appearance, the entire South would be in one conflagration. The chains of millions of men would be broken, and by what power could they ever be again rivetted?" * * * "*If we must have a war with America, let us make it a war for the emancipation of the slaves; so shall our success be certain and our triumph the triumph of humanity.*" * * * "A quick, effectual, and utterly confounding blow in the South, would end the war in a few short weeks."

It is not only in the West Indies that we are menaced; provision is made in Canada to receive colored men, who are provided for and protected by the laws of the country. About twelve thousand have already taken refuge there, and in the recent civil commotions in that country, a regiment of them was enlisted and equipped, who were as loyal as the troops of the line. The policy pursued by the British in relation to this country and its colored population, is entitled to the most serious consideration, and is alike interesting to the North and the South. As Colonizationists we know no sectional differences. American Colonization is American in its benevolence and in its policy; it is intimately connected with American interests, civil, moral, and commercial; it is conservative in all its operations; and is now, more than ever, entitled to the support of American patriots, statesmen, and christians. A liberal, cordial, and united support of Colonization, would do much to unite our whole country, and would provide a good home for our free colored men, who, excluded from the social privileges necessary to their elevation, are easily made the dupes of British intrigue, and induced to listen to plans for enlisting them against our country.

BRITISH POLICY—EAST INDIA COTTON GROWING, ETC.

In the January number of the Repository, we noticed, at some length, an article in the "*Natchez Free Trader*," in relation to the efforts and objects of the British to obtain a supply of cotton for their manufactories from India.

The subject is one of deep interest to this country, and more especially to the cotton growing regions, and would, no doubt, receive more serious consideration, if the real objects of the British were better understood. An opinion prevails with Southern men, that the British policy is dictated by abolition principles, and is therefore directed against southern slavery; this, we believe, is an error. The British ministry undoubtedly encourage abolition efforts in England, and would rejoice to see anti-slavery grow in this country until it should be strong enough to sever our Union; but this feeling does not arise either from a hatred to slavery, or a desire to promote human happiness; it is an anti-American, and not an anti-slavery, movement. By encouraging abolition in Great Britain, the united influence of the nation is brought to aid the ministry in their plans to render

their manufactories independent of American cotton ; hence the effort that is making by the formation of societies, and otherwise, to increase the growth of cotton in India, and commence it in Africa. The same popular power that forced West India emancipation upon the Government, is now directed against the institutions in this country. Its object is to be accomplished by closing the market against the produce of slave labor in the United States ; and this is to be done by employing what they call the *free labor of India* to supply the demand. Such is the fanaticism of many abolitionists in England, and even in this country, that they believe Southern slavery is only another name for extreme wretchedness, and that the British Government is intent on abolishing slavery and all involuntary servitude from the world. That British subjects should be blinded by their fanatical zeal, is not so surprising ; but that Americans should adopt such absurd views, is very strange. We are not advocates for slavery ; we regard it as a great evil entailed on this country. It is, however, undoubtedly true, that both the moral and physical condition of Southern slaves is vastly preferable to that of millions of the poor in Great Britain. But were it otherwise, no foreign interference should be tolerated. Whoever will take the trouble to inquire, will find that in the very organization of the Government of Great Britain, wretchedness must exist, and be perpetually increasing. Their legislation is distinctly divided into two departments—that for the poor, and that for the rich ; nor is the object to relieve the poor or to elevate them, but to devise by law a system by which they can be fed and clothed at the cheapest rate. To the hundreds of thousands of hereditary paupers in Great Britain, British legislation holds out no hope of relief ; they are doomed to pass through life, feeling every day the pains of unsatisfied hunger. More than three millions of British subjects in Ireland and England are thus fated to extremest wretchedness and suffering, with no hope to cheer them. They cannot go beyond certain bounds ; they have but a partial control over their own children ; their very soup is measured out to them ; their morsel of bread weighed. Disguise it as we may, this is slavery in its worst form, cruel and increasing.

Let us only look abroad and we shall find abundant evidence that the British Government is not such an enemy to slavery and oppression as some suppose, and that her policy, so far as it relates to this country, is wholly selfish, and at least questionable, so far as Africa is concerned. We noticed in the eighth number of the Repository, the enslavement of the Indians by the Hudson's Bay Company. A correspondent writes in relation to this subject :

“ It is monstrous that the British Government who are ransacking the earth to find objects on whom to expend their charity, should sanction this enslavement of the ‘ noblest race of man.’ The North American aborigines enslaved ! and that too by slavery-hating Britons ! We should doubt the fact were the proof not of the most conclusive kind. LAS CASAS made Europe resound with his indignant denunciations of the enslaving of the aborigines of America three hundred years ago ; no man or nation since

that time has dared to commit this almost sacrilege. To the British belongs the infamous distinction of being the first civilized nation in modern times that has dared to pollute the noble Indian with the manacle, hateful badge of bondage. It is perhaps useless to say what must be a notorious fact, that the Oregon territory, within whose limits the British are oppressing the poor Indian, belongs to the United States, and that the Hudson's Bay Company, who are working this great wrong, are intruders on our soil."

We will now notice the condition of the people in India, whom it is proposed to use as the laborers in producing the supply of cotton for the British factories. The following extract from an article in an exchange paper, describes the degradation and wretchedness of the East Indians, and furnishes some interesting information in relation to the plans of the British, and the efforts they are making to increase the growth of cotton in the East :

COTTON CULTURE IN INDIA.

Capabilities.—Three millions of people in Great Britain are now dependent for their means of support, on the cotton of the United States. It is at once seen, to how great an extent the welfare of that country is connected with the regular supply of this article. Short crops, the speculations of cotton dealers, a servile insurrection, war, or any other causes affecting the growth or transportation of this staple, may shake to its foundations an empire, the beatings of whose heart are felt to the extremities of the earth.

Under this view, the attempts now on foot to stimulate and improve the culture of cotton in British India, and thereby at once supplant the American material, and open a new market for English manufactures, become profoundly interesting to this country. Great Britain consumes three-fifths of all the cotton raised in the United States ; so that any revolution which should exclude it from her market, could not but produce a *radical* change in the modes in which labor and capital are employed in the *South*.

The total amount of the cotton export from this country to Britain, in 1840, was 1,245,000 bags, of which 434,642 were from the Atlantic States. The cotton imported into Britain, the same year, from India, amounted to 216,495—about one-half the export from the Atlantic States. In 1834, it was only 88,122—so that during the last seven years, it has increased 128,373, or at the rate of 145 per cent. In 1834, the export from the United States to England was 731,335, and its increase during the last seven years has been 513,692, at the rate of 70 per cent. So that Indian cotton in the British market has gained considerably on that of America.

The British Government in the East Indies, comprehends an empire nearly as large as Europe, numbering 150,000,000 of people. They are said to be highly ingenious, and tolerably well educated. Some of their manufactures are unrivalled. The price of labor is exceedingly low, varying from 1*d.* to 3*d.* a day. The climate is generally delightful, and the soil fertile almost beyond calculation. More than one-third of the arable land, it is stated, is yet unreclaimed. From time immemorial, the natives have been in the habit of raising cotton for their own use, and working it up into the most beautiful fabrics.

It may be said, however, that India can never produce enough of the material to supply the looms of Great Britain ; or, granting the possibility

of this, that its inferior quality will for ever prevent its successful competition with American cotton. Those who know most on this subject think otherwise. The testimony is overwhelming, that cotton of every quality, and to almost any extent, can be produced.

Major General BRIGGS, who spent thirty-two years in India, and explored almost every part of it, and administered the affairs of Government in several provinces, says :

"With respect to the means India possesses for growing cotton, it is necessary to consider the extent of the country, the nature of its soil, its vast population, the description of their clothing, and the purposes to which cotton is applied, before we can have any conception of the great capabilities it has of supplying not only England, but the whole world if necessary." And again he says—"We think enough has been said to show, that there is neither want of cotton soil for the indigenous nor the American plant, and we may with confidence assert, as the knowledge of soils and climate becomes more and more studied and attended to, that India will prove capable of producing cotton of any quality, and to any extent."

The Right Honorable HOLT MACKENZIE, a servant of the Company in Bengal, says :

"India would not be found wanting in any essential requisite for the production of the best cotton. The vast extent to which cotton has long been grown, and the exquisite beauty of some of its manufactures, are only additional reasons for prosecuting inquiry."

Dr. SPRAY, a botanist, one of the Company's servants in Bengal, recently stated before the Royal Asiatic Society :

"It is certainly without a parallel in the annals of the world, that a country possessing such capabilities as India, should have been so long hermetically sealed against the enterprise of Britons, in order to prolong the abuses of patronage. Had the peninsula been open, we should not now be dependent upon America for raw cotton."

KIRKMAN FINLAY, Esq., in a communication to the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, says :

"India is a country of such vast resources, with such abundance of soil adapted to the cultivation of cotton, such a variety of climate, and such an immense laboring population, that it appears, of all others, best fitted to become a cotton-growing country; and to send an article of the finest quality, and in the greatest abundance."

But, it is needless to multiply quotations of this sort. It is generally conceded that the soil of India is capable of producing incalculable supplies of cotton, and at a price too, as low as that of any cotton in the world. Mr. GEORGE ASHBURNER, in a paper read before the Asiatic Society, remarks :

"Labor in central India is cheaper than in almost any other portions of the world; the wages of an able bodied man being only three rupees [six shillings sterling] per month. It has been estimated, therefore, that Berah cotton may be cultivated profitably for 30 rupees per candy, or for rather less than a penny a pound!"

Obstacles.—The question very naturally arises—why then does not Indian, take the place of American, cotton? How happens it, that the latter constitutes three-fourths of the whole amount consumed in Great Britain? Several reasons may be assigned.

Up to the year 1815, India was sealed against European enterprise; and from that time to 1833 the Government monopolized its trade, so that few private adventurers were hardy enough to enter into competition with it. Europeans, not in the service, were *barely tolerated* in the country, and were continually liable to expulsion at the discretion of the Government. No European could hold land there, or indeed set foot on the soil, without special license, which, generally, could only be obtained at considerable expense.

The chief obstacle, however, to cotton-growing in the East, and indeed the great cause of most of the evils of India, lies in the nature of the Government that controls its destinies—a Government which acts, not for the benefit of its subjects, but the aggrandizement of itself. Wresting from the natives the proprietorship of the soil, it imposes on them taxes under which no people could flourish. It subjects them to a system of forced labor and purveyance, which, allowing no security for property, takes away the motive to its accumulation. The insolence, exactions and cruelties of its officers in many cases leave no refuge to the miserable native but absolute poverty. The virtual assumption by the Government of the proprietorship of the soil, is the root of the mischief. It has proclaimed itself the universal landlord, and affirmed its right to take from its tenants what it will. Before the country came under British rule, the Hindoo or Mohammedan sovereign claimed as a tax, a limited portion of the crop of every man's field, leaving not less than three-fourths to the farmer. The British Government takes the whole matter into their own hands—fixes an assumed capability in every field to produce, an assumed price on the produce itself, and then exacts from 35 to 45 per cent. of the money value of that produce as its share for ever;—and all this, without any reference to varying crops or prices! When the produce exceeds the amount previously fixed, the assessment is increased. When an individual fails in the payment of his tax, it is collected of the village. When the crop of a village is deficient, neighboring villages are compelled to make up the deficiency. 45 parts in a 100 of the gross produce of the soil are taken by the Government. As to the cultivator, his average share of the gross produce is stated to be generally from five to six in a hundred!

The effects of the land tax are represented as the most destructive. Villages, in time past happy and flourishing, have been desolated by it, and the cultivators in numerous districts driven from their farms, so that large tracts of land once occupied, are now covered with jungle and ranged by wild beasts. It has beggared the industrious Ryot, and converted him into a robber or assassin. And there is perhaps not one of the many famines under which India of late years has groaned, that may not be traced to its blighting influence. In 1827-8, a famine prevailed in the North-western portions of Bengal, which carried off, it is said, 500,000 human beings. And yet the same year, as much grain was exported from the lower parts of Bengal, as would have fed half a million of people, at a pound of rice a day, for a whole year. The *Oriental Herald* for February, 1839, states, that "in 1819, there were about 6,558,692 acres of waste land, in the very provinces where half a million of human beings died last year from actual starvation."

The pertinacious adherence of the Board of Directors to this ruinous system, seems to amount to madness. In the year 1835, Sir ROBERT GRANT issued a proclamation, offering to those who would cultivate waste lands, freedom from taxation for five years, and from half the usual amount of taxation, the next five. After the natives had overcome their distrust of this strange kindness on the part of the Government, they began to avail themselves of the offer, and under a system which secured to labor its just reward, soon showed what they could do. The Court of Directors, however, in less than three years, as if bent on keeping down all improvement in the country, ordered the offers to be recalled.

The Rev. HOWARD MALCOM of Boston wrote:

"Feb., 1837. A more beautiful country than that from Cuddalore to Tanjore, [Madras,] cannot possibly be imagined. The dense population and rich soil give their energies to each other, and produce a scene of un-

surpassed loveliness. But the taxes and other causes keep down the laborers to a state below that of our Southern slaves. The Government share of rice crops is, on an average, about 60 per cent.! But the mode of collection in money causes the cultivator to pay about three-fourths of the crop."

This grinding land-tax, destroying, as it does, the hope and energy of the laborer, and weakening the motives to the exercise of skill and carefulness, is the first and greatest obstacle to the free growth of cotton in India.

The revenue officers frequently will not suffer the crop to be touched until security be given for the payment of the land-tax. Meantime, the crop ripens; the cotton falls to the ground, and, becoming mixed with leaves and dust, is greatly deteriorated.

None of these hindrances, it will be observed, is inherent to the nature of the soil, or character of the people. A wise Government could remove them all. Still, despite of their unhappy influences, the exportation of Indian cotton to Britain, has increased, as we have seen, during the last seven years, at the rate of 145 per cent., while that of American cotton has advanced at the rate of but 70 per cent.!

Finally, it is impossible, at this time of day, when the whole world is in progress, when the inventive genius of man is partially annihilating time and space, and bringing opposite extremities of the earth into brotherly juxtaposition, so that the light and blessings of civilization of one part are reflected over the whole—that the one hundred and fifty millions of people in India should remain much longer in their present state of degradation. Especially do they look with hope to the efforts of the people of Great Britain, who, having accomplished the extinction of slavery in the West Indies, will not rest, until they have placed their fellow subjects of India under a more equitable system of government, one which will be anxious to develope, rather than repress their energies, and whose influence will thus go to augment the wealth and power of the empire.

So long as the wealth and the power of the British East India Company could be increased by a system of oppression and exaction in India, it was pursued. In no country, and in no age of the world, was tyranny ever more cruel and unrelenting. Now it seems that interest dictates a new policy, and, as we have heretofore remarked in relation to Africa, the success of the British can only be secured by ameliorating the condition of millions of these degraded Indians. Selfishness induces the British now to yield what justice has long refused. And with the present excited feeling which prevails so extensively in Great Britain on the subject of slavery, and the power of the ministry to direct the concentrated action of the nation to Africa and India, with their immense resources, it would not be surprising if they should succeed in producing cotton enough in India and Africa to supply their manufactories.

This subject is one of deep interest to American statesmen, and entitled to their most serious consideration.

Every thousand additional bales of cotton raised in India or Africa will cut off the same number of bales of American cotton from a foreign market. It is not only the Southern planter who is to be affected—the commerce and monetary concerns of our country are to experience a change. It is to our cotton that we look mainly for the means of equalising our exchange

with Great Britain. She does not take our bread stuffs, and if she becomes independent of our cotton, we must manufacture it ourselves. This we can do as cheaply as she can, and export the fabric instead of the raw material. A portion of the Southern labor, now employed in the field, can be withdrawn and applied in the factories. The crops will be reduced in proportion to the decreased demand. The prosperity of our country will not be checked. But to pass safely through so great a change in the business of our country, there is much for our statesmen to do—the North and South must be united. It is not the British abolition sentiment we have to fear, it is their anti-American policy. We must look at their objects, and the means they are employing to accomplish them; and not shut our eyes to the chances in favor of their success, and to their deep rooted hostility to everything that is American, political, moral and social. Let our policy be adapted to the changes that Great Britain may render necessary; let us open new markets for our increasing manufactures; prevent the British from shutting Africa against us; let us strengthen our feeble Colony on that continent, and through our settlements penetrate the interior. And if we succeed in firmly establishing our free institutions with our free colored people in Africa, we shall have done more to promote human happiness and practical liberty, than the British, with all their power and glory, can ever do.

WE noticed, last year, the character of the Sultan of Muscat, and the courteous reception he gave to the American missionaries who visited Zanzibar, the influence he exerts in Africa, his partiality for Americans, &c. We still believe the Sultan of Muscat to be one of the most liberal and enlightened Mohammedan princes of the age, and that he is doing much for the amelioration of the condition of his degraded African subjects. The report of Capt. DRINKER, contained in the following article, conflicts with the statements of Mr. WATERS, American Consul at Zanzibar, who has been long and intimately acquainted with the Sultan.

Arrival out of the Sultanee.—By the Brenda, at Salem, from Bombay and Zanzibar, advices have been received of the arrival out of the Muscat ship Sultanee, on the 7th of December last, after a passage of one hundred and twenty days from New York, and twenty-nine from the Cape of Good Hope. Capt. DRINKER, who went out as navigator, returned in the Brenda. Capt. DRINKER had strong inducements held out to him by the Sultan to remain in his service, such as the the command of the best frigate in his navy, with a prospect of a voyage to New York within a year, &c., but he declined. The Sultan also endeavored to retain, by tempting offers, the four American seamen who went out with Capt. DRINKER; but one, however, accepted his proposals. His navy is composed of many fine ships, all built at Bombay, of teak wood, but they are entirely neglected and suffered to go to pieces. The inhabitants are described as a very filthy, half-naked, slavish race, and the town a collection of hovels scarcely fit for dog kennels. MAHMOUD BEN JUMA, the second in command, was unfortunately drowned a short time after the ship had anchored. He had been up to the town in the ship's gig to obtain a pilot, and on his return was

talking with Capt. DRINKER on the poop deck, and offering to show him all the lions on the island in return for his attention in America, when the Captain was called below. In a few moments JUMA walked to the side of the ship, gave a groan, then fell over the ship's side and was never seen to rise. It was supposed that he was seized with a fit. He was a very intelligent young man, studious, shrewd, and observing, and one of the most ambitious and promising officers in the Sultan's service. He acquired the English language to a considerable extent while in this country, and kept a journal into which he copied all the articles that appeared in the newspapers in relation to the ship or to any subject of interest, as well as his own observations on men and manners. The crew of the Sultanee was made up of common slaves purchased at a few dollars per head. Capt. DRINKER is of opinion that the Sultan will not at present send another vessel to this country, as the result of this voyage has, in a commercial point of view, proved unfortunate; and such is the want of energy among the Arabs, that three years elapsed before the Sultanee was ready for sea after the project of the first voyage was broached. A proof of the apathetic indifference of these people is the fact, that when Capt. DRINKER left, not one of the packages containing the presents to the Sultan had been opened. The opening was postponed from time to time for nearly two months, and perhaps they have not been examined to this day. A large crowd of natives assembled on the beach to see the ship come up, and when the crew landed, they were overwhelmed with questions in relation to America.—*Jour. Com.*

We subjoin extracts of a letter, received by the Brenda, from Capt. WM. C. WATERS, brother to the consul:

ZANZIBAR, December 24th, 1841.

HON. SAMUEL WILKESON:—

DEAR SIR,—I found Zanzibar in much the same state and appearance as I left it some six years since: there has been some improvement in the buildings, some houses have been put up since I was here, and I think the general appearance of the town is some better.

The Sultan arrived here about a week after my arrival; he had been absent about fifteen months on a visit to Muscat: he will probably make this place his permanent residence.

I called on him a few days after his arrival; he expressed himself much pleased with the presents sent by the United States Government, and said a number of times that the American Government had done much more than what he expected of them. He is much pleased with the repairs put on his ship, and with the attention paid to the officers.

He did not find the voyage turn out so profitably as he expected; he will lose money on the voyage. This is no encouragement for him to continue the trade; he had an idea that the Americans engaged in this trade were making a great deal of money, and he wished to ascertain what was made by them: with this view he sent the Sultanee on a voyage of inquiry, and the result is that he will not send another ship to the United States at present: perhaps he may, in two or three years, send a ship with presents to the Government.

I assure you, sir, that I am much pleased with my new home; we have an abundance of fruit, meats, fowls and fish, and all very cheap. I think that I could spend five or six years here very contentedly, if I had my wife and children with me. I hope that the good cause of Colonization goes on well. I assure you that I feel a very great interest in its operations.

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WM. C. WATERS.

WE copy from the Maryland Colonization Journal, the following notice of our article on "Emigration to Liberia," contained in the seventh number of the Repository :

We regard the proposition to the people of color, of fitting out expeditions on their own account and by their own means, as one calculated to effect much good ; and better would it have been for the cause if it had been earlier adopted. Men who are disposed to go on such conditions will be sure of effecting good to themselves and the Colony. They at once relieve themselves of the sense of dependence and obligation which they must necessarily feel if they are sent by a master, and every thing prepared for their present and future welfare. It is a remarkable trait in the human character, but an acknowledged one, that unmerited benefits received by any one beyond an ability to recompense the same, beget in the individual so benefitted a disposition to repay the good with evil. His pride will not permit him to acknowledge his indebtedness, and as he is unable or unwilling to make recompense, he is at once disposed to deprecate and undervalue any good thus received, and finally really believes himself an injured man.

It may be asked how we can expect men to do more without assistance than with ? Abstractedly we do not ; but in this case, most that is wanting is zeal, energy, and a *Pilgrim* spirit ; mind will soon command means.

Besides, the provisions made for poor emigrants prevent the rich and enterprising spirited from availing themselves of these proffered helps ; whatever a man pays for, that only he values. In truth, there is not *sacrifice* enough in going to Liberia, if carried out and supported for a long time. It is only by seeking a free and rich country through difficulties and personal efforts and sacrifices, that a proper estimate of its value will be entertained.

Let but one independent expedition be gotten up and the emigrants settled on the beautiful farm lands in either of the colonies ; let them be possessed of means to put in operation a sugar and coffee plantation, and support themselves for two years until the fruits thereof can be reaped ; let there be among them men of good talents and energy of character, and let them be imbued with that puritanic zeal and ardor which supported the Plymouth settlers, and ought to support all others worthy the name of men fleeing from unjust oppression ; I say let such an operation be carried once into effect, and depend upon it we should hear of none of the calamities usually attributed to the Colonization cause, and there would come no question through them of the wisdom and practicability of the scheme. The only thing wanting is to induce our most intelligent colored men to enter in and examine the subject free from all bias or foreign interference. If they would once do this, *examine*, even if with intent to condemn, no matter, but candidly examine and weigh the subject, we should entertain no apprehensions of the result. We trust one experiment at least will be made, and if composed of a proper class of emigrants, and judiciously conducted, we would not fear to stake the whole cause upon the result.

It need hardly be added, that the Maryland State Colonization Society would make the same or equally favorable propositions to the people of color of this State. Any propositions of the kind coming from them would receive our cordial co-operation.

WE copy the following letter from the Protestant Herald of Bardstown, Kentucky. The Editor remarks: "Thirteen years ago, we knew the writer as a useful boy in the family of the late Rev. JNO. M'FARLAND, of Paris, Ky., who was then instructing him preparatory to emigration. The letter is addressed to the brother-in-law of Mr. M'FARLAND, Mr. J. TODD, of Paris. It will be seen that he is satisfied, and has no wish to return, except to visit his friends. We believe that he has been in Liberia eight or ten years."

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, DEC. 30TH, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I take this opportunity of writing to you to let you and the rest of the friends know that I am alive, and in good health. I am very sorry to tell you that I have not had an opportunity of writing for the last two years, on account of being out of the way every time the ship left for America. I wish to know very much whether my father and mother are yet alive. The last time I heard from them was when Mr. MARKEY's people came out. A great many of that expedition have died; there is one nevertheless, over the fever, HARRY, the boy which used to live with you. Give my best love to all my friends, but more especially to my dear parents; I want to see them very much, but hearing such ill reports from America, which makes me afraid to attempt to start, and I could not come as far back as Kentucky, I suppose, without being molested.

I am quite well satisfied. We have nearly every thing heart could wish. The African trade is beginning to be looked upon by the English as an important branch of their commerce. The Colonists, according to their chance, are much better informed than in many parts of America which I am acquainted with. They are making sugar and planting coffee. In a few years I think there will be a plenty from this country to yours; also, we have hogs, cattle, sheep, and goats, and at present everything appears to prosper. The Spanish and American slavers are entirely broke up in our vicinity. A few weeks since, the British man-of-war commanded by Lord DENHAM, broke up the Gallinas to windward and leeward, and since Gov. BUCHANAN came out, we have destroyed one establishment in our own territories, so much so that I hope the trade will die. I have seen hundreds shipped since I came to this country.

Our churches are attended very well by all classes. The missionaries are going ahead. The climate appears to be getting more healthy—white people live here nearly as well as colored. There are a great many English and Americans knocking about the coast. I must conclude by saying, say to Brother WILLIAM that his Brother DENNIS is not yet married, and never expects to be unless he sees him. Please tell him or my mother to send my watch by the person that comes from your neighborhood, also a good rifle; there are leopards, baboons, wild hogs, wild cows, and game of every kind in this country. If I thought you would get it, I would send you a barrel of palm oil for a curiosity, and no doubt it would answer as a medicine. Tell any of the friends if they have anything to send me, direct it to Hon. H. TAZOE, Monrovia. Also, tell them all to remember me in their prayers. In great haste; the ship is under way.

Your humble servant,

D. P. FERGUSON.

DANISH SETTLEMENTS IN AQUAPIM.

THE following account of a Danish settlement, sixty miles in the interior of As-hanti is not, we believe, generally known: it is extracted from RITTER's *Erdkunde von Afrika*, l. p. 299, and *Wadstrom on Colonization*, vol. ii., p. 176, and Appendix. RITTER quotes Dr. ISERT's *Neue Reise nach Guinea in den Jahren, 1783-7*, a work we have not been able to meet with in London. The account is of much interest, as indicating the docility of the Africans, and their readiness to practice agriculture, when kindly treated and instructed in the best manner of doing so.

The Danish Botanist, Dr. P. E. ISERT, in his visit in 1783-7 into the interior from Akra, on the west coast of Africa, to the mountainous country of Aquapim, found the inhabitants "in a primitive state of happiness and innocence, and in the possession of the most precious gifts of nature."

ISERT wished to found a Colony in the name of the Danish Government, and chose a large and beautiful island in the Rio Volta, for the seat of a new establishment. But having been opposed by the natives, "or rather by the influence of the white slavers," the philanthropic traveller went to the mountains of Aquapim and selected a district belonging to the king of the *Aquamboens*, who, formerly very powerful, now only possesses a country of little extent to the eastward of Akim.

ISERT established his Colony in a very healthy country, but unfavorable for trade, sixty miles above Akra, at an equal distance from the western bank of the Rio Volta, which is navigable to the latitude of the Colony, and thirty miles from the *Poni*, a small stream navigable only by canoes.

This settlement will be ever memorable, for it was here that ISERT assembled in 1792 the first negroes enfranchised by the Danish Government, and caused them to be instructed and civilized by Europeans, and Danish colonists were the first to introduce the use of the plough.

The air here was very salubrious, and the fertility of the soil appears from the success with which cotton, Guinea corn, and millet have been cultivated.

It may be worth while to remark, that the Kabosir, or chief at Aquapim, ceded as much territory as the Colony required for a monthly quit rent of 16s. sterling.

The botanist, Lieutenant-Colonel ROER, who was well acquainted with West India cultivation, went there after the death of ISERT. FLINT, emulous of the noble and generous founder of this colony, established a similar one at the foot of the mountains nearer to Akra; he was accompanied by his sister, who, animated by the same zeal for the civilization of Africa, by which Mrs. FALCONBRIDGE, afterwards DUBOIS, has done so much honor to her sex, in twice visiting Sierra Leone, for the education of the natives, devoted herself to instructing the negro women in spinning cotton, needle-work, and other female occupations.—*Friend of Africa*.

MORE SEIZURES OF SLAVERS.—Captain A. WARD, of Salem, who came passenger from Manilla, in the ship *Grotius*, bound to this port, which vessel was off Gay Head yesterday afternoon, informed Mr. HATCH of the Express, that when the ship left St. Helena, there were seven vessels with seven hundred slaves at that place, prizes to Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers. The last of the seven arrived on the 2d of March, and had thrown overboard sixty dead slaves in sight of St. Helena.—*Bay State Democrat*.

WE again appeal to subscribers to the Repository to forward the amount due for 1840-41. Postmasters will remit balances due, which, although small, if paid up, will fully meet our monthly expenses, which we have to pay in cash.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

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CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

OUR attention was called to an article in the *Madisonian*, a few days since, in which the writer animadverts on the present Constitution of the American Colonization Society. We admit that it is a work of some difficulty to form a Constitution for a Benevolent Association that requires a large amount of funds to be collected and disbursed, and especially when their operations embrace such varied transactions as those of the Colonization Society. The Constitution of such a Society ought to secure, as far as possible, a control over all its Agents and Officers, strict accountability, and economy in the disbursement of its funds, promptness and punctuality in attending to all its interests, and a vigilant discharge of duty. Frequent changes ought to be made in the Board which exercises the supervisory control of the business of the Society, and this Board should be selected from different sections of the country.

To secure these important objects, the transactions of the Executive Officers must pass under the review of practical business men as frequently as possible, at least once in each year, and if every quarter, so much the better. The examination, to be useful, must be thorough, and made by men acquainted with the matters and business to which the accounts or statements relate.

It will be found, on examining the present Constitution, that provision is made to secure the above objects. The Board of Directors consists of Delegates chosen by the friends of Colonization in the States which contribute the funds, and of those individuals who pay \$1000 to the Society. Thus the East, West, North and South are represented. The Directors are chosen annually, and a portion of them will generally go out every year. It has been found that a majority of the Boards for 1839, 1840 and 1841, were men of practical talents and business habits, who have made themselves well acquainted with the objects and management of the Society. Last year the Board of Directors held four meetings, and devoted more than nine days arduous labor to the various interests of

the Society. This Board appoints the Executive Committee and Officers of the Society annually, and fixes their compensation. All the Officers and Agents of the Society are subject to the control of, and receive their pay through, the Executive Committee, whose Chairman is the Executive Officer.

The Directors, representing the various States, and becoming intimately acquainted with the policy and progress of the Society and the Colony, interest their friends and acquaintances at home, and are the medium of diffusing general and correct information in relation to the cause.

The Foreign Missionary Board, whose transactions are more extensive than those of any other Benevolent Association in our country, combine, in their organization, much business talent; their important foreign operations are carefully examined, and all important measures submitted to committees composed in whole, or in part, of practical laymen, who have nothing to do with the disbursing department. All the accounts of disbursing officers and agents, are examined by men who are uninfluenced by associations, partiality, or sympathy. Accountability is thus secured, and a wise course of policy pursued at home and abroad, which could not be attained if the whole concerns of the Society were managed by one class of officers. So in regard to the American Colonization Society; all the transactions of the Executive Committee are examined by a Board of Directors, who adopt such measures for the government of the Committee as they deem expedient.

It is stated in the article to which we refer, that "the present Constitution of the American Colonization Society, allows it to have nothing to do with its own affairs, except to elect a President and Vice Presidents annually;" and that "the Society cannot alter or amend its own Constitution." The Society adopted a new Constitution in December, 1838, which differs essentially from the one previously in force, and will be found, on examination, to be a decided improvement on the former. Under the former Constitution the Directors were chosen by the Society at, or immediately ensuing, the Annual Meeting; if at an adjourned meeting, (which was generally the case,) but few members of the Society, except those residing in the City of Washington, were present to vote; consequently the Society proper had but little to do in the selection of its Officers. No opportunity was allowed for a particular and thorough investigation of the transactions of the previous year. With few exceptions none was ever made by the Society. No checks or guards were provided, and all the business, Legislative and Executive, was in the hands of the Managers, who all, or principally, resided in Washington, and were generally continued from year to year. These, as well as the Officers, were elected by the Society, and the Officers were accountable only to the Society from which they received their appointment. The Managers could neither control nor dismiss them; on the contrary the Officers could control the Managers, by refusing to execute their plans. The latter were in fact powerless. The money was col-

lected and disbursed, and the accounts audited by the same body. No propositions, made to amend the Constitution or change the Officers, could succeed, if opposed by the Managers and the City members, as they could generally vote down all others present ;—so that in fact the Society, instead of being controlled and governed by its members in the several States of the Union, was controlled by the few members who could most conveniently attend the Annual Meeting, thus practically changing its nationality of character for one purely local. Under the present Constitution, the members of the Society in every section of the country have an equal power to influence the appointment of the Board of Directors, which body, (and not the members of the Society,) appoints the Executive Officers. As to amending the Constitution, no mode could be devised liable to less objection than the one complained of :—the desired amendment must be proposed by a State Society, three months before the Annual Meeting, notice of which must be given to the American Colonization Society, as well as to all the State Societies ; and at the Annual Meeting the amendments must be agreed to by at least two-thirds of the Directors, before they can be accepted.

THE following communication, kindly furnished by a lady, presents, with no less truth than beauty, the grand feature and design of the Colonization enterprise—which is, to restore such of the children of Africa, from among us, as desire to return, to the land of their fathers, accompanied with the blessings of civilization and Religion.

The history of others of their race now in this country is as obviously providential as that of these Mendians, though the recent date, and the peculiar circumstances of their exile, makes the case of the latter more attractive and popular. The distinctness too with which the mind contemplates a single group, has made it easy to awaken an active sympathy on their behalf, which might be sought in vain for the scattered multitudes of their race, who have really an equal claim upon our benevolence. If it be an object worthy of the christian and philanthropist to restore these Africans so lately cast upon our shores, to their native country, and to send with them the blessings of the Gospel of peace, can it be less our duty to restore others of their brethren who have been freed from a more lingering bondage, and who, in the land of their captivity, have, many of them, acquired a knowledge of divine truth, and a freedom of soul which might make them blessings to their race.

To these Mendians, who have so justly engaged our sympathies, the period of separation from their loved scenes of domestic enjoyment has been so brief, that their attachment to home, and their desire to return, remain undiminished. May their love never wane, nor hopes grow dim, until they enjoy in reality what memory and imagination now so often reveal to them ! But there are thousands of their race in our land, and

though they may have become alienated from their country and kindred by long exile, and though their domestic attachments may have been weakened by the rude sundering of these ties, and their crushed feelings resulted in insensibility, yet, since they are only aliens here, should they not be encouraged to seek a country which may *become their own*, where, in the enjoyment of national freedom, the domestic virtues may be exercised and cultivated, and where science and Christianity may add to the simple virtues of savage life the grander achievements of the human intellect, and the higher aspirations of the human soul?

[COMMUNICATED.]

AFRICANS OF THE AMISTAD—LOVE OF HOME.

In all time, we have had examples of the power of a sentiment which, extending from the mental to the physical man, has ruled not only his affections and pursuits, but sometimes extinguished life itself, and yet has had no other name than "love of country."

The hardy Swiss, removed beyond the ice barriers that defend his distant home, soothes the anguish of parting with fond anticipations of return, and when the favorite airs, once heard in his native valleys, again salute his ear, the agony of impatience seizes on his soul, and he returns, or dies in despair for his home. Nor is this attachment peculiar to the Swiss. The soldier and the emigrant of the northern countries (the one compelled by duty, the other led by voluntary enterprise) have been known to fall and expire on their journey of a disease which, when analyzed, was denominated "home ache."

We have been reminded of these local ties, which grow with the growth of man, and perish only with his existence, by the following article, extracted from the *Journal of Commerce*:

"THE LIBERATED AFRICANS.—A meeting was held in the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon, at which a number of the Africans of the Amistad were present. Notwithstanding the sudden and heavy shower that had occurred, quite a full audience was collected.

"In consequence of the necessary absence of the ex-President, Mr. J. Q. ADAMS, who was expected to be present on the occasion, Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN proceeded to state the business of the meeting. It was to show to the public the improvement which the Africans had made; to excite an interest in a religious mission to Mendi, their country; to raise money to defray the expense of supporting and educating them here, and of returning them to their country.

"Their return is expected to take place, when such sufficient information shall have been obtained as to render it safe and certain.

"Some facts and incidents respecting them were then stated by Mr. BOOTH, who is at present acting as their teacher. It would seem that a higher degree of civilization prevails in the inland part of Africa than was generally supposed. These negroes almost spurn the question put to them by many curious persons—if in their country they have well formed houses? Their people live in cities and villages and not scattered as on the highways in this country. In the cities forms of justice are established. But what is a chief hindrance to their progress in learning, and what broke

out in one or two instances at this meeting, is a deep seated and an absorbing desire to see their homes, their fathers, and especially their mothers, who seemed to hold in their hearts an equal place with their wives and children.

"Fifteen of these Africans were present at this meeting. Each one of them exhibited his improvement in reading and spelling. A hymn was sung by them, and also two or three of their native songs. An account of their adventure in the Amistad was related by one of them in such broken English as could however be understood by a quick ear, and afterwards repeated by CINQUEZ in his native tongue. An impression very much in their favor seemed to be felt by the audience."

If it be indeed true, that the sterile regions of the North bind the affections so forcibly to the soil, is it not reasonable to infer that the children of Africa should feel still more the power of this attraction, and that while freedom of thought is left to them, they will remember with impatient wishes the home of their fathers? The unsophisticated native of the tropical climes, is every where "Lord of the Manor"—the wild groves of the almond and the orange, his primeval garden—the sunny sky, his canopy—while the forest, with its variety of delicious game, furnishes sustenance and delight for the passing day. Filial love and duty have their laws also in his bosom. He cherishes with tender fondness the waning years of his mother, and venerates the authority and the presence of an aged father. These memorials of the past recall the days of childhood, and the wild scenes of beautiful nature are associated in his recollections with maternal care. The undisciplined mind may be unconscious of the operations of thought and feeling, yet the process and the effect is the same in all.

These Mendi men have passed through the successive stages of life to manhood—have heard the song of the mother as she hushed their infancy to sleep—have welcomed the father and the brother as they came weary from the chase, to supply the board with the fruits of their arduous enterprise—have danced in the twilight shades under the boughs of the banyan, by the side of the smooth flowing stream, while the spicy odors of the lime and the citron scented the evening breeze, and perhaps breathed upon their spirits a harmonizing and exalting influence.

We cannot read the plain statements inserted above, without following out the connexion of the past and present, with all their peculiar associations, to these Africans. They ask for their homes, their birth-place, the land of their fathers. They have been thrown, uneducated heathens, upon our shores by Providence. Does it not seem to present an apt and imperative inducement to us to improve the opportunity of doing good to a less favored people and country, by instructing them, as far as possible, in our arts, our laws, and Religion, and sending them back to diffuse among their own race and color the advantages which their example and precepts may afford to Africa?

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THIS Society held its Anniversary meeting in the Middle Dutch Church, and was well attended.

The meeting was opened by the Choir singing the following hymn, composed by Mrs. Dr. PALMER, for the Ninth Anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society :

God of all grace! O Lord of Hosts!
Behold us meet in thy great name—
In thee alone, we make our boast,
And of thy wondrous works proclaim.

Are schemes of love and mercy wrought—
Is good devised by man for man?
His schemes are blest, or brought to naught,
Just as thy grace succeeds the plan.

Fountain of wisdom, power and light!
Divinely hast thou cleared our way—
By which Afric's dark sons of night
Have, joyous, hailed a brighter day.

To show where gloomy terrors reigned—
Where blinded savage mortals dwelt—
Where death, and sin, its slaves enchained;
Where even men to devils knelt.

To these dark shores the way is cleared—
There hundreds kneel to Israel's Lord;
And Israel's triumph song is heard,
Rising to Heaven with sweet accord.

Hosanna! let the swell of praise
Bound through the earth and rend the skies:
Afric, unite the song to raise:
Redeemed, enlightened Afric, rise.

The Rev. Mr. EATON, of Poughkeepsie, next read the 72d Psalm, after which the Rev. Mr. DEMEREST offered up a prayer.

Dr. REESE, of this city, then read a variety of letters, principally from gentlemen who had been invited to attend this Anniversary. The first was from the President and Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society at Washington, in which they spoke of the prosperity of the cause in which they were engaged. From New Orleans, they said, forty-one emigrants were about to embark for Africa; and in Tennessee, Kentucky, and other States, a good feeling prevailed towards their cause, and as soon as the existing embarrassments shall have passed away from the country, it might be expected that the Colonization enterprise would receive from those States a generous support. Within the last two years the Board of Directors had been able to discharge all their liabilities, exceeding \$15,000 in Liberia, and have reduced the debt of the Society from \$60,000 to \$15,000 in this country. Of the Colony of Liberia it was said that its condition was highly improved.

The next letter was from Dr. MILLDOLLAR, of New Brunswick, who regretted his inability to attend the Anniversary; his views had been favorable to this Society from the beginning, and he believed its commercial advantages were amongst the least considerations which could influence his judgment in its favor. He believed the time would come when this Society would not only emancipate the slave, but break up the horrible piracy of the slave trade.

The Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, had also written a letter, in which he said the Colonization enterprise had been always dear to him, and he was surprised that any man could object to it. He said it was gaining favor in his neighborhood and throughout the United States. If any other mode of benefitting the Africans could be found, he hoped it would be adopted; but he felt quite sure this was a safe and promising cause, and that by it a great amount of blessing would be produced to the colored race, here and in Africa.

The Hon. GIDEON LEE, of Ontario county, New York, in his letter, spoke of this as a good cause and a most glorious enterprise. He believed both the present race of Africans and their posterity would be benefitted by it. He anticipated by it the spread of the Gospel and the progress of civilization through the long benighted regions of Africa. He concluded with a wish that a good Providence may speed this good work.

The Rev. Dr. MILLER, of Princeton, in his letter said that the plan of Colonization of the free people of color, with their own consent, on that dark continent, appeared to him to be so benevolent and so noble, his constant wonder was that there could be any one professing to be friendly to the colored race, to withhold his support, and to cover it with reproach. He looked upon such persons as tending to destroy one of the most benevolent plans of the present day.

The cause appeared to him to be a great Christian enterprise; it was a scheme admirably calculated to benefit the colored race, and to give them an elevation, both morally and politically, which they could not obtain here for one hundred years to come; it would also benefit and civilize Africa in the most easy manner. He was surprised that any one could represent the Colony of Liberia as one of dubious promise. The Colony of their Pilgrim fathers was far more adverse than the Colony on the coast of Africa; and the influence it would exert in breaking up the nefarious traffic, the slave trade, would be great beyond calculation. Every colored man sent there, he said, would stand a witness against that trade, and he hoped the cause would daily gather strength, and that every effort which the Society made might serve to extend the Redeemer's kingdom.

The Hon. JOSHUA N. SPENCER, of Utica, spoke of it as a great and good cause, and said his heart was with the meeting. He believed the Society was producing a result which would rescue this country from the anomalous position in which slavery placed it, and was making some atonement for the wrongs of the down trodden slave.

The Report of the Managers was next read, from which the following facts were gathered. There has been received during the year from one individual a donation of \$500, from another \$300, from two others \$250 each, from three others \$200 each, from eleven individuals \$100 each, from twenty-one individuals \$50 each, from thirty-seven individuals \$30 each, from eleven, to constitute life members, of \$50 each, from ladies. The Society now numbers three hundred clergymen as members for life, the great proportion of whom were constituted by the ladies of this country. The total receipts from the 12th May, 1840, to 12th May, 1841, were \$10,266 10.

There has been paid for goods, wares, and merchandize, sent by the ship Hobart to the Colony at Liberia, \$6,156 51; the balance due the treasurer at the last Anniversary, which has been paid, was \$970 95; amount paid for clerk hire, fuel, postage, stationary, &c., \$433 36; for printing the eighth annual report and sundry other jobs of printing, counterfeited money, depreciated bank paper, and expenses of the last meeting \$782 73; repairing a ship \$560; paid to the corresponding Secretary on account of his salary \$2000; his travelling expenses \$8,160 90. Total, \$10,266 06; leaving due from the Society for acceptances, and the balance of bills and notes due \$2,048 21.

The Rev. Dr. CONE then read the annual report, in which the Colony at Liberia was very highly extolled. None who had seen the houses, villages, and cultivated grounds of the colonists, would doubt that they are an industrious people. Their appearance is much improved since 1834, and they have farms, farm houses, churches, school houses, &c., as good as in any other country. The cultivation of the soil is receiving particular attention; their progress is steadily and rapidly advancing, and the most profound peace prevails through all the country adjoining. Many thousand acres were planted with the coffee, sugar cane, &c., and no Colony could be found to have arrived at such a state of respectability in so early a period of its infancy.

The colonists have schools for the instruction and elevation of their youth. They are forming societies for the relief of their own poor and indigent, and for other benevolent purposes; and the minds of the colored race, now free from the influence of depreciating circumstances, are expanding by their native buoyancy to their proper rank. Many have been added to Jesus the Mediator, and there emphatically a door has been opened. There are seventy missionaries employed around and in the Colony, colored and white, and they are not laboring in vain, nor spending their strength for nought. The claim of Africa to the sympathies and charities of this country were set forth.

The Rev. Dr. YALE rose and said:—Sir, I rejoice to hear that report, and I desire that all others may also hear it or read it; and therefore with pleasure I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Report of the Board of Managers, now read, be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

You desire to see the African a man, but we despair of seeing what our hearts desire at present, at least in our own land, under present circumstances in which they are placed. Some may call it prejudice, but how are you to reason it down? There is great difficulty in this matter, and we fear, after all that can be done for the colored man in the United States, and in the West Indies, he will not be a free man; or if he be in some sense, he will not be so in another; he will not stand on equal ground with the people with whom he dwells.

But we see a prospect opening before us where he may enjoy the privilege of equality with our countrymen; we desire to see him where he will enjoy all that we desire to enjoy ourselves, and therefore we give him the opportunity to go to Liberia. That is the enterprise in which we are engaged; it is near our hearts—not because we wish to get rid of the colored man from our soil—we do not wish merely to free the land from what we consider a disgrace, but we desire it for the benefit of the African—for the benefit of those who wish to send there, and of those who are in the far distant land. We wish to send him to that land from which we have heard a report so interesting to every philanthropist and christian. I wish, for one, that this report may go forth and tell its story to all, both far and near, to influence some and animate others—to show them the reasons on which we act, and desire them to operate with us. Sir, I hope the resolution will pass.

The Rev. Dr. BOND, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, seconded the motion, which was carried.

The Rev. Professor HOLDREDGE, of the Wesleyan University, Conn., moved a resolution to the effect that the clergymen and churches of every denomination be earnestly solicited to take up a collection on the 4th of July, the Anniversary of our National Independence, on behalf of the Colonization Society. When the sentiment of the celebrated African comedian—"I am a man, and nothing is foreign to me that interests mankind"—was first uttered on the Roman stage, it elicited rapturous applause; there

was something of moral sublimity in it. The author of that sentiment was a liberated slave; the audience before him was a motley group, composed of strangers, allies, and citizens of Rome, and with one consent, simultaneously, they burst out with one round of approbation. That liberated slave touched a chord that vibrated every heart amongst his audience. He did more; he struck out an electric spark that flashed along the whole chain that binds our whole brotherhood. "I am a man, and nothing is alien to me that interests mankind."

It was in obedience to that, that they had assembled and listened to that report this evening; and in accordance with that sentiment, that resolution was presented to the meeting. The clergy and churches were solicited to take up collections on the Sabbath of the 4th of July, on behalf of the New York Colonization Society. The cause in which they were engaged, was the cause of science and education; they therefore called upon men of science and education. It was the cause of civilization, and they presented it to the civilized and the refined. It was the cause of freedom, and they presented it to the independent and the free. It was the cause of religion, and they had commended it to the Clergy of the land, the patrons and foster parents of piety, and asked their faith, piety and charity. It was the cause of freedom; they therefore appointed the Sabbath day, the 4th of July, combining piety and liberty in their most delightful union, and has asked the Clergy to take up a collection on the 4th of July—that holy day, so dear as a day of piety, of liberty, and intelligence—for the benighted sons of Africa. They regarded it as the cause of pure and lofty philanthropy—of a far reaching generosity; and they regarded it in no other light. But what were the objects of this undertaking? Let them consider them for a moment. There were in this land three millions or thereabout of the children of Africa; five-sixths of these are in a state of thralldom; and he freely admitted, though they might allow something for false coloring and generalizing from particular facts, that these enthralled Africans had a deep claim on their commiseration. Their hearts there felt it, and they should be recreant to the common sentiments of humanity, if in any place or on any occasion, they feared to say it. But the remaining one-sixth of these unhappy Africans were nominally free in our country. He admitted that slavery was a bitter drug—that freedom is a precious boon, and yet when they come to facts—when they took things as they were—when they looked to the aspect of the future as gathered from the present, he confessed it was a little difficult to say which was the better condition, that of the slave or the free man.

He then gave as an illustration an anecdote on that subject. A few years ago he inquired from a gentleman from the State of Delaware, which was a slave State, though there were few slaves in it, as they had been voluntarily manumitted, the question—which was apparently the best condition, that of slavery or freedom, for the people of color. The answer was, and there was perhaps not an individual in the State better able to answer the question, that he must consider them in a worse condition than before, worse fed, worse clothed, and had worse morals. He did not give that anecdote with a view to justify slavery or to discourage emancipation, but to show that difficulties exist in the way of emancipation, and to show the light in which many persons view it, by the testimony of a wealthy and intelligent abolitionist, who had freed all his slaves and never desired to possess another. After all, freedom is a precious boon, yet here it is envired with many difficulties.

Again. In Kentucky a slave owner found his station uncomfortable, and after deliberation he came to the conclusion to manumit his slaves; with that view he called them together and laid the proposal before them.

He said, "I will let you all go free, and I will give you provision wherewith to go to the State of Ohio, where you can buy liberty." They received the proposal in silence. At length one, who was celebrated with them for his wisdom, said, "Massa me no go." "Why not go Cato," inquired the master? Cato replied, "Me kept here; you take care when me grow old: if me go to Ohio me no know who take care of me. Me no go Massa."—Now, as he had before remarked, he did not give this anecdote to discourage emancipation. What then were the hopes of the colored man here? And if this be the case, was it wise, was it christian like, was it philanthropic to frown on any scheme more feasible and more certain, though more gradual, which eventually promises his complete disenfranchisement? And, after all, notwithstanding the condition of those in our own country, when they contemplated yonder mighty continent, with its 150,000,000 of human beings, they would find that the condition of the black population here was not so degrading a condition as that of the blacks in Africa. Here the African had more than a glimmering of Christianity, but there he was an idolator. Here he had a glimmering of salvation—there he had none. Here he knows a little—there he worships the moon and the work of his own hands. Here he was a slave—admitted—there, too, there were a great many slaves; the creditor sold his debtor, and the conqueror his captive, and thus slavery prevailed in that country. There they were degraded, ignorant, and enslaved, and there were 150,000,000 raising their hands to Christendom and crying, "Come over and help us."

And this was the object of this Society. The fundamental principle of this Society was to colonize free people of color with their own consent, on the coast of Africa. There was not the cruelty in it which had been represented, for they were colonized by their own consent.

Dr. Johnson, who has resided four years at Liberia as a physician, gave some interesting details of the prosperous condition of that Colony.

The Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Newark, moved a vote of thanks to the ladies for their exertions in this cause, and after some other observations, the meeting was dissolved.—*Herald*.

AFRICA.

VERY erroneous opinions are entertained of Africa. With its name are associated little else than sterile plains, sandy deserts, and unwholesome fens—yielding sparingly the rich gifts of nature, and inhabited by ferocious savages, or by wild beasts still more ferocious. But in reality, Africa is a fair and beautiful portion of the globe—hardly surpassed in native riches by any other country. It contains immense plains of wonderful fertility, capable of raising almost every production peculiar to a tropical climate. Its forests, consisting of the most valuable timber, cover thousands of miles—while its rivers surpass in magnificence those of any other country on the Eastern Continent. The Niger, which is navigable within 500 miles of its source, after flowing more than two thousand miles through the interior, rolls its mighty waters from upwards of twenty mouths into the ocean. Such are the natural advantages of Africa—advantages which ought to give the inhabitants a prominent standing in the scale of nations, and make them happy among themselves, and a blessing to the rest of the world.

But the *slave traffic* is the terrible evil which rests like an incubus upon this devoted country, which desolates the fairest portions, converts the inhabitants into wolves, and array them against each other.—*Mercantile Journal*.

"ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE UPON AN AMERICAN VESSEL."—Paragraphs introduced in a manner similar to the above, have become quite familiar, of late, to the American ear, and commonly they appear to be well authenticated. If England is inclined to peace, it is most unfortunate that she should have selected this particular juncture for the exercise of a "right" which we never admitted, and shall not—the right of search. True, the motive, or at least the ostensible motive, for this encroachment, is honorable and praiseworthy, viz. the suppression of the slave trade. And it is also true, we believe, that all the searches made, have taken place on or near the African coast. These are circumstances which should be taken fully into the account, in estimating the conduct of the British cruisers.

The number of American vessels searched within the last few months is probably a dozen or twenty, some of which have been subjected to much delay, inconvenience and loss. In all these vessels, we should like to ask the conductors of the movement, how many slaves have been found? In how many cases has there been even probable evidence that the vessels in question had been, or intended to be, engaged in the slave trade? The fact is, that instead of suppressing the slave trade, the British cruisers are suppressing our lawful commerce; a commerce which has been carried on, particularly from the port of Salem, for a long series of years; and has no more connexion with the slave trade than it has with the Canada lumber trade. Does it not become the British cruisers and the Government which sends them out, to weigh all these facts, and consider whether they have not carried this business far enough? Surely it cannot be that England would resort to such an under-handed policy for the purpose of destroying our lawful commerce with Africa!

The manner of the search, if the statements of the aggrieved are to be relied on, has been, in some cases, better suited to the character of pirates, than of honorable men, acting in behalf of oppressed humanity.—*Jour. Com.*

SLAVES IN SYRIA.—The slave trade in Syria is not carried on to a large extent. In the houses of the opulent a few negroes are seen, and amongst the wealthy Mussulmans generally one black eunuch at least; but the annual importation is small and diminishing. The supplies come down the Nile and are shipped at Alexandria. I have never known an instance of the employment of black slaves for field labor in any part of Syria. For household purposes they are seldom engaged except in the harems, there being a sufficient supply of domestic servants, which, in Egypt, cannot be found among the native Arab races. The black slaves who are fortunate enough to be purchased for the more opulent Mussulmans, are well treated, and frequently comfortably settled by their masters after a certain period of service. When we were visiting the Governor of St. John of Acre, he sent for a little black child, who was obviously a favorite, and told me he was the son of COUBADGI BASHA, to whom he had given one of his black women in marriage, and the child, whom he introduced, was the first born. He was pleased when the white father stroked the cheeks, and seemed proud of his boy.—*Bowring's Report on Egypt.*

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—A letter received here yesterday, from H. CARROLL, Esq., U. S. Consul at St. Helena, dated March 26, 1841, states, that five Portuguese Slavers had just been brought in at St. Helena, having been captured on the West coast of Africa by the British naval force on that station, with upwards of one thousand slaves on board. The slaves had been landed at St. Helena, and remained of course subject to the orders of the British Government.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MISSIONS IN ABYSSINIA.

THE REV. C. W. ISENBERG, now in England, has furnished some details relative to Abyssinia, from which we have condensed the following :

Abyssinia is more than 600 miles in length, and about 400 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, with a healthy climate and a productive soil. Owing, however, to the low state of religion, morality and industry, the country is now poor. The population is about 5,000,000. It is divided into Tigre, on the N. E., Amhara on the N. W., and Shoa on the South. Formerly these three countries constituted one large kingdom. Shoa is the only part of Abyssinia where government is now respected. All the rest is a theatre of constant civil disorders.

In 1829, MESSRS. GOBAT and KUEGLER of the British Church Missionary Society, went to Abyssinia, and met with a favorable reception from the Governor of Tigre. Mr. GOBAT went to Gondar, where he stayed six months. Mr. KUEGLER died, and the Governor of Tigre was killed in war. Mr. GOBAT fled to a convent, where he remained till 1832, when he returned to England, in order to obtain assistance. In 1834, he returned in company with Mr. ISENBERG, their wives, two German artisans, and two Abyssinian pupils. Mr. GOBAT was soon compelled to go to Europe for the benefit of his health. In 1837, Mr. ISENBERG was joined by the Rev. C. H. BLUMHARDT and Rev. J. L. KRAFF. They employed themselves in translating the Scriptures in the Tigre, in holding daily services in the Amharic language, in distributing the Bible, and in preaching. Large numbers listened attentively to the truth as it is in Jesus. Some intelligent men did not hesitate to confess that the Christian system was superior to their own. But the priest of one church at Adowa, the capital, became violently opposed to the missionaries, and took every measure in his power to destroy their influence. The confidence of the King in the missionaries could not, however, be shaken, till two French travellers arrived, attended by a Romish priest. This determined the question against the Protestant missionaries. They were soon ordered to leave the country. The King confessed that he himself had wished them to remain, but he could not resist the clamor of their enemies. With sorrowful minds they left the field, committing the precious seed which they had sown in tears to Him who is still able to carry on his work, even in the midst of human perverseness. The papal emissaries, however, had no reason to triumph in their temporary success. It appears that they were expelled soon after, because they interfered with political concerns.

The Protestant missionaries determined to accept an invitation which they had received from the King of Shoa. They arrived in his territories at the end of May, 1839. They were permitted to begin the work of evangelization. They first established a school, which was attended by thirty or forty scholars. Mr. ISENBERG, after staying six months, went to England, for the purpose of securing various supplies, and to carry through the press several school books. There is an apparent opening for preaching the Gospel to the numerous pagan tribes of the Galla nation, a people who surround Shoa, and are widely extended into central Africa. Their religion much resembles that of the Caffres of South Africa. Some of them have expressed a strong desire for Christian instruction. Some of the tribes deal chiefly in slaves, whom they purchase on the eastern frontier of Shoa, and sell at Mocha and Berbera. The annual export of slaves from one province is supposed to be 2000. The price of a slave near Shoa is from eight or twenty dollars; in Mocha, it is from 30 to \$60.

In view of these circumstances, the Committee of the Church Missionary Society have determined to reinforce the mission. MESSRS. MUELLER and MUHLERSEN left London for the Abyssinian mission, on the 21st January last.—*Boston Recorder*.

MISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Among the most prosperous missions which have been established are those of the London Missionary Society in South Africa. We have been much gratified with the details which are found in the reports of the missionaries respecting a revival of religion which occurred at a number of the stations in 1839-40. Of these missions, the Rev. JOHN PHILIP, D. D., residing at Cape Town, is Superintendent. The number of stations is twenty-four. One of the most distant, Lattakoo, is six hundred and thirty miles northeast of Cape Town. The number of ordained, European missionaries is twenty-eight. The number of communicants reported at seventeen stations is one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three. The amount of contributions in one year, by the native Missionary Societies, at eleven stations, was five hundred and ninety-eight pounds sterling.

At Caledon, a station one hundred and twenty miles east of Cape Town, a general awakening was manifested in the beginning of 1839, and many became concerned about the salvation of their souls. Among the converts was a number of promising young men. At Hankey, Mr. WILLIAMS, the missionary, preached from the words, "Behold! the Judge standeth at the door," at a time when the measles, a much dreaded, and in many instances, a fatal disorder, had broken out at a number of the stations. At the close of the sermon, Mr. WILLIAMS called on his people to humble themselves, like the Ninevites, before God. Next morning, hours before sun-rise, men, women and children came together for that purpose. The fire of devotion was kindled in the breasts of some, for the first time, and burst into a flame in the hearts of others, where previously it lay dormant. Marks of a blessed change were soon perceived. Some of the hardest and most hopeless individuals were softened and humbled. The zeal and devotional spirit of the members of the church soon acquired a high and holy character. They were indefatigable in their exertions to do good. The Hottentots, generally, have no chamber in their houses, where they can retire for private devotions. They go to the bush for that purpose. Most of them, also, have a way of uttering their words in a low plaintive tone, in secret prayer. What may be frequently seen and heard is truly delightful. Individuals may be seen resorting to, or returning from, their "praying-place," as they call it, at almost every hour of the day; but to take a walk in the evening about 10 o'clock, or 4 o'clock in the morning, would be sufficient to move any one. Each Hottentot has his own "praying-place," a little distant from that of his neighbor, and some of them are visited so frequently, *that there is a beaten path leading to the spot.* It is truly pleasing to see a meeting-house filled, early in the morning with colored persons, singing, praying and exhorting; and at the close to find sixty or seventy persons remaining, in order to be further instructed in the way of salvation.

At Uitenhage, about four hundred and fifty miles east of Cape Town, the missionary writes, in March, 1840, that, by the grace of Christ, there are a great number of inquirers belonging to the Mantatee tribe, who appear to be not far from the kingdom of God. The members of the church often speak about their former state of ignorance and barbarism; their eyes fill with tears when relating these things, and when praising the Lord for the grace which he has bestowed upon them.

The Rev. ROBERT MOFFATT, missionary at Lattakoo, after a residence of twenty-two years in the interior of South Africa, has returned to England, in order to superintend the printing of his translation of the Psalms and the New Testament in the Bechuana language. In order to make himself master of its peculiarities and idioms, he felt himself constrained

to leave for a while his wife and children in the desert, and plunging into its grosser darkness, and its greater perils, he there endured privations, and familiarized himself with scenes to which nothing could reconcile the mind of an Englishman and a Christian, but the love of souls and the love of Christ. His labor was completely successful.

The British Wesleyan Missionary Society appear to have about twenty stations, mostly among the Caffres, twenty-five European missionaries; number of members in Society one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; number of scholars four thousand and fifty-four.

Some idea of the extensive improvement which is taking place among the Caffres, may be formed from the report of the printing department. More than three hundred copies of a Caffre periodical are published quarterly, not for gratuitous distribution, but for sale to those natives who send in their names as subscribers to the work. During the year, there had also been printed in Caffre, five hundred copies of the Acts of the Apostles, five hundred of the Rules of the Society, and one thousand reading lessons. Of various works four thousand copies were to be immediately printed in Caffre, and the same number in Dutch. It was, also, determined to print five hundred copies of Mr. AYLIFF's English and Caffre Dictionary. A second addition of Mr. BOYCE's Caffre grammar, has lately been printed in England, under the charge of Mr. W. J. DAVIS.

A manifest Divine influence has attended the preaching of the Word among the Bechuana. The missionary has free access to the whole of the large population. A Chapel, which will contain one thousand persons, has been built at one station, together with two small chapels. Many of the young are anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved.—The progress of true religion among the Mantatees is extraordinary. This large tribe, which, until lately, was shut up in the deepest darkness, appears to be prepared for a general reception of divine truth. At the two stations which have been occupied, an extensive religious awakening has taken place, and many have proved that the Gospel is the power of God unto salvation. Some of the converts are zealously employed in calling their heathen countrymen to repentance. At one school are more than twenty boys, sons of the most influential chiefs of the nation, who are receiving regular instruction in useful learning. A copious grammar of the Bechuana language has been published, together with other elementary works.—*Boston Recorder*.

NAVAL.—The U. S. brig Dolphin arrived at St. Croix on the 21st ult. from the coast of Africa, having touched at Gaudaloupe and Martinique. She left Porto Praya, Cape de Verds, on the 23d of March, at which time the Cyane had not returned from the African coast. But one death, (that of John Jackson, an Englishman,) had occurred on board the Dolphin since the 7th of February. Nine deaths had occurred previously. The Grampus lost two men at Porto Praya, which make five deaths on board that vessel. These facts we derive from a letter in the N. Y. American.

✞ HON. WALTER FROWARD, of Pennsylvania, Comptroller of the Treasury, and Hon. E. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, have been appointed by their respective State Colonization Societies, members of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society. Both of these gentlemen have long been friends of the cause, and favorably known to the public.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society.
from 8th March, to 20th May, 1841, inclusive.

March 24th, Received of S. Chickering, donation -	\$5 00	
" 29th, Received of J. N. Dickson, \$20; Michael Reed, \$10, 30 00		
April 8th, Received of J. H. Dungan, in western notes, \$29 50—		
less discount, \$2 80	26 70	
" 30th, Mercer Colonization Society, through D. W. Findly,		
\$3 52; Pulaski Colonization Society, \$3 00	6 52	
May 8th, T. Sweet, of Carbondale, \$3; J. H. Kenard, of Philadel-		
phia, \$2	5 00	
May 18th, Cash, \$25	25 00	
" 19th, Alexander Henry, \$50; R. Suter, jr., \$10.	60 00	158 22
Collections by the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Agent of the Pennsylvania Colo-		
nization Society, at Chester county, of—		
J. Wattee, \$1; Julia Davis, 50c; M. Herslie, 50c; N. Davis, 50c; J. Davis,		
50c; J. Saller, \$1; Wm. Umpley, \$1; of Union Colonization Society		
of Chester, viz. J. Martin, \$1; H. A. Hesson, \$1; S. Speakman, 50c;		
J. Speakman, 50c; A. Speakman, 50c; Wm. Wilson, 50c; F. D. Gib-		
son, 50c; J. P. Cook, 50c; J. Milner, 50c	16 50	
Pittsburg, C. Brewer, \$100; G. Breed, \$20; H. Childs, \$20; R. F. Ken-		
nedy, \$10; F. Baird, \$10; John Shipton, \$5; D. S. Smith, \$1; J. B.		
Nicklin, \$1; J. Mason, \$2; P. Whittier, \$1; S. C. Cooper, \$3; A. P.		
Childs, \$5; J. Green, \$1; J. Schomacker, \$5; J. McKain, \$5; J. Hall,		
\$5; R. C. Loomis, \$2; Cash, \$5; A. G. Reinhart, \$1; T. Harma, \$10;		
Wm. Little, \$10; Cash, \$1; S. Baily, \$10; F. G. Baily, \$10; Cash, \$1;		
O. Metcalf, \$20; J. Laughlin, \$2; F. Herron, \$5; Rev. Mr. McIlvaine,		
from East Liberty Congregation, \$2; Cash, \$1; J. Crangle, \$2; Cash,		
\$3; Cash, \$5; M. Whitmore, \$2; F. Holmes, \$10; J. Dickey, \$5; R. C.		
Grier, \$10; Mrs. M. Grier, \$5; J. Shin, \$5; Robt. Dunlap, \$5; Cash, \$2;		
J. M. Dalzell, \$5; G. M. Fleming, \$5; J. Bissell, \$5; M. Atwood, \$10;		
Cash, \$1; W. H. Lourie, \$10; M. W., \$3; J. Dixon, \$2; G. K. White,		
\$10; J. Carothers, \$5; Cash, \$2; S. Wilcox, jr., \$5; Cash, 50c; C. T.		
M. Howe, \$5; Cash, \$1; J. D. McCord, \$5; J. M. Cooper, \$5; Cash,		
\$5; J. W. Brown & Co., \$5; B. Hart, \$5; Stockton, Dick & Co., \$5;		
Leavitt, \$5; W. Bagarly, \$5; J. McCully, \$5; G. Adams, \$3; Z. H.		
Coston, \$5; Cash, \$5; D. Richey, \$5; J. Painter, \$5; J. R. Speer, \$5;		
G. Gossin, \$5; R. W. Poindexter, \$10; Mrs. J. Ewall, \$5; Mrs. S. Bay-		
ard, \$5; J. Keoure, \$1; Mrs. McKnight, \$3; W. W. Wallace, \$5; J.		
Marshall, \$5; J. Floyd, \$2; R. J. McCutcheon, \$5; H. D. King, \$5;		
J. C. Breeding, \$5; J. Field, \$5; D. T. Morgan, \$5; G. Cochran, \$2;		
J. Butler, \$5; G. Grant, \$10; A. B. Curling, \$10; A. Temple, \$4; W.		
McCandless, \$5; Cash, \$1; Treasurer of Pittsburg Colonization Society,		
\$15 50; 4th July collection in Rev. Mr. Jennings' church, \$14 50; per		
Dr. Letters, being a balance left after defraying the expense of Mr. Hin-		
kle's boy, from Louisville to Baltimore, \$6	609 50	
Washington, D. McConehy, \$5; D. Moore, \$5; Alexander Reed, \$5; Dr.		
R. P. Reed, \$5; J. L. Gow, \$5; J. Marshall, \$10; W. Wylie, \$5; Dr.		
Murdock, \$5; J. Dagg, \$2; J. Grayson, \$5; J. Brice, \$10; J. Mills, \$5;		
Wm. Smith, \$5; T. M. T. McKennan, \$10; Dr. Stevens, \$5; J. L.		
Cook, \$5; H. Hazel, \$1; H. Langley, \$1; L. Haslit, \$1; Cash, \$2; T.		
Grayson, \$1; G. C. Haine, \$1; Cash, \$1; Dr. Moore, \$5; Dr. Wishart,		
\$5; C. M. Reed, \$5; Treasurer of Upper Buffalo Colonization Society,		
\$30; C. Dodd, \$5; various others, \$15	168 00	
Brownsville, G. Hagg, \$55; J. Bowman, \$5; Mrs. J. Bowman, \$5; E. L.		
Lines, \$2; Miss Beaver, \$1; Jesse Kenworthy, towards the purchase of		
New Casters, \$10; J. B. McKennan, \$1; Bailey, \$1; A. B. Bowman,		
\$2; R. Rogers, executor of J. Thornton, \$5; R. Rogers, \$1; Dr. Robin-		
son, \$1	89 00	
Uniontown, N. Ewing, \$5; J. Morgan, \$2; J. Stonerod, \$2; H. Evans,		
\$10; R. G. Hopwood, \$2; Richard Beason, \$5; J. Veece, \$5; H. Espy,		
\$10; G. Mason, \$3; E. P. Oliphant, \$1; D. Huston, \$1; Dr. Campbell,		
\$2; Mrs. Wilson, \$2; J. Beason, \$5; J. Gibson, \$5; A. L. Craine, \$1;		
J. G. Allen, \$1; P. H. Ellen, \$1; Mr. Veech, \$2; Dr. Sturgeon, \$3; A.		
Newton, \$1; E. Browfield, \$1; Mr. Galloway, \$1; collection, \$1 58;		

[June 1, 1841.]

Mrs. Stoneroad, 50c; Mr. N. Brownfield, 50c; Mr. Roberts, 50c; Cash, 50c; J. Irons, 50c; J. Skiles, \$1 25; Wm. Redrick, \$1 50; Mr. McDonald, 50c; H. H. Beason, 50c; Mrs. Skiles, 50c; J. McKean, 50c; R. L. McKean, 50c; S. Vance, 25c; J. Fisher, 25c; Cash, 50c; F. H. McCormick, 25c	81 58
Chambersburg, Mr. H. Madeira, \$1; a Lady, \$2	3 00

Total, - - - - - \$1118 73

☞ The friends of Colonization in Pennsylvania are informed that the office of the Society in Philadelphia is removed to No. 68 South 6th street, where all donations for the Society, or payments for the African Repository, may be made to the Agent, Rev. J. B. PINNEY.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, from the 25th April, to the 3d May, 1841.

MAINE.

Remitted by Capt. George Barker:—	Donations.	Repository.	Total.
Collections of various individuals -	42 75	48 50	91 25

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Asa Bullard -	10 00		
Danvers, Ladies of 2d Congregational Society, per Rev. Thos. P. Field, to constitute him, their pastor, a Life Member -	32 00		
Northampton, Remitted by L. Strong, in part of the bequest of J. L. Pomroy, deceased -	250 00		392 00

NEW YORK.

Orange co., Remitted by Rev. C. Cummins, D. D., Albany, Armania Platt, for himself, \$50; Archibald McIntire \$50 -	5 00		
	100 00		105 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Coatsville, Dr. Jos. Gardiner, for 1841 -		1 50	1 50
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, Campbell & Coyle -	5 00		5 00
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VIRGINIA.

Norfolk, James D. Johnson -	18 50	1 50	
Fairfield, Rev. James Paine -	5 00		
Charlottesville, J. C. Halsall, balance necessary to constitute Rev. Wm. White a Life Member -	10 00		34 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Collections by the Rev. Wm. McKenney -	50 00		50 00
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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Beaufort, William Fipp, per Mr. Sanders, -	20 00		20 00
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TENNESSEE.

Minors, Mrs. Lucy T. Byars, per C. Minor, P. M. -	6 50	1 50	8 00
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KENTUCKY.

Lebanon, M. Raysen, per P. M. -		2 00	2 00
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OHIO.

Xenia, Green county Colonization Society, per Jas. Grundy, Treasurer -		6 0	
Kenyon College, Colonization Society of Kenyon College and vicinity, per H. L. Richards, Cor. Sec. -	20 00		
Cincinnati, Hamilton co. Col. Soc. per E. Robins, Tr. -	45 60		
Elyria, per C. Moleath, P. M. -	5 00		95 60

INDIANA.

Bloomington, J. Weire, per A. Buskirk, P. M. -		5 00	5 00
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Total, - - - - - \$710 35

NOTE.—The account of collections made by Rev. WM. McLAIN in the West and South, to the amount of about five thousand dollars, (\$5,000.) must be deferred to the next number, for want of details.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, JUNE 15, 1841.

[No. 12.]

THE LATE EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

It is with feelings of no ordinary degree of pleasure, that we announce to our readers the departure of another company of emigrants for a home in Liberia. They sailed from New Orleans on the 13th of May; and, if we may judge from notices which appeared in the public prints, excited a warm and lively feeling of interest in that community. The "New Orleans Commercial Bulletin" of the 14th ult. contains the following account of their departure:

"EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.—The bark Union sailed for Monrovia, Liberia, last evening, having on board 43 emigrants sent out by the American Colonization Society. They are a good, honest, industrious and intelligent company, well provided with farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, school books, and other articles necessary for their comfort and usefulness.

"The bark had on board several thousand dollars worth of goods, &c. sent out for the purpose of purchasing more territory from the natives, and extending the influence of the Colony.

"The Union goes in the service of a large commercial house of this city, with a large cargo on board, for the purpose of trading with the natives; our fellow citizen, JOSEPH G. WALTON, Esq., goes out as supercargo.

"This is a new era in the commerce of this city. The trade of the Western coast of Africa is immensely important, and we are glad to see our enterprising citizens engaging in it. We hope the day is not far distant when many such expeditions will leave our city."

Of these emigrants, seven were from Louisville, Ky., the remainder of a family, part of whom went out a year and a half since. Fourteen were from Paducah, Ky., nineteen from Lebanon, Tenn., and two from New Orleans, one of whom had been in the Colony before and embraced this opportunity of returning. Taken altogether, they were a most interesting company of emigrants. Most of them were of a good age to emigrate. They were healthy, good looking, well behaved and industrious. Several of them are professors of religion, and one of them is a preacher of the Gospel, in good and regular standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church:

They were remarkably well supplied with clothing, cooking utensils, household furniture, and implements of husbandry, and will no doubt make useful citizens of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

The bark *Union*, in which they sailed, is a fine vessel of three hundred tons, bought by a large commercial house in New Orleans expressly to commence a trade with the Western coast of Africa. She afforded the emigrants sufficient room and the best of accommodations.

It is due to the citizens of Louisiana and Mississippi, and to the Managers of their State Colonization Societies, to state, that they showed the greatest liberality in their contributions to aid in starting this expedition, and in the effort to purchase from the natives those two most important points, New Cesters and Gallinas. They have thus given us the strongest evidence that the cause of Colonization is advancing in those States, and promises great things for the future. Indeed, from all parts of the country, we are cheered by the strongest marks of encouragement, and are urged to prosecute our arduous labors, with renewed zeal.

ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY will be famous through all future generations, as the birth-day of the greatest and happiest Republic which ever existed. It is earnestly wished by the friends of African Colonization, that this day should also be associated intimately with the existence and progress of another Republic, now rising to importance, on the Western coast of Africa. It is hoped and believed, that this newly established Colony will, under the smiles of a benignant Providence, be to Africa what the United States are to the continent of America; and that both of them will long continue to be the dwelling place of freedom, and the asylum for the oppressed. The signal interpositions of Divine Providence in the preservation of the infant settlement of Liberia, in time past, furnishes solid ground of confidence, that the enterprize has the approbation of Heaven; and if that be true, in vain will be the opposition of all its enemies. It must and will be successful; and our children or grandchildren may live to see that fertile country peopled by millions of intelligent and happy freemen. No country in the world is capable of supporting a denser population from the native productions of the soil; and none are better situated for carrying on commerce with all the richest parts of the globe. And whatever reluctance may now be felt by the people of color to emigration to Africa, the time will come when they will be so sensible that it will be for their interest to leave this country, where they can never rise to the enjoyment of equal privileges with the whites, and seek a residence and a home in Liberia, where the colored man will not only be highest in the social scale, but where he will have all the power in his own hands. Let not the friends of Colonization be disheartened. The darkest period of the history of

the Colony is past. Disasters may indeed occur, but henceforward the general course of the Colony will be ONWARD. Let vigorous exertions be made to sustain and enlarge the Colony for a few years to come, and there will then be no longer need of foreign aid; Liberia will have the resources and the means of maintaining herself independently. Those who have watched over this interesting settlement from the first germ of its existence, cannot but be filled with joy and wonder, at its present advanced and prosperous condition. But now is a critical time for the Colony, as has been shown in a former number of the Repository; especially as it relates to the recent plans of the British, for occupying the whole coast of Western Africa. The aid of the friends of Colonization is now urgently needed. Let them now, by one united and vigorous effort, place the Colony in such a state, that hereafter there may be no danger to the compact and integral existence of all the settlements, under one harmonious system of Government. Let funds be furnished now, to secure the possession of all the territory interjacent to our settlements, and this being effected, we may consider the last obstacle to Liberia's prosperity overcome.

In this grand enterprise of building up an independent Republic of colored men, virtuous, intelligent and free, the CLERGY of various denominations have acted a prominent part. They have not only cheered us in our gloomiest hours, by their individual encouragement and efforts, but in their ecclesiastical bodies have greatly aided the cause by their decided approbation and cordial recommendation. And annually, on or near the Fourth of July, many of them have taken up collections in their respective congregations, by which the wants of the Society have been, from year to year, greatly relieved. And as this auspicious day is again approaching, the Managers would respectfully, but earnestly, call on the Ministers of all denominations who are friendly to the cause, to exert themselves with more than their usual zeal to replenish the exhausted treasury of the Society. When we consider the number of our friends among the Clergy and among their people, we cannot but think that if all who are in heart favorable to the cause of African Colonization would remember it, and take up subscriptions or collections for the object, the wants of the Board would be, for the present, well supplied. We are persuaded that upon a moderate estimate there are more than five thousand congregations in the United States, who are favorable to this cause, and would willingly contribute something to sustain and promote it, if the subject were brought before them, at the proper time. We have therefore taken the liberty to address the Clergy of all denominations, not to vindicate the cause of Colonization—for this they do not need—but to stir up their minds by way of remembrance; for we are satisfied that in multitudes of instances, the only reason why contributions have not been made is, that the thing was forgotten, until the appropriate season was past. It is to prevent this, the current year, that we have prepared this address, which we shall endeavor to have so widely circulated that all may have the opportunity of seeing it.

Rev. Sirs, you do not know how much good you may effect by merely giving your people the opportunity of contributing to this object; but if you will throw the whole weight of your influence into the scale of Colonization, there is a moral certainty that glorious success will attend the combined effort. If five thousand congregations should contribute each only \$10, it would amount to \$50,000. Or if one thousand would contribute each \$50, it would produce the same sum. Perhaps, respected gentlemen, you will never have the opportunity again of doing as much good by so easy an effort. Many little streams combined, swell into a large river; so a small contribution from all who approve the cause, will meet every exigency. But we know that there are some—and their number is increasing—who will not be contented to give a small contribution. As they have the ability, so they have the heart, to give liberally. There is no enjoyment of wealth so sweet and so enduring as that which arises from using it in promoting benevolent objects. This is indeed the luxury of wealth, the only thing in which the rich man has any real superiority over the poor. What unfeigned pleasure must it afford to the early benefactors of the Colonization Society, to contemplate the success of an enterprise, pronounced by so many to be utopian, and reviled by others as wicked and cruel. It is now too late to look back. We have in Liberia a Colony of five or six thousand persons, enjoying all the benefits of civil and religious society, as fully as they are enjoyed by any equal population on the globe. Shall we abandon them? Are we not morally bound to bring to a completion, what we have been enabled so auspiciously to commence?

INTELLIGENCE FROM LIBERIA.

We are kindly permitted to publish the following letter to Dr. LINDSEY, of this city, from Dr. DAY, who went to Liberia last year as physician to the Colony. Our readers will be glad to know that at the time it was written the health of the colonists was good, with the exception of *bad colds*, which usually prevail during the season of the Harmattan winds. These winds are cold, dry and absorbing, and may naturally be supposed to effect the system disagreeably.

MONROVIA, FEBRUARY 20, 1841.

DEAR DOCTOR,—You are already informed of our having arrived here on the 24th of November, after an extraordinary long passage of fifty-seven days. Notwithstanding the lateness in the month of November of our arrival, the rainy season had then scarcely closed; we had heavy showers almost every night and sometimes during the day, for weeks. These were followed by several severe thunder showers, when the air became settled for the dry season.

The universal green that met my eye on first stepping upon this land, the deep verdant richness of the impenetrable forest, gaily hung with festoons and columns of parasites, almost as numerous as the trees themselves, despite the dry season, still *generally* prevail, though the grass and herbage in every path and street in Monrovia, which is almost soilless, have

now a less lively hue, the grass is becoming parched and dry, the herbage drooping and yellow.

You, in common with every friend to Africa and the cause of African Missions, will be surprised and sorrowful on learning that two of the missionaries of the Baptist Board, who came out in the *Hobart* with me, have fallen victims already to the African fever. Mrs. FIELDING died on the 3d January, two days after the *Hobart* sailed, bearing letters from her to her anxious friends at home, telling them the incidents of her sea-faring hitherto, her safe disembarkation, comfortable situation, and pleasing prospects. She was a quick perceiver of the beautiful in nature, and more than her companions was delighted with the beauty and picturesque scenery of the country. She was much attracted by the endless variety of flowers, that everywhere grew along the paths, and by the river's side. Hers was a mind

"To go abroad rejoicing in the joy
Of beautiful and well created things,
To love the voice of waters and the sheen
Of silver fountains leaping to the sea;
To thrill with the rich melody of the birds,
Living their life of music, to be glad
In the gay sunshine, recreant in the storm;
To see a beauty in the stirring leaf,
And find calm thoughts beneath the whispering tree;
To see and hear and breathe the evidence
Of God's deep wisdom in the natural world."

But alas! too soon those eyes are closed; that heart which beat so warm with sympathy for the poor African, as to impel her to forsake brother and sister, friends and social life, to seek him under the shade of his own palm tree, shall throb no more with warm emotions of sympathy and love. Yet the fatal fever stays not here. Left to mourn the loss of so good a wife, grieving that she should not have been spared to smooth his pillow in this land of strangers, and aid him in his Gospel work, and lamenting he would have to tread the toilsome path alone, the husband finds his path a short one, and his solitary labor soon over. It is supposed the sorrow for his wife hastened his death; he died on the 18th of the same month.

The destination of this band was the valley of the Niger, but as no opportunity offered of proceeding down the coast at that time, they were obliged to remain at Edina. It was esteemed fortunate by their friends that such was the case, as at Edina they would be among friends who could take care of them in sickness, and was considered to be a more healthy locality than any they proposed stopping at.

The survivors, Mr. and Mrs. CONSTANTINE, have had the fever and recovered. Three out of four of the emigrants and myself, have had slight attacks. I do not know the circumstances attending the illness, nor the violence of the attacks which carried off Mr. and Mrs. FIELDING.

I may advert to what I consider a bad species of economy in any Missionary Society. That of sending their missionary men and women to the mercy of a merciless climate, without the protection of a physician. The mission establishments at Cape Palmas and here, have each a physician. A christian physician could be as useful as any one of the family in the schools; and an educated physician could greatly aid the superior in the arduous task of reducing the native language to writing, in preparing books in the native and English languages for the press, and in every duty save the one of preaching; he might be equally valuable, and accomplish

as much as the best of preachers. Therefore in sending a physician they would not only have a protection, so far as earthly means can be a protection, for the other members, but have an additional laborer in the field. Africa is a wide field and open to receive instruction. It is indeed too true, that the habits and associations of the adult native African are such that missionaries can hope to do but little with the *old*. They will hear the preacher when they can; they will even weep with him, and seem very much affected when he is affected, but when he is gone all is forgotten. But still they are even anxious that "Americamen" shall come among them and teach their little ones. When I was at Edina, BOB GRAY, whose name is well known to the friends of Colonization, at the request of the Governor, brought two girls and placed them at the Mission school.

I have before expressed to you my very agreeable surprise at finding the Colony such as it is—embracing so many flourishing settlements, and having a people among whom you can recognise scarce a lineament of the American slave. Men here *are men* as you find them in other communities. Showing as they do a proper respect for themselves and you, you cannot remember your former prejudices, however strong they may have been, but meet them at once, without a reflection, on terms of perfect equality. But when you come to see them actively engaged in commercial enterprises, sending out and receiving laden vessels of their own building, carrying on trade extensively, and "making haste to get rich"—when you see them marching orderly to their ballot-boxes to elect their own representative Legislature—when you see them parade a fine military, armed and equipped at their own expense, and hear some of their old men tell of the wars in which they fought, and bravely repulsed the savage foe—learn their ardor and the extent to which they are engaging in agricultural pursuits—and then attend their Legislature, see their order and dignity, hear their reports, their laws and their speeches,—I think, with me, you would be lost in attempting to believe these same men were once oppressed and broken spirited slaves. Who would not, under such circumstances, exclaim, "where is the *talisman* that has wrought this great and happy change? Give me to wave it over America till I see the shackles fall from her millions of most unfortunate colored population!" *You have the talisman*—the magic word is Colonization—Colonization has done it, and Colonization alone shall complete the work.

If I may be allowed a word respecting Abolitionists, let me express all due respect for the talents of their most gifted, and the good intentions of the mass. Yet in the ardent pursuit of their *alleged* favorite object, "the welfare of the African," they forget that any body, beside themselves, may have the same object as dearly at heart, and when they would frustrate the means adopted by every other person for the accomplishment of the same most desirable end, they display a zeal that is "*a zeal without knowledge*." And in their opposition to Colonization, and their attempts to baffle the plans and doings of the Society, they show a monomaniacal spirit, and viewing them as absolute maniacs upon this subject, I would kindly direct their attention to an "*Asylum*," a very short visit to which will abate their madness, and return them healthy and sane to be a comfort to their friends as long as they may live. That "*Asylum*," sir, is Liberia—send as many Abolitionists as you are able—let them see and know for themselves.

You will probably have learned before this time the destruction of the baracoons at Gallinas river, and the abandonment of the slave traffic by the actor at New Cesters. By the suppression of the trade at these two points, we were too happy to inform you that from Sherbro to Whydah,

a distance of not less than 1500 miles, the coast was freed from that most accursed of all cursed trades. Since that time it is reported one of the slavers from Gallinas has established himself at a place called Mauna Rock, a short distance this side and a little inland, and is "making trade" in slaves. We are assured, however, he can remain there but a very short time, for some one of the English cruisers will cause his factory to be razed to the ground. No branch of the baleful Gallinas' Bohan Upas can ever again take fast root in this part of Africa's soil.

The Legislature at their sitting in January, appointed commissioners to survey a route of communication between Monrovia and Marshall, and between the latter place and Bassa Cove. The object desired is a water carriage for canoes. This, if nothing be accomplished more than the survey, shows an anxiety on the part of the people for more easy means of intercommunication, and a desire to develop in their vicinity, the resources of this immense unknown continent.

I have alluded to agriculture: on this subject there is an increasing interest. This impulse has, in a measure, been given by the premiums offered by the Governor the last and the present years. It is not, however, all attributable to these. The people are beginning to see that the *few* only can grow rich by trade; the *many* must find their wealth in the soil, and they are tired, by one day's labor in a week, of drawing thence a bare subsistence. In December, near forty thousand coffee trees were living, the planting and growth of the year 1840. The number next year will probably exceed this. These all in a few years will become a source of profit to the owners, much larger in proportion than in any other coffee country. To show you what calculations may be made, a colonist last year picked from *one tree* three bushels of berries, which it was found yielded four pounds dried coffee to the bushel. You may think this an extreme case; I grant it. But there are now bearing, numbers of trees, which will every one yield one bushel, and many of them two bushels of berries to the tree. Taking the smallest estimate of one bushel to each tree, what a happy contrast in Liberia's favor is this fruitful product compared with the West India plantations, where a thousand pounds from a thousand trees is esteemed a *good* crop. In addition to the growth of coffee, sugar cane will soon be cultivated to a considerable extent. From the cane grown last year, about two thousand pounds of very good sugar was made, and as much more in the form of syrup. Could we get cattle that would live here of sufficient strength for the plough, agriculture would advance rapidly, and every article that may become an export fairly tried.

As an interesting and by no means trifling proof of some of the statements I have made of the enterprize of the colonists, permit me in conclusion to state, that I forward this letter as far as Liverpool, by one of the citizen merchants, who goes there to purchase merchandise, and effect an arrangement with some mercantile house by which he shall be regularly supplied.

Most sincerely yours.

From your friend.

J. LAWRENCE DAY.

To H. LINDSEY, M. D., *Washington, D. C.*

NOTE.—Dr. DAY furnishes us with a table of the state of the weather during the month of January and part of February. During that time, the mean temperature between 9 o'clock A. M., and 9 o'clock P. M., was 97½ degrees Fahrenheit. The thermometer never fell below 68 degrees, nor rose above 94 degrees in the hall of the Government House, which is open at each end, at one door receiving the land, and at the other the sea breeze. The lowest the barometer was in the same months was 29 degrees 82 minutes; the highest 30 degrees. The mean range for January was 29 degrees 88 minutes.

PART OF AN ADDRESS

Delivered at sundry meetings for the appointment of Delegates, holden in Washington and Cumberland Counties, by the General Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

WHAT good the scheme of African Colonization is capable of effecting to the colored race, both the American emigrant and the native African, can be best shown by a brief history of the operations of the Society. Upon this subject, from my intimate connexion with the Colony since the period of its establishment, to the present time. I speak with *confidence*, and trust that I may obtain full credence for what is stated as fact at least.

It will be recollected by most of you conversant with the subject, that the American Colonization Society commenced its operations, and founded a settlement at Cape Messurado, on the West Coast of Africa, in the year 1822, through the agency of Dr. AYRES, subsequently agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society. This Colony suffered severely from the hostility of the natives, and the diseases peculiar to the climate, and was very often reduced to a state of extreme distress and suffering. It owes its preservation during the dark and stormy periods of its early existence, to the enthusiasm and firmness of ASHMUN, the WASHINGTON of Liberia, as a leader, but not less to the determined bravery and good conduct of the colonists. The expedition which established this Colony was fitted out in Baltimore, and a large proportion of the funds for the same furnished by the citizens of that city. Subsequently, various auxiliary Societies in aid of the American Colonization Society, were established and well supported in different parts of Maryland.

In 1828, the State of Maryland appropriated 1000 dollars per annum, specially for the purpose of transporting emigrants to Africa by the American Colonization Society. In 1831, the Maryland State Colonization Society was organized and chartered, to act as auxiliary to the Parent Society at Washington, with express stipulation, however, that her funds should be used under the direction of her own Board of Directors, and for the purpose of transporting and maintaining emigrants from the State of Maryland only. In the autumn of 1831, immediately subsequent to the Southampton massacre, the Legislature of the State feeling deeply the importance of definite and decisive action upon the subject, appropriated the sum of \$200,000 to be expended in transporting the free colored population and manumitted slaves from the State, and making suitable provision for them in such places as they might be disposed to chose for a residence; and enacted such laws as was supposed would effect the object desired. Soon after this appropriation two vessels were despatched to Liberia with about 180 emigrants, under the direction of the Maryland State Colonization Society. Subsequently, for reasons which it is unnecessary to detail, it was resolved upon to establish a new and independent Colony, to be solely under the management and government of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and to which alone the Maryland emigrants should be sent. The autumn of 1833 was fixed upon as the time for the commencement of operations. Accordingly an agent was appointed, emigrants collected, a vessel chartered, and military stores, provisions, trade goods, instruments of husbandry and of the various mechanic arts, frame of a public building, and all that provident foresight could deem necessary in the formation of a small settlement in a barbarous and uncivilized country, were procured and put on board; and in November the vessel sailed from the port of Baltimore. She reached the Colony of Liberia in January, after a long and

tedious passage—took on board some already acclimated colonists, formerly of Maryland, and sailed for Cape Palmas, the place of their destination, where they arrived about the 18th February, 1834. Negotiations were at once opened for the purchase of territory, and with little comparative difficulty this was effected. A grant was made by the associated kings to the Maryland State Colonization Society of about 500 square miles of territory, reserving to themselves the right of remaining on the same, and inhabiting the towns and villages of which they were at that time possessed. On the 22d of February, a landing was effected, and formal possession taken of the country. The number of male adults capable of bearing arms comprising the new Colony was 23; these were colored men, taken promiscuously from that class of the population of Maryland. But a fraction of this number could read or write, were at all acquainted with the use of fire-arms, entirely ignorant of every thing appertaining to civil government, or even the ordinary business transactions of life. Within two hundred yards of the site selected for the erection of their temporary dwellings, was a native town containing some two thousand inhabitants, and of these were about three hundred men provided with and accustomed to the use of fire-arms in warfare after their fashion. Two hours notice would call to their aid four times that number from the same tribe residing in neighboring towns. The character of this people although not fierce and warlike, was turbulent and quarrelsome, not scrupling when occasion offered to commit the most atrocious, if not daring acts of piracy and robbery. But four years previous to this period the inhabitants of this very town had sallied out in their canoes, attacked and captured a British brigantine, steered her into their harbor, and dismantled her. She would have been entirely destroyed had not a vessel of war opportunely hove in sight. Such was the character and such the comparative numerical strength of the two classes of men now at once thrown into immediate contact. And it may not be irrelevant to notice the causes which preserved them from that collision, which it might be supposed would naturally arise from their mutual position, both parties being so pregnant with the elements of discord, and neither possessed to any great degree of conservative moral power. That war and bloodshed was not the almost immediate consequence, perhaps affords a stronger argument in support of a belief in the special interposition of Divine Providence than is to be furnished by any incident of modern history. Still, however strong might have been the confidence in Divine protection, it served not to deter the agent from adopting all human means to preserve peace and harmony; without which all the hopes of the Colony must be sacrificed. The main reliance was placed upon reasoning and moral suasion. True, the first step was to put the Colony in the best possible state of defence, which their limited means would allow; but the natives were given to understand that the armament was strictly one of defence, and would be brought into service only in case of aggression. They were made fully to understand that our object in planting the colony in their country was to improve their condition and character. They were made clearly to comprehend the meaning of political and commercial faith, and honesty, and were assured that the same would be observed in all intercourse with them, and would always be expected and exacted in return. It was impressed upon them that mutual good could only grow out of mutual faith, and that a breach thereof on either side would be productive of ill consequences to both parties. The demonstration of the real utility of these principles by all intercourse with them of what kind soever, although not adequate to prevent individual altercations, and petty strifes, and indulgence in their strong natural propensity to theft, has yet for a period of

seven years, continued to preserve the Colony on terms of peace and good fellowship with the surrounding tribes.

Thus, this negro colony affords the second instance in modern times of the establishment of a civilized government in a barbarous land, in contact with, and embracing within its limits the aborigines of the country, without war and bloodshed. The first was furnished by William Penn in settling Pennsylvania, but with a people, and under circumstances affording no parallel to that of Maryland in Liberia.

Another distinctive characteristic of our Colony, and that which distinguishes it from all existing civil communities, is, the total exclusion of all ardent spirits from its borders, either as an article of domestic consumption or traffic.

This principle is incorporated into the very constitution of the government, and has been scrupulously carried out by every inhabitant, and I am confident, were the question put to-morrow to the assembled colonists, "shall ardent spirits be admitted as an article of use, either with or without restriction, no hand would be raised save to smite the proposer. The Government itself is an organized temperance society, and as such, will remain until ultimately dissolved.

It is not my purpose to trace this Colony through all the varied and interesting periods of its existence, or to speak of the dangers which from time to time have threatened its utter extinction, to enumerate the trials, the anxieties, hardships and privations, to which the expatriated American emigrant has necessarily been subjected, in a climate to which for centuries his race has not been accustomed, in a land the produce of whose soil he was entirely ignorant, in which the seed time and harvest to him were unknown, and where from his isolated situation and extreme poverty he was deprived of many of those luxuries which habit had rendered even necessities of life. I will not attempt to tell you of the agonizing despondency which oft came over them during the long and arduous periods spent in erecting their dwellings, clearing the dense and matted wilderness, opening means of communication through marsh and jungle, and of the repeated failures which attended their attempts at an untried course of cultivation, the irksomeness and difficulty they necessarily experienced in forming themselves into an independent society and government, taking upon themselves not only individual, but political responsibility, and above all, of the self-control and forbearance manifested in refraining from retaliation for the frequent and irritating petty thefts, depredations and other annoyances of their less civilized neighbors. Of all these and the like topics much might be said, and much commendation given, still the one-half remains untold, and their merit rests unacknowledged. That they have struggled long and painfully, I bear them witness: that they have endured and overcome manfully, gloriously, the present state of the Colony affords triumphant evidence: and to this I will for a few moments solicit your attention:

Maryland in Liberia now embraces an extent of territory of about one thousand square miles, extending on the sea-board about thirty-five miles, including near its northwestern boundary the important promontory called Cape Palmas. Geographically considered, this section of the coast is very important, as it constitutes the south-west most point of the African continent, and is used as a landmark by seamen, in their voyages to the leeward coast, and in the India trade. It ranks next in this respect to the Capes of Good Hope and Verd. The territory is well watered, and the land rich and productive. It is gently undulating, sufficiently so to render it at once easily cultivated, and free from any extent of marshes. The land generally is well timbered, much better than is usual in tropical cli-

mates, affording supplies amply sufficient for all purposes of house, ship-building and fencing. The natural indigenous products of the country furnish a greater variety of vegetables for food than can be procured by the inhabitants of this region, and they are produced to vastly greater extent in proportion to the land cultivated, than in any part of the temperate zone. Their vegetables are plantain, banana, yams, sweet potato, paw-paw, cassada, egg-plant, okre or gumbo, peas and beans in the greatest perfection; and many species, with the use and qualities of which we are here entirely unacquainted. Rice is the principal grain, and is cultivated to great extent for exportation. Indian corn yields a ready, sure and abundant crop. Cotton, coffee, and the sugar cane, can be cultivated to the greatest perfection. Their domestic animals are bullocks, sheep, goats, swine, fowls, ducks, guinea hens, and pigeons. Asses have been introduced into the Colony as beasts of burden. The first settlement was effected on the point of the Cape, and the town called Harper: from this a well graded carriage road, called the Maryland avenue, extends near five miles into the interior; on each side of which are located the five acre lots of colonists. These are surrounded by a hedge and ditch, inside of which may be a row or two of the broad-leaved banana of the most beautiful pea-green. The principal part of the land is filled with sweet potatoes and cassada, the latter, a dark green plant of about five feet in height; here and there a few orange or lime trees, filled with beautiful yellow fruit. Where the climate is ever of an agreeable temperature, even in a state of nudity, and the soil so very productive, it may reasonably be supposed the inhabitants must be physically a comfortable, if not a happy being.

Previous to the settlement of the Colony a constitution was formed as the basis of its future government. The principal points of which were extracted from some of the charters of the original States, particularly that of Rhode Island. Nearly the same rights were guaranteed to the inhabitants of the new Colony, as are enjoyed by the citizens of our territories, previous to their admission to the Union. The Colonization Society only reserving of all the officers of the Colony, the right of appointing the Governor, he, of course, being bound to administer such laws as they may enact, not infringing upon the rights guaranteed to the citizens by the constitution. A full code of laws, free from the forms and technicalities of the profession, was drawn up by a legal gentleman of the first eminence, and sent out for their use.

For the past five years the chief executive officer of the Colony, with the title of Governor, has been a colored man. He is a native of Jamaica, was educated at Bowdoin college, in the State of Maine, and stood high in his class, particularly as a Belles-lettre scholar. He is a man of learning, prudence, and profound sagacity, modest and yet dignified in his deportment—he is admirably well adapted to the important and responsible station which he has filled for five years, with so much credit to himself and advantage to the Colony. The colonial physician is also a colored man, received his degree at Dartmouth college, New Hampshire, and was decidedly the best anatomist in his class. He had resided in Liberia some ten years ere he commenced the study of medicine.

The Governor has the power of appointing only his secretary, store-keeper, and justice of the peace; all other officers are elected by the people. They consist of a body of three selectmen, whose duty it is to provide for the poor, to set loafers and vagabonds to work, cause public nuisances to be removed, and to act generally as conservators of the public morals for the township; a committee on new emigrants, to see to their location, and that they receive proper provision, medical attendance, nursing, &c.;

highway surveyors, to see that the roads are kept in order; measurer of lumber, sheriff, constables and registers of deeds, wills, &c. Their military organization is also very perfect and efficient. Two volunteer companies, well officered, the whole under the command of a major. All these offices, so far as my knowledge extends, have been filled by men well fitted to perform the duties of the same, and in no instance has any one failed to do his best to sustain the honor and dignity of the Government.

There are two schools constantly in operation in the Colony; one supported by an association of ladies of Baltimore, by whom has been erected a fine stone edifice, which at once does credit to their liberality and honor to the Colony. The other is supported by the Society. They are located near each extremity of the settlement, so that an opportunity is offered for all children of suitable age. Their attendance is very general and uniform; and I hesitate not to say, that there is not a village in Maryland, if in New England, of but five hundred inhabitants, where there are fewer children without a knowledge of the elements of education than in the town of Harper.

Independent of the mission stations there are two churches in the Colony, a Methodist and Baptist; and of the whole number of colonists of proper age, there is not one-tenth but what are members of some church.

They are decidedly a moral and religious people. There are three very important mission stations within the limits of the town of Harper; viz. the Presbyterian, the Methodist and Episcopalian, employing in all, including the dependencies, about twelve white missionaries, and perhaps twice that number of colored teachers. Although these missions were established specially for the benefit and conversion of the native inhabitants, still they readily and willingly instruct the more advanced colonists in the higher branches of education, and fit them to act as teachers, clerks, &c.

The most important and beneficial results are expected from these mission stations, in addition to the advantage the colonists may receive by their instruction. Through their influence and exertions it is hoped the natives will be induced to embrace christianity and adopt the modes and habits of civilized life, to which results too the example of the colonists (a kind of medium and connecting link between the white missionary and the natives) will greatly contribute. This once effected, intermarriage between the two people will be the natural consequence, and a change thereby commenced which it may reasonably be hoped will speedily extend to tribes far remote. The two undertakings will go hand in hand, and derive from each other mutual aid and support. I have thus endeavored to give you the outlines of the character and circumstances of the Maryland emigrant to Liberia. You have seen him after enduring sickness, trials and hardships incident to his change of climate and entrance on a new state of responsible existence, quietly settled side by side with his sable brethren, in the land of his fathers, in a climate to which he is adapted by his peculiar physical formation. You have seen him the independent master of the soil, digging from its bowels his healthful and daily sustenance, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid. You have seen him the temperate and pious father of well instructed progeny, the man of authority dignified with the badge of civil and military honor, a supporter and pillar of his own free Government. You have seen him in all circumstances and in all relations which give him a title and claim to the rank of man, and I ask you not to acknowledge in him an improvement or change, but I ask, can you recognise in him the same obsequious, stupid slave that goes with the ox to his toil, and is possessed of no thought or hope beyond the attainment of

what would gratify his physical passions and desires? I hesitate not to say, that barring all chance of strife, bloodshed and disorganization of government, were the whole colored population of the United States set free tomorrow, and still remain in contact with the white population, one century would not effect so material a change in the character and being of the slave as has been wrought by a seven years' residence in the Colony of Maryland in Liberia.

The change that has been effected in the native African, although less apparent and difficult of elucidation, is still not the less material or beneficial. Some prominent individuals it is true have entirely changed and stand in stronger relief before their fellows, perhaps, than any of the colonists, as specimens of the material influence exerted upon them by the combination of the Colonization and missionary movement. Many conversions to christianity have occurred, and a very large number is constantly in attendance on the mission schools. Some two or three native youths are employed as teachers of separate schools in the country. Sundry christian marriages have been solemnized, and polygamy will doubtless be renounced by all the pupils of the various missions. The main instigator and leader of the attack on the British vessel before noted, is now a reformed and civilized man, reads both the English and his native language well, interprets for one of the missionaries, and frequently officiates at the desk in his absence. Independent of all these important and more obvious reformatations, there is apparent to one well acquainted with their habits and customs, a gradual improvement pervading the whole community. Their peculiar associations have less power and influence, their doctors and fetish men are less frequently consulted, the terrible ordeal by which persons suspected of witchcraft are tried to prove their innocence by drinking a decoction of a poisonous vegetable, is not insisted upon so firmly as heretofore—the King has appointed justices to sit with those of the Colony in trials affecting the interests of the colonists and natives, and constables to assist in arresting offenders, both in his own and the neighboring towns—in fact their every institution and custom is becoming more or less tinctured with and influenced by those of civilized man, and they are rapidly becoming a new, a regenerated people.

That the operations of the Maryland State Colonization Society have been attended with beneficial results desired by its founders, I believe the foregoing brief detail of facts abundantly proves. So far as the effect intended to be produced upon the American emigrant and the native tenant of the soil, the success has far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its warmest advocates.

That it has not thus far effected any material change in the mass of our colored population, or relieved our apprehensions of the future, I readily acknowledge; nor were such results to be hoped in so short a period. Colonization was never proposed as a *decisive* and *immediate* remedy for our great social evil, but as the only *palliative* which could ultimately afford any relief. A much longer time, toil, perseverance and additional means are requisite. The Colony must be maintained and preserved in a condition to receive our colored population when the time of their removal shall arrive. Less than this would be injustice to a long suffering and much injured race; more cannot be done.

FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

ON READING THE DEFENCE OF HEDDINGTON BY THE
MISSIONARIES.

Oh, list that wild clarion, that new trump of fame,
As it tells to the nations afar,
That Afric' awakes at the sound of her name,
And joins in the tumults of war;
Though she bent to the blast, and, for ages, has been
The dethroned and the sceptreless, desolate Queen.

Now dispell'd, and fore'er, is the depth of her night,
And she girds herself up in her armor of might,
For the mission of mercy is heard in the land,
And the beauties of holiness meet hand to hand.
The vine and the olive tree, flourish and bloom
Where, for years, nought has rested but sorrow and gloom;
O, ne'er may these symbols of happiness cease,
'Till all nations have tasted the blessings of peace!

O! Afric'! o'er thee will the righteous rejoice,
As they hear, 'mid the chorus of angels, thy voice,
Long unnerved by oppression, and weakened by sin,
To chant the salvation of myriads, begin.

Though her mountains have echoed to slavery's moan,
And her streams have been crimsoned with gore,
An era approaches, when misery's groan
Shall resound from her forests no more,
For the Church waves afar o'er that renovate clime,
A banner of love which shall triumph o'er time;
And Liberia rejoices, that never again
Shall her borders be subject to slavery's chain.

For the heathen came down, like Assyria of old,
To spoil and to conquer the "sheep of the fold,"
In his wrath he approached them, destruction the word,
But his arm was made weak by the strength of the Lord,
Who fought for his people with buckler and bow,
'Till their ranks were all scattered, their chieftain laid low,
And these children of Zion, like others, have found,
"That he who endureth, with joy shall be crowned."

The Moor with his crescent, lies trembling and pale,
And the Arab is check'd in his wrath,
For the bright cross of mercy and hope will prevail
Over all, in their blinded path;
For "Monrovia" shall give to the kingdoms around
The light of salvation, the pure Gospel's sound!

M. M. W.

THE CAPE COAST, WEST AFRICA.

THE British Wesleyans have now flourishing missions on this coast, including the extensive and powerful kingdom of Ashantee. On the 10th of last December, Mr. FREEMAN, the missionary, sailed with a number of new associates for this field, which is now whitening for the harvest. Since 1838, seven chapels have been built, some of them of stone. To six of them are attached both societies and schools. In building the chapels, much help has been received from Europeans resident in the Colony. The general aspect of the work of God in this distant part of the earth is of a cheering character. With an increase of members, the schools are also rapidly increasing. For what our eyes have seen, write the missionaries, for what our ears have heard, and our hearts have felt, we desire to be thankful to God; praying that his Divine blessing may still rest on the labors of his servants in Guinea, and in every part of the mission field, till the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters fill the seas.

The native population at the British Colony at Cape Coast is estimated at six thousand. The whole country at this part of the coast, is more or less impregnated with gold dust. It is not uncommon to see the native women sweeping the streets and private yards for the sake of the dust. Besides gold dust the settlement exports ivory, Indian corn and palm oil. Gold is, however, the chief article, and Indian corn is the next.

The present Governor, McLEAN, assumed his office in 1820, and has, by his sound judgment, and indefatigable zeal, not only placed all the forts in excellent order, but has also succeeded in introducing many very salutary improvements among the native tribes. He has personally superintended the school for native children, by means of which a large number of the young men, who have just grown up, are able to read; so that the native people of Cape Coast may now be regarded as to some extent a reading community. The jurisdiction of the Governor extends over three thousand square miles.—*Boston Recorder*.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.—A Havana correspondent of the New York Express furnishes the following particulars of a piratical outrage perpetrated upon the brig A E, Capt. DRISCOLL, of Baltimore, which sailed from Havana for the coast of Africa, in September last, with a cargo of tobacco, dry goods, and powder. The frequent acts of this kind show conclusively the design of the British to break up the American trade with Africa, that they may monopolize all themselves. To bear such insults longer will degrade the American name in the eyes of the world:—

"The brig A E, of Baltimore, Capt. C. F. DRISCOLL, sailed from this place in the month of September for Cabinda, with a cargo of dry goods, tobacco, and powder. Having met with bad weather at sea, he was obliged to put into Charleston to repair, whence he sailed on his voyage. Nothing material occurred until he arrived off Cabinda, when he was boarded by two boat's crews (fifteen in number) commanded by an English officer, but without a flag flying, or any visible sign of nationality, armed to the teeth with cutlasses, pistols, carbines, and daggers, or long knives, who insolently demanded his papers, declaring at the same time that he would take command of the vessel. Capt. D. pointed to the American flag which he had flying, and averred that he was an American vessel engaged in a legal trade, and in proof thereof produced his papers, which the English officer tried to obtain possession of, but not being per-

mitted by Capt. D. he said—"never mind, I will take you for a scoundrelly Yankee negro stealer, and have you all strung up at the main yard if you offer the least resistance." They then shaped the course of the vessel for River Congo, and commenced breaking out the cargo to get at the rum, and carried on so outrageously that Capt. D.'s lady, who was on board, together with her daughter, was taken violently ill, and for some time her life was despaired of—the English crew never for a moment ceasing their outrageous conduct. They continued at River Congo twelve days, pillaging the negro canoes that passed, taking from them their beads, looking glasses, paddles, and every little thing, leaving the poor negroes no alternative but to swim on shore and abandon their canoes to the tide.

This conduct they continued for some time, often taking in their boats some of the American crew, until at last the negroes becoming exasperated, assembled in force, and attacking the boats killed an American seaman belonging to the A E, and wounded several English. They then returned precipitately on board, and getting the brig under way, set sail for Cabinda. They found H. B. M. brig of war Persian, Lieutenant commanding SYMMES, with the American flag flying. Lieut. SYMMES then came on board with an additional boat's crew, and commenced breaking out the cargo, without asking to look at the brig's papers, or paying any attention to Capt. D.'s protestations. After ransacking the cargo four days, bursting open bales and boxes, and knocking open the kegs of powder, finding nothing, they took what they pleased, each man selecting what he most fancied, and then tumbling the cargo into the hold, took to their boats, leaving the brig at liberty.

"For fifteen days," says Capt. D., "I had seventeen men on board, eating and drinking the best they could find, and for four days more the commander and nearly all of his men pillaging my stores and drinking my liquors, they being on very short allowance on board their own vessel." The English brig kept the American flag flying all the time, and went off with it flying at her peak. The English officers declared they would seize every American vessel they came across and break up their trade entirely, and from our late accounts from the Straits, it seems they are determined to put their threats into execution."—*Boston Morning Post*.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1841:

WE again call the attention of the Clergy of all denominations throughout the country, to the near approach of this anniversary of our Nation's independence. We fear it will be here before many of them will be prepared with a good sermon to preach to their people, on the all important subject of Colonization. We fear that even now, many of the churches will not have time to make such arrangements as they desire for raising money on that day, to aid in planting another Republic after the model of our own. If there is a failure anywhere, it will not be because the Clergy and the Churches do not *mean well*, and wish to unite in the general effort to make a contribution with increased liberality to the American Colonization Society—but it will arise from their not making their arrangements and forming their plans in time. We hope, therefore, that they will at once set about doing the work.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

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[No. 13.]

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

It is but a few weeks, since we noticed the extraordinary fact, that an agent had been sent from Jamaica to Sierra Leone, to make arrangements for the importation of native African laborers to the West Indies, to cultivate the plantations abandoned by the recently emancipated slaves.

The *Journal of Commerce*, of the 15th ultimo, notices the arrival at Jamaica of the ship *Hector*, with one hundred and ninety-seven native Africans, and sixty-four Maroons; ship *Elizabeth*, with one hundred and eighty-two Africans, is reported as having sailed from Sierra Leone for Trinidad; and the ship *Superior*, waiting a cargo of emigrants for Demarara.

Thus the West India plantations are again to be worked by the bone and muscle of Africa. The slave ships, laden with human beings embarked for Cuba or Brazil, are captured by benevolent, liberty-loving Britain; but the slaves are not restored to their native villages, to greet their parents, wives and children, from whom they have been torn by violence. They are re-shipped to the West Indies to increase, by their toils, the tropical products of these islands, that the good people of Great Britain may be supplied with sugar and coffee, uncursed by slave hands! Such *free* labor as will be performed by these men, finds a parallel only in the *voluntary* service of the British sailor enlisted by the press gang! Shameless, canting hypocrisy, to call this suppression of the slave trade!

The Maroons, natives of the West Indies, a few years since, were hunted by blood hounds, pursued to their dens in the mountains, smoked out of their caves, destroyed as wild beasts. Those taken alive were sent, first to Halifax, then to Sierra Leone, where they have been tamed, and now are humanely sent back to take the place which the freed man refuses to occupy. And this is done under professions of benevolence, under the pretext of christianizing and civilizing Africa, and that too by the very nation which orders the capture of American merchant-ships in the African seas under the most frivolous pretences. One is captured because an Afri-

can cook is found on board ; another, because three pairs of shackles are found in a locker ; another has a thousand feet of timber in her hold.—But America is a nation that holds slaves, and, therefore, is *suspected* of visiting Africa only for slaves. Every one knows that slaves cannot be held in Massachusetts ; and yet a single African cook in a Salem ship, is good cause, in the estimation of a British officer, for seizing and sending her to the United States, to be tried for piracy.

But the British do not conceal their intention of supplying their West India plantations with laborers, though it will require over three hundred thousand. We are not left in doubt as to the treatment these people will receive in the West Indies. We have the testimony of scores of intelligent, enterprising, American colored men, who were induced by British agents to emigrate as laborers in 1839, to various British Islands, and to Demarara, who found themselves deceived, poorly fed, treated and worked as slaves. Those who were able have returned to tell their friends the story of their sufferings. But who is to tell the world of the wrongs and woes of the thousands of poor native Africans who are to fill those Islands ? Who is to interpose between the thousand imported laborers on a plantation, (Mr. SANDBACK applied for that number,) and their merciless driver ? Oh ! but they will be free men !—can choose their own employers, make their own bargains,—if injured, can appeal to the laws for redress. Shameless imposition ! Many of the American emigrants could not even leave the plantation of their employer, it being accessible only by water, and the boat or vessel which furnished their only means of access or egress being strongly secured to the plantation dock. The poor people once securely on the plantations, may be called free, or what you please, but they will be required to perform the greatest amount of labor their strength will admit of, and will be fed, like English paupers, on the smallest amount of food that will enable them to perform the labor required.

The policy of the British Government in supplying labor from Africa, has not been adopted without due deliberation. All other expedients to procure laborers has been tried and failed. The continual falling off in the supply of sugar, would soon leave no other alternative than the introduction of foreign sugar for British consumption ; this would complete the destruction of the West India planters, and force British abolitionists to use slave sugar or none at all. Thus situated, abolition benevolence discovers that the great cause of human liberty will be subserved, and the slave trade suppressed, by taking the native African to the West Indies, where he can be converted into a proper man—enlightened and elevated, socially, morally, and politically, on a sugar plantation ! Although a sugar plantation in America, and in every other quarter of the globe, is the pandemonium of the negro, yet in a British island it is a school of morals in which he will learn every thing that is good ! What will the O'CONNELS, the BUXTONS, and the GURNEYS, say of this new measure ? Whatever they

may say or do will be as little heeded by the ministry as was their protest against the treaty with Texas. British ministerial anti-slavery, accommodates itself to circumstances. The expediency of the measure being settled, we predict that new orders will be given to the naval commanders on the African station, to increase their number of recaptures by breaking up the baracoons, and that these slave traders, who, like CANOT, (the successor of PEDRO BLANCO,) will relinquish the buying, selling, and shipping of slaves for Spanish and Portuguese dominions, and engage in lawful traffic under the *British flag*, will be enabled to do a better business in procuring *free* emigrants for the West Indies. What power is in this new scheme, for happyfying the degraded Africans under its transforming influence! The greatest villains that have disgraced humanity, like ROBESPIERRE and MURAT under the French philosophy, become benefactors of their race! CANOT, the prince of slave traders, is now co-operating with British officers on that coast, in carrying out the views of their Government. But what will be the gain to Africa, if her sons and daughters, who are taken from their homes and friends, are sent to Trinidad instead of Cuba? In either place they are lost to Africa. If after being marched to the coast, on condition of *consenting freely* to emigrate to the West Indies, these Africans should change their minds and refuse to embark, they would, on returning home, be doomed as a sacrifice to their gods.

In whatever light this plan of transporting native African laborers to the British colonies is viewed, it is barbarous and unjust, and conflicts with the previous professions of Great Britain; nor can it be prosecuted, but by perpetuating the very evils inflicted by the slave trade.

With the general policy of Great Britain we, as Americans, have nothing to do. But when that Government adopts a policy in relation to America, hostile in its operations and tendencies, we cannot be indifferent.

ANOTHER VESSEL FOR LIBERIA.

THE schooner *Regulus* sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on the 12th ult., for Monrovia, Liberia. She has been purchased by the American Colonization Society for the use of the Colony, and is to remain on the coast, running between the different settlements of the Colony. She carried out a full cargo of goods for the Colony, and for purchasing territory from the natives. In consequence of the haste in which she was despatched, we had not time to get any emigrants ready, excepting one, who was waiting at Norfolk. She was so much needed by the Governor, that we did not think it right to detain her on any account. She will be a great acquisition to the Colony, and we shall expect to see her influence felt, not only in Liberia, but also among the natives all along the coast.

IMPORTANT COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

THE State of Maryland, always zealous in the work of Colonization, is now taking effective measures to carry on the work with increased vigor. A State Convention has been held to deliberate on the important interests submitted to them by the Managers of their Colonization Society. It assembled in Baltimore on the 3d ult., at 11 o'clock, in the Light street Church. Delegates appeared from *every county* in the State. This shows that an unusual interest is felt on the subject. The Convention was fully organized by the election of JOHN NELSON, of Baltimore, President; and the Rev. JOHN MINES, OTHO SCOTT, JOHN G. CHAPMAN, Dr. A. C. THOMPSON, Gen. THOMAS EMORY, Gen. TILGHMAN, HANSON B. PIGMAN, WM. H. TUCK, Vice Presidents; and BRANTZ MAYN, and HUGH D. EVANS, Secretaries.

After which the Board of Managers of the State Society, presented to the Convention an address, which was listened to with much interest, and referred to a Committee to report thereon. This Committee reported a series of resolutions, which we regret not being able to lay before our readers at present.

Of the discussion which arose on these resolutions, and of the general benefits of the Convention, the *Baltimore American* remarks:

"The debates yesterday were in the highest degree animated, earnest and able. The sentiments of some of the most intelligent gentlemen of the State, from the several counties, were delivered fully and freely, and were no doubt in accordance with the general tenor of public feeling throughout the commonwealth on the interesting matters before the Convention.

"We may congratulate the friends of Colonization on the results of the free interchange of opinions and views which this Convention has been the means of bringing about. The members of it will return to their respective homes more deeply impressed than ever with the importance of the enterprise—more fully satisfied concerning its feasibility—nay assured of a certainty, that with proper co-operation on the part of the people of Maryland, the success of the undertaking can no longer be doubted.

"One of the most important acts of this Convention was to take measures for the establishment of direct commercial intercourse between this port and Cape Palmas. We may soon expect to see a regular packet, bearing the banner of the young commonwealth on the Western coast of Africa, sailing from our harbor, manned by colonists, and devoted to the exclusive use of trading between the mother country and the infant, yet thriving, settlement in Liberia.

"To the free colored people of our State this practical exhibition of facts long since declared to them, yet unwillingly credited, will come with all the force of reality, and seeing, they will believe that the home prepared for them in the land of their fathers, by their friends in Maryland, is indeed a spot where freedom may be enjoyed in prosperity, and where their condition may be improved immeasurably beyond anything which they can hope for in this country."

We hope to be furnished soon with a detailed account of the proceedings, and full reports of the debates. We regard the action of this Convention as most important to the interests of Colonization. And we hope soon to see all the State coming forward in this good and glorious work.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

No plan was ever devised by human wisdom, better calculated to accomplish the benevolent object of elevating a degraded portion of our race, than American Colonization, notwithstanding the opposition it has met with from those who misapprehend its objects and tendency.

Many colored men are now enjoying in Liberia the blessings of social and civil liberty, and all the necessities of life, and no where could they be surrounded by stronger inducements to industry. It is gratifying to know that the opposition to emigration which has so generally prevailed among the colored people is giving way. Applications from several colored men and their families for passages to Liberia have been recently received. Some of these applicants are possessed of considerable property, which they wish to invest in coffee plantations.

For the information of these, as well as others who wish to emigrate to Liberia, I addressed the following letter a few days since to Dr. JOHNSON, a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman of Philadelphia, who has spent four years in Liberia, first as physician, then as Governor of Bassa Cove Colony, and who is himself preparing to return to that country to prosecute the coffee growing business. His very interesting reply is subjoined.

Dr. W. JOHNSON,—

DEAR SIR,—I will thank you for replies to the following inquiries :

What is the quality of Liberia coffee? Is the soil best calculated for growing coffee abundant in Liberia? Is the plant easily raised? What number of trees will grow profitably on an acre? At what age does the tree commence bearing? What is the average product of the tree when mature? What is the cost per acre of clearing land, and preparing it for the coffee tree, and what the yearly amount of labor to keep the land and trees in good condition?

Replies to the above inquiries, and such other information as you may be able to give in relation to this subject, will much oblige several respectable colored men who are preparing to emigrate to Liberia, some of whom have the means of engaging largely in the coffee business.

Yours, &c.,

S. WILKESON.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 3, 1841.

SIR,—I received yours of the 29th this evening, and will endeavor to make satisfactory answers.

All who have tried the Liberia coffee, as far as I have heard, say that it is equal in quality to the Mocha or Java. The usual cost of clearing land in Liberia, and introducing a crop of rice, is about five dollars worth of goods, at African prices, per acre. The natives are accustomed from their childhood to that kind of work, and will do as much as white men for twenty-five cents per day, or three dollars per month. A large part of the country is covered only by a recent growth of wood, as the natives clear new farms every year. They neither use ploughs nor hoes, and when the bushes and trees are cut and burned, the land is prepared to receive the seed or whatever they cultivate. The land on that coast commences to rise toward the interior almost in the immediate vicinity of the ocean. At the distance of about five miles inland the sandy soil and the swamps

entirely cease, and are succeeded by a moderately elevated and rolling country. The lower levels are composed of clay and loam, with a mixture of sand sufficient for making bricks, and the higher, which occupy far the greater part of the country, of a reddish gravelly loam, precisely adapted to the cultivation of coffee.

In September and October limes should be collected, and the seed separated by rotting and washing them, and sown in a nursery, and coffee preserved for seed in December.

The land should be cleared in January; February and March, team and harrows prepared; rice sown in April, and the lime seedling transplanted into a hedge, and coffee sown in a nursery. Two men will easily enclose forty acres with hedge in ten days. After planting, it requires scarcely any further care, and will in eighteen months be sufficient to prevent the passage of any domestic animal. When well grown it will prevent the intrusion of monkeys, as it is thickly set with thorns.

The price of a yoke of bullocks is about thirty dollars. Rice requires no farther cultivation, but the sprouts from stumps should be destroyed as soon as they spring. The rice will be cut in August, threshed and sold in the rough state, and the land immediately ploughed. As the roots are small and soon decay, they will by this time obstruct the plough much less than they would have done at first. Peanuts may be planted at this season, and are one of the best products for commerce—of so quick growth and so little expense. At the first and second ploughing, we may also raise corn, pumpkins, peas, millet, sweet potatoes, &c. In the next March the ground should be ploughed again, marked and cross marked, and planted with corn. In May a coffee plant is to be set in every third hill of every third row, being at the distance of about ten feet, and five hundred trees grown on an acre. In June if any have died others may be introduced from the nursery. Afterwards the same things may be produced twice a year until the coffee is four years old, by ploughing between the rows of coffee, which may be manured with the trash left on the land.

Peanuts might be raised constantly instead of other crops. The vines require to be pulled up, and the peanuts picked off like potatoes, and then by partly covering the vines with earth another crop will be produced indefinitely, and if the land should require ploughing to destroy the other vegetation, the vines can be picked and transferred to the ploughed ground at the same time.

The coffee requires rather close-topping after it is two feet high, as the elongation of the lower part of the trunk will even then make the full grown tree six or seven feet in height, which it ought not to exceed. It always bears when cultivated on the third year, though but a small quantity. There is a large increase in the product every year, and in seven years, I think from my observation of a number of trees of about that age, they will average four pounds per tree. We have not yet seen the tree attain its full growth, but it doubtless requires about fifteen years.

In the West Indies it is said to grow twenty years. The lowest estimate of those in the Colony who have raised, measured and weighed the coffee repeatedly, is five pounds per tree for an average production. This is quite extraordinary, as in the West Indies the average crop is stated by very respectable authority to be, at full bearing, a tierce of a thousand pounds to an acre, on which they plant about seven hundred trees. A coffee tree in Monrovia yielded last year two bushels three and three-fourth pecks of berries, which produced seventeen pounds of cleaned and cured coffee. Such facts as these are fully explained by the appearance of the trees. They will grow, if not topped down, to the height of twenty feet, and will cover ten feet square of land, while the extent of the branches in the West Indies, is not much larger than that of a hog's head.

The coffee berries are commonly borne on the branches more compactly than any other fruit which I recollect to have seen. A small branch which I brought to New York bore, within the space of one foot square, one hundred and sixty berries, and was a fair specimen of their general appearance.

The plant is indigenous in Liberia, or has become naturalized, so that it abounds in the forest.

The usual allowance of laborers in the West Indies, is one slave to an acre of coffee. But we have free women, children and natives for its prosecution, to all of which circumstances it is very well adapted.

We have two or three kinds of coffee, one of which, and the best, has leaves as large as a hand, and another as small as that of the apple tree.

Yours, &c.,

W. JOHNSON.

COMMANDER W. K. LATIMER'S OPINION OF THE LIBERIA COLONIES.

WE are glad to lay before our readers the following extracts of a letter addressed to the Navy Department, by Commander LATIMER, of the United States ship Cyane. The letter bears date May 16th, and contains the result of his observations while spending some months on the coast of Africa. It will be seen that the opinion of this respectable officer and impartial and disinterested witness, is highly creditable to the character and prospects of the Colony. All his statements corroborate the official despatches which we have from time to time received, and published from the Colony, and a confirmation of the statements made by the traders who have visited that part of Africa. They all remark the strength of attachment which the colonists feel for their new homes. There have been frequent instances of the colonists' coming to this country on business, and to see their friends, and efforts have been made to induce them to remain here; strong inducements have been held out to them, again to locate themselves in this country; but all in vain. The land of their ancestors is too dear to their hearts, and if sacrifices must be made and trials endured to lay there the foundations of a Republican Government, to establish the institutions of religion, they are willing "to endure unto the end for the sake of the glory that shall follow." These facts ought to be made known to all the free colored people in this land. They must be made to see that Liberia presents to them a home, and an asylum such as can be found in no other land under the sun.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Navy Department by Commander W. K. LATIMER, commanding the U. S. ship Cyane, dated 16th May, 1841.

"The arrival of this ship on the 2th February, at Cape Mesurado, town of Monrovia, was hailed by the colonists with great pleasure. I paid a visit with Gov. BUCHANAN, under whose judicious and able guidance the Colony is directed, to the towns of Caldwell, on the St. Pauls, and New Georgia, on the Stockton river. The latter is settled by libera-

ted African slaves, recaptured by our cruisers and returned to their country by the Government. I found both places in a very prosperous and flourishing state; each family occupying a comfortable house, and the grounds around under good cultivation, with an abundance of the comforts of life; and all cheerful and perfectly contented with their situation, and not an emigrant expressed a desire to leave his adopted country and return to the United States. Besides the grounds around their houses, which supply them with a superabundance for their immediate wants, farms in the rear of the settlements are cultivated to some extent, and sugar-cane has been successfully introduced, and the cultivation of it is increasing.

"I will here remark, that all the recaptured Africans have embraced the Christian faith, and some have married with the emigrant women, and feel themselves very superior to the natives around them. They have the same privileges as the emigrants, are enrolled in the militia, have a vote at the elections, and each man has his musket; they have a school, and a competent person to teach their children, and some of the adults have learned to read, and have adopted in all respects the customs of the emigrants.

"On ascending the Stockton we stopped at Bushrod Island, on which the public farm is situated, and where the sugar-cane, cassada, sweet potato, plantains, bananas, and Indian corn are all growing with the greatest luxuriance. I found a mill, &c. erected for grinding cane, and had been in operation one season, and found to answer the purpose very well. We returned in the evening to Monrovia, much delighted with our visit, and my most sanguine expectations very far exceeded.

"The town of Monrovia is finely situated on the Peninsula, which joins the cape to the main land. Its position is high, sloping gradually on the north side to the Messurado river, along the banks of which the storehouses are built. It commands a fine prospect of the sea to the south, and Messurado bay on the north, and has a population of about eight hundred persons. I was gratified to find the most strict observance of religious worship, and that great attention is paid to the education of their children. The inhabitants are intelligent and generally engaged in mercantile pursuits; but the business of the place is on the decline, principally owing to the want of articles for exportation—camwood, palmoil, and ivory being the only commodities they offer in the way of trade, which are obtained from the natives, and not in great abundance. Many have accumulated a handsome property, and have retired from the mercantile business, and are turning their attention to agriculture. Coffee of the finest kind grows wild in the forests, and they are now rearing plants from the seed for their plantations, and in time sugar and coffee will become a staple of the Colony. I think the cochineal may be successfully introduced, and become also a valuable article of exportation to the Colony, and of which Gov. BUCHANAN thought favorably.

"I regretted that my stay was so short that it was not in my power to visit the settlement of Millsburg on the St. Paul's river, about twenty-five miles from Monrovia, where there are between three and four hundred emigrants settled on farms. They cultivate the sugar cane and coffee to some extent, and the soil is said to be rich and the country healthy.

"On the 3d of March I sailed for Cape Palmas, and invited Governor BUCHANAN to accompany me, who wished to visit Grand Bassa, Edina, and Sinou, all flourishing settlements of the colonists and under his government, and at which places I had intended to call. He was also desirous of visiting New Cesters, situated between Bassa and Sinou, for the purpose of making a treaty with the chief of that place. An extensive traffic in slaves had been carried on there by a man by the name of CANOT, who owned a large factory, which was recently destroyed by the British.

cruisers on the coast, and the establishment entirely broken up, liberating at the same time some hundreds of poor creatures, who were collected to be disposed of to slave vessels. Cesters was the last and only slave mart existing between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, an extent of coast of near three hundred miles. CANOT is a Florentine by birth, and is now residing at Monrovia by permission of Gov. BUCHANAN.

"I arrived at Cape Palmas, town of Harper, on the 11th March. This, unlike the coast after leaving Cape Messurado, is a bold promontory on which the town is situated; has a fine prospect of the sea to the southeast, and an extensive view of the country to the northwest. We were received with great hospitality and kindness by the Governor and colonists, and by the families belonging to the different missionary societies, who are exerting a most happy influence with the natives in disseminating the Christian faith, the effect of which is already very apparent.

"This Colony is exclusively under the control of the Maryland Society. Governor RUSSWORM, who presides over the Colony, is a colored gentleman, and a man of liberal education and great intelligence, and the most perfect harmony prevails throughout the Colony, and a more judicious selection could not have been made. The population consists of about five hundred emigrants, most of whom are engaged in agriculture, and to which may be ascribed the great prosperity and rapid advancement of the Colony. It renders them entirely independent, is the surest source of wealth, and will secure to them, at some future day, mercantile advantages on a more solid basis. Their products are sugar-cane, rice, corn, cotton, and tobacco, (the two latter as yet are not raised in great quantities, but of a very superior quality,) bananas, plantains, cassada, sweet potatoes, and all garden vegetables in abundance and of an excellent kind. I visited their farms and found their houses comfortable, the soil rich, and with but little labor, it yields an abundant crop. The emigrants are cheerful, their countenances beaming with pleasure, and all seem perfectly contented with their situations, and delighted with their adopted country.

"There are four schools in the Colony for the education of the children of the emigrants, and great attention is paid to their improvement: the children of the natives are also admitted to the schools. I witnessed at the school under the direction of the Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the Presbyterian mission, a very interesting examination of his native pupils, some of whom have been at school near four years, and speak and read English perfectly well.

"I was informed by Governor RUSSWORM that in the last year about thirteen thousand gallons of palmoil, at an average of thirty-seven cents per gallon, and about one thousand bushels of rice, at one dollar per bushel, had been disposed of to the traders on the coast, and that he was making arrangements to introduce the camwood in large quantities, which can be readily had at some distance interior from the settlement, and is purchased from the natives at thirty-five or forty dollars a ton, and sold to the traders at sixty and sixty-five dollars per ton.

"This Colony has been settled less than seven years, and a stranger visiting it will be convinced of the rapid improvement they have made, and be assured of its future prosperity."

THE following report of a conversation held with two colored men who had visited Liberia, is from a clergyman in Portsmouth, Virginia. We present it as it is presented to us, without comment. It speaks for itself.

FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

REPORT OF TWO COLORED MEN WHO HAD JUST RETURNED FROM MONROVIA.

A few days since, after the arrival of the sloop of war Cyane at this station, I met two of her crew (colored men) in the street, and feeling a curiosity to hear what impression they had received during their short visit to the Colony, I entered into conversation with them. They were from the North, and seemed to be very observing and intelligent young men. I inquired whether they were pleased with the appearance of the people. They replied with much spirit and readiness, that they were surprised and agreeably disappointed. "We expected to see a poor people and a dull town; but when we landed we found as pretty and neat a town as we wish to see. Monrovia looks about as well as your town, and the people live well and appear to be happy. It is a grand object, sir, and is doing good. We were much surprised, and our former views, which were against Colonization, were entirely changed. It is doing much good."

I offer this for publication without comment. It is the testimony of colored men, who were opposed to the plan of Colonization, and prejudiced against the Colony.

AFRICAN NEWS.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN,—Recent despatches from Governor BUCHANAN corroborate the statements published in your paper of the 7th inst., from the *African Luminary*, of the prosperity of the Colony.

The distribution of premiums has excited a spirit of competition greater even than was anticipated; and as premiums will hereafter be limited to products grown on ground around which hedges are planted, we may expect soon to see every field enclosed with a good lime or orange fence. Then stock can be raised as cheaply as in any country. We may safely calculate from this time forward, that all emigrants whom the Society may send to Liberia, can be supplied with provisions raised in the Colony; and that a surplus will be left to supply the shipping visiting its ports.

The Governor, in compliance with the wishes of the Board, has made great exertions to purchase from the natives the country lying between the settlements of the Colony, and has succeeded in securing the very important section extending from the river Sinou, south to Little Kroo, a distance of twenty miles. He has also a good prospect of completing the purchase of thirty miles additional coast. The Board has been anxious to extend the jurisdiction of the Colony north of the St. Pauls to Cape Mount; but the Governor has not succeeded in making this purchase, although he has visited the country for that purpose. Much of it has been distracted by wars, and whole towns destroyed. The kings were engaged in settling their quarrels, and in rebuilding their desolated villages, and he was unable to get a general council. After closing the account of his visit to the Vey kings of the Cape Mount country, the Governor remarks:—

"I must not conceal from you my fears of a hostile influence which is operating against us. An English mercantile house has taken Mr. CLAYTON into its connexion, and

instructed him to purchase Cape Mount, and the senior officer of this station, Mr. DENHAM, has been ordered to co-operate with him in that object. CANOT is now there with H. B. M. Brig Termagant; and of course nothing they can do will be left undone to prostrate my plan and give success to their own. They can, and probably will, bid higher than I should dare do, but still I by no means despair. The people there, as elsewhere, are well disposed towards the Colony, and would much rather secure to themselves its patronage and alliance, than receive any temporary advantages which mere English traders could bestow upon them.

"I have been also at New Cesters, but as yet have accomplished nothing there either, only to make known my wishes. In that place, too, we are strongly opposed by the English traders; and, by permission of Lieut. SEAGRAM, the English flag was hoisted there on the evacuation of the place by CANOT, which took place in January."

It seems barely possible that the Governor will be able to secure both Cape Mount and Cesters, though he will soon be in a condition to prosecute these negotiations with more convenience and despatch than heretofore. The small vessel, so long and so much wanted by him, has sailed from New York, with a good assortment of trade goods. But if the British have resolved to compete for the purchase of those districts of the coast referred to, it will embarrass, if not defeat, any efforts the Governor can make. Thus we have a fair illustration of British magnanimity and benevolence. Attempting to unite the whole civilized world for the purpose of righting the wrongs of the colored race, and of civilizing Africa, the British, in place of these professions, intercept the progress of a colored Colony planted by the hand of benevolence on the very coast they are protecting at great expense, and which Colony, if unmolested, would accomplish—in fact has been, and is accomplishing, the very thing which the British profess to desire—the civilization and elevation of Africa.

The Colonial Council have enacted laws regulating the trade with the natives, prohibiting the introduction of spirits, guns, &c. These laws, dictated by humanity, have not only been openly violated by British traders, but their violation has been sanctioned, and the offenders protected by officers commanding British vessels of war; and thus the most salutary laws of the Colony have been openly set at defiance. It is not enough that the search and seizure of American vessels by British cruisers have become so frequent that every arrival from Western Africa brings accounts of new aggressions; they seem determined, not only to exclude American vessels from all participation in the African trade, but to throw every obstacle in the way of the successful prosecution of American Colonization. Strange as it may appear, the British African policy, although so decidedly hostile to American interests, has its advocates and apologists in this country; those who would vainly labor to conciliate British favor, and as vainly hope to secure their co-operation in behalf of American Colonization, and who advise the emigration of American colored men to British settlements in Africa, instead of our own.—More on this subject hereafter.

Yours, &c.,

S. WILKESON,

* *Chairman Executive Committee.*

☞ Gov. BUCHANAN's last Dispatch is dated 21st March. At that time the health of the colonists was good, and every thing was in a good condition. The Governor was treating for Taron and Batton, south of Little Kroo, and embracing about thirty miles of coast.

We hope our friends will bear these things in mind on the 4th instant. Our receipts must be increased, in order to meet our enlarged wants.

FROM AFRICA.—We have just seen Capt COOPER, of the British brig Emily, from Africa, who has furnished us with the following intelligence. He left Sierra Leone on the 11th May. When he left it was very sickly at that place. A number of deaths had occurred; among them was Sir JOHN JEREMIE, the Governor General. He had been but a few months in the country. While Captain COOPER was at Sierra Leone, two vessels came up from Monrovia, with passengers bound to New York—the brigs Rudolph Groning, and Mentor. They had some twenty passengers, among whom were the Rev. JOHN SEYS, the superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Africa, Mr. JAYNE, late printer of the Luminary, and Mr. and Mrs. DUPES; they were in good health, and those who were on board Captain TAYLOR's brig, the Mentor, had been transferred to the Rudolph Groning; the latter was to sail in a day or two, for New York. It is probable that she will touch at the Cape de Verdes.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

COLLECTIONS for the American Colonization Society, made by REV. W. McLAIN, on his tour to the South.

[In consequence of the variety and multitude of Mr. McLAIN's engagements, he was unable to prepare for publication, the statement of his collections and receipts, until he returned to this office a few days since.]

VIRGINIA.

<i>Wheeling, March 14 and 15—</i>	<i>John McLure, to constitute his wife a Life-member, \$30; Daniel C. List, to constitute himself a L. M., \$30; C. S. Lambdin (in paper) to constitute himself a L. M., \$30; Z. Jacobs, to constitute his wife a L. M., \$30; John List, on subscription, \$30,</i>	<i>Donat. [Reps.] Total.</i>
Miss Johnson \$10, Mrs. Jas. Caldwell \$10, Mrs. S. Brady \$10, A. Caldwell \$1, Mrs. R. C. Bonham \$1, Mrs. Wm. B. Atterbury \$1—to constitute their pastor, Rev. W. Armstrong, a L. M.	\$150 00	
Mrs. S. Lowther \$5, Mrs. John J. Jacob \$3, Mrs. Joseph L. Fry \$5, Mrs. O. W. Heiskill \$3, Mrs. John Morgan \$2, Mrs. George Baird \$3, Mrs. Samuel Ott \$2, Mrs. John Kote \$1, Mrs. William Paxton \$2, Mrs. S. McClellan \$1, Mrs. A. S. Todd \$1, Cash \$2—to constitute Mrs. Weed, the wife of their pastor, a L. M.	33 00	
Sundry Ladies \$16 21, Mrs. Joseph Morrison, Mrs. John Graham, Mrs. Adams, \$1 each—in part, to constitute their pastor, Rev. James G. Sansom, a L. M.	30 00	
Public Collection,	19 21	
John Fisher \$2, George Armstrong \$1, Daniel Lamb \$5, W. W. Jameson \$1, S. H. Jameson \$1, H. D. Brown \$5, Neil McNaughton \$2, Thomas Johnston \$1, Isaac W. Mitchell \$2, Archibald Fisher \$3, Robert Crangle \$2, B. F. Sanborn \$3, Fred. H. Greer \$1, R. C. Bonham \$1, A. T. Laidley \$5, Rev. William Armstrong \$5, Blake, Greisemer & Co. (in nails) \$5, M. & R. H. Sweeney & Co. (in glassware) \$3, Mr. Adams, E. H. Fitzhugh, a Druggist, \$1 each, Mr. Nelson \$5,	28 77	
	56 00	316 98

KENTUCKY.

<i>Lexington, March 20—</i> Mrs. H. Hitchcock, to constitute herself a L. M. of the American Colonization Society,	30 00
Mrs. H. J. Bodley \$10, Miss E. Bodley \$2, Mrs. D. C. Relf, Samuel H. Stevenson, Isaac Spark, John M. McCalla \$5 each, John Skillman \$3, John Milton (annual subscription) \$5, Rev. R. Davidson \$5, D. A. Sayres \$10—less discount on Mississippi note, a 15 per ct. \$1 50—David Castleman, S. Swift, \$5 each, Mrs. Thomas Skillman \$3, Dr. Fish-	

	Donat.	Repos.	Total
back \$2, G. W. Sutton \$10, Rev. Mr. Broadbuss \$5, Cash 50 cents, Mrs. Maria F. McCalla, Mrs. M. T. Scott, \$5 each, W. King \$1, Mrs. Morrison 25 cents, Mrs. M. A. Dewes \$5, several individuals, thro' J. M. McCalla, \$13, 114 75			
Jos. Norton, \$1 50; Saml. H. Stevenson, col. by him, \$12, 10 00		13 50	158 25
Danville, Mrs. Frederic Yeiser, -			10 00
Frankfort, James Davidson \$5, Cash \$3 62, E. A. Macurdy, C. H. Julian, H. C. Keenon, \$1 each, Thomas B. Stevenson \$2, George W. Lewis \$1, A. G. Hodges (annual subscription) \$10, Jacob Swigert \$10, Em. H. Taylor (annual subscription) \$5, Mrs. Martha S. Taylor \$5, O. Lynn \$2, H. Wingate \$3, William Hasden, John T. Pendleton, W. P. Loomis, J. F. Meek, \$1 each, S. Knott, H. S. Parlew, W. M. Todd, \$2 each, E. C. Mills, M. L. Mills, M. G. Mills, B. Mills, J. M. Mills, \$1 each, Sylvester Welch \$5, Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Scott, \$1 each, John Goodman 50 c., Mrs. Love, Miss Talbott, Mrs. Epes, \$2 each, Mr. Graham 50 c., A. Dudley \$2, Mrs. Whitehead \$1, Cash \$1, Orlando Brown \$10, Gov. Letcher \$5, Lysander Hord \$1, - 98 62			
Em. H. Taylor, for Repository, \$4, Col. James Davidson, do. \$5, Judge M. Brown, do. \$3, Mrs. M. R. Mills, do. \$1 50, 13 50		112 14	
Louisville, March 27—Dr. C. W. Short \$215—\$115 of which is for Charles Gist, a colonist; Wm. Miller (annual subscription) \$50; J. S. Morris, Joshua B. Bowles, Nath. Hardy, W. Richardson, Rev. Wm. Jackson, W. S. Vernon, H. Smith, W. B. Clifton, Dr. E. Ewing, W. & C. Fellows, Galt House, \$10 each; Lemon & Kendrick, Cash, C. S. Snead, Cash, James & William McCrum, Chapman Coleman, Ormsby, Hite & Co., Rowland, Smith & Co., A. Thruston, J. Killers, Prentice & Weissinger, George L. Douglass, James Y. Love, A. Atkin (an. sub. for 1841), E. G. McGinnis, B. G. Cutter, \$5 each; Mr. Rupert, W. F. Pettit, J. W. Gamble, E. & J. Low, \$3 each; Jatta & Co., Cash, \$2 each; D. McNaughton (for History of Liberia) \$3 38, 99 38			
John W. Jones (hardware) \$4, John Rust, do. \$20, Nathan Wells, do. \$2 25, Joseph Chamberlain, do. \$1 50, John Morton (in books) \$3, Mr. Ranney (in crockery-ware) \$5, Provident Society (clothing) \$25, Comfortables \$10, several persons (in groceries) \$22, four blankets \$3, tin ware \$1 25, 102 00			
John Bustard \$11, R. H. Woolfolk \$1 50, Mrs. H. M. Martin \$10, Cash \$3, Saml. Casseday \$10, J. Madison Smith \$1, Mrs. Grow \$2, 38 50			
From Members of the Young Men's Colonization Society—R. A. Robinson, G. Robinson, Arthur Lee, \$3 each, Arthur Peter \$5, John C. Marshall \$3, W. J. Lindenberger, J. C. Talbot, John H. Owen, J. G. Bassett, \$5 each, J. B. Wilder \$3, S. Russell, S. S. Bucklin, \$5 each, B. B. Hopkins \$3, W. H. Seawall, Rev. E. P. Humphrey, \$5 each, Balance on old list \$2 25, Mr. Claggett \$3, Richard Richardson, H. H. Jones, J. P. Bull, Cash, Sterling & Wright, \$2 each, James Alden, Dr. E. Griffith, \$1 each, 80 25			
From Members of Ladies' Auxiliary Colonization Society—Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Loughborough, Mrs. Garvin, Mrs. Casseday, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. E. B. Ely, Mrs. McFarland, Miss M. A. McNutt, \$10 each, 90 00			
In smaller sums, from various Ladies, 91 00			
(Of which \$30 from Ladies of St. Paul's church, to constitute the Rev. Charles H. Page a L. M. of A. C. S.)			876 14

INDIANA.

New Albany, John Downcy, 1 00 1 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Through the Rev. W. Winans:
Woodville, D. Hoard, Esq. \$12 50, Rev. W. James \$12 50,

[July 1,

Mr. McLean \$12 50, Mr. Stockett \$5, Mrs. Mary Ann <i>Donat.</i>	<i>Repos.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Archer, to constitute herself a L. M. \$30,	72 50	
Through the Mississippi State Colonization Society,	3,016 87	3,089 37

LOUISIANA.

<i>New Orleans</i> , J. A. Maybin \$100, Judge E. Magee \$100, Rev. Dr. Wheaton \$50, Charles Gardiner, \$50,	300 00	
F. H. Hatch \$25, D. P. Ruff \$20, John Kemp \$10, A. Fisk \$15, William Mahard \$10, D. Hayden (in flour) \$8 75, William H. \$10, Cash \$10, Rev. William M. Curtis \$25, A. Whiting \$10, Cash \$6, W. Sigerson (in flour) \$10, J. C. Decamp \$4 50, J. B. Walton, H. Parish, J. & R. Gedchy, Cash, Mr. Paulding, \$5 each, Cash \$15, J. B. Drailard, William M. Goodrich, \$5 each, William Frost \$3, Cash \$9, a Friend \$2, Cash \$4, a Friend, A. R., \$2 each, Cash \$1, J. P. Harris \$2, Cash \$1, F. de Lizardi \$25, F. Wharton \$25, J. K. Price \$20, Mr. Egerton \$10,	320 25	620 25

GEORGIA.

<i>Columbus</i> , G. Hargrave \$100, A. B. Dun \$5, James H. Shorter \$10, W. A. Redd \$5,	120 00	120 00
Total,		\$5,311 60

From other Sources.

From Lawrence Young, executor of Lee White, toward the transportation of seven emigrants, Louisville, Ky.,	510 00	
From B. Small & A. A. Atkinson, executors of E. Curd, Paducah, Kentucky, for outfit of fourteen emigrants,	170 00	
From D. C. Hibbits, executor of William Steele, Lebanon, Tennessee, for transportation of eleven emigrants,	635 00	
From Rev. John M. McMurray, administrator of Mr. McMurray, deceased, for transportation, &c. of one emigrant,	110 00	
For passage of two emigrants,	100 00	
Total collections by Mr. McLAIN,		\$7,136 60

CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, from the 23d May, to the 23d June, 1841.

[In addition to the collections of Rev. W. McLAIN.]

Donat. | Repos. | Total.

MAINE.

<i>China</i> , John Brackett,	\$1 50	\$1 50
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MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Worcester</i> , Francis Thaxter,	\$6 50	13 50
<i>West Springfield</i> , per Rev. C. J. Tenney, Agent,	2 25	
J. Smith and M. Kirkland, each \$1 50,	3 00	
<i>Charlestown</i> , J. Adams and A. Carleton, per J. Harris, P. M.,	3 00	
<i>Boston</i> , C. Atwood, per Hon. R. Choate,	3 00	31 55

CONNECTICUT.

Collections by Rev. C. J. Tenney:		
<i>Somers</i> , Daniel Webster, \$2; three Friends, 75 cents,	2 75	
<i>East Windsor</i> , Deacon A. Thompson, \$2; a Friend, \$1,	3 00	
<i>Thompsonville</i> , G. W. Martin, \$1; Mrs. Martin, \$1; G. D. Martin, 25 cents,	2 25	
Rev. Dr. Harvey and J. Anderson, each \$1 50,	3 00	
<i>Cosken</i> , Miss C. Norton, \$1; J. Wiley, 25 cents; Mrs. Houston, 50 c.; Mrs. Harvey, 50 c.; Emily & Chs. Harvey, 50 c.,	2 25	

		Donat.	Repos.	Total.
<i>North Coventry</i> , Laura Chamberlain, 25 c.; E. R. Root, Nancy Root, G. W. Calhoun, each \$1; D. Higinbotham, 50 c.; Sarah A. Thompson, 25 c.; Betsy F. Calhoun, \$1; A. Jones, 25 c.; Betsy Jones, 12 c.; A. Collins and L. E. Collins, each 50 c., - 6 37				
R. B. Chamberlin, S. Talcott, H. Kingsbury, J. T. & J. J. Thompson, each \$2; Deacon Hutchinson (on account) \$1, -				9 00
<i>Worthington</i> , Collection, \$6 05; Rev. C. Goodrich, \$2; Norman Porter, \$3 50, and for Repository, \$1 50, - 11 55				1 50
<i>Wethersfield</i> , Chester Bulkley \$23 50, Mrs. M. Williams \$3, a Friend \$3, a Friend \$1, S. Stillman and Wife \$1 50, R. Welles \$1, T. Warner \$5, Widow Willard 50 c., W. Willard 50 c., A. Crane \$1, S. Gilpin 50 c., Harriett Woodhouse 50 c., a Friend \$2, A. Skaates \$1, N. Kelly \$3 50, H. Lockwood \$1, M. Salls \$1, C. Coleman \$1, H. Savage \$2, Clarissa Adams 50 cents, William Adams 25 cents, W. Adams 50 cents, a Friend \$1, R. Robbins \$1, Sarah N. Wolcott 50 cents, H. Wolcott 50 cents, H. Wolcott and Daughter 50 cents, Mrs. Winship 20 cents, C. Robbins \$1, E. F. Cook \$1, - 59 45				
Chester Bulkley, A. Crane, jr., Nathan Kelly, each \$1 50				4 50
<i>Fairfield</i> , Remitted by Hon. R. Sherman, to constitute William Sherman Hunter a Life-member, \$30; and a contribution by Congregation of Rev. Mr. Atwater, \$21 65, 51 65				157 77

NEW YORK.

<i>Oneida County</i> , Per Rev. H. Bogus, Agent—Wm. Ells, Rev. J. M. Hastings, and J. S. Thomas, each \$1 50, -	4 50	4 50
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MICHIGAN.

<i>Detroit</i> , Avails of a \$10 U. S. Bank Note, remitted by D. Pilcher to W. W. Seaton, Esq., - 8 50	8 50
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PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>West Hanover</i> , Rev. James Snodgrass, per William Simonton, 10 00		
<i>West Union</i> , George Plummer, in full, - 5 00	5 00	
<i>Mifflin County</i> , John Patterson, in full, - 6 00	6 00	21 00

VIRGINIA.

<i>Albemarle County</i> , Per Rev. R. R. Meade—Mrs. Lucy Minor \$5, Dr. C. Minor \$10, Col. T. Mason \$3, Mrs. Carter Gray \$5, W. H. Woodley \$5, - 28 00			
<i>Botetourt</i> , Rev. D. M. Wharton, per Rev. R. R. Meade, -	1 50		
<i>Middlesex</i> , Rev. B. Burgess, per Rev. A. Lipscomb, -	2 00		
<i>Luwenburg</i> , Mrs. Ann S. Nebled, -	2 00		
<i>Mecklenburg</i> , Thomas E. Locke, -	1 50	35 00	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

<i>Charleston</i> , Collections by Mr. Silas Howe—Donation received from M. Irvin and R. Murry, from Colored Brethren in the First Baptist Church, - 32 00			
And from subscribers, -	40 50		
<i>Chlo</i> , N. Thomas, per J. B. McDaniel, P. M., -	2 00		
<i>Vance's Ferry</i> , R. Fralick, -	1 75	76 25	

OHIO.

Collections by Rev. A. Hamilton, Agent: <i>Steubenville</i> , Rev. C. C. Beatty \$10, Hanse Wilson \$25, Rev. I. Morse \$1, H. H. Leavitt \$2, A. J. McDowell \$1, Mr. Jenkinson \$1, T. Smith 50c., H. McKirk 50c., S. McMechan \$1, T. Means \$1, J. Means \$5, R. Reed \$2, Cash 50c., J. Wilkin 50c., Cash, J. Teaff, J. Sinclair, J. McKinney, Cash, T. Hama, J. McDonald, J. H. Miller, J. S. Patterson, J. Andrews, D. McGowan, jr. \$1 each, R. H. Halstead 50c., J. Galbraith \$5, H. R. Rey-			
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[July 1, 1841.]

	<i>Donat.</i>	<i>Rep.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
nolds, W. McLaughlin, W. Kilgore, Cash, D. Moody, A. Hill, M. A. Leach, \$1 each, A. J. Donaldson \$2, H. E. Beatty \$3, J. C. Kennedy \$2, L. A. Lykes, J. G. Davidson, T. W. Gaoran, E. A. Tonner, Anna Woods, J. S. Dick, J. Abraham, W. Odhart, Cash, \$1 each,			90 50
<i>Columbus</i> , James Hoge, D. D., J. N. Whiting, J. Greenwood, J. Ridgeway, W. K. Carr, L. Goodale, \$5 each, Cash \$1,			31 00
<i>Portsmouth</i> , E. Hamilton, W. Kinney, W. P. Gray, \$1 each, R. H. Pattillo, M. D. \$2, T. G. Gaylord \$1, S. B. Hemstead, M. D. \$2, J. Ratcliffe, Rev. E. Burr, J. Salisbury, J. McNairn, D. M. Murray, \$1 each, J. V. Robinson \$3, J. Peebles \$1, I. C. Goff \$2, J. McDowell \$3, E. Kinney \$1, H. Buchanan \$2, M. Gregory \$1 75,			26 75
<i>Cincinnati</i> , Rev. J. T. Brooke \$10, G. Yeatman \$10, Miss Maria Overaker \$200, J. Pullen \$10, B. W. Hewson \$10, Rev. L. L. Hamline \$10, H. H. Southgate \$10, R. W. Lee \$10, J. Foster \$10, George Reeves \$10; H. Rocky, P. Wilson, J. Lawrence, Mr. Bishop, B. B. Whiteman, Dr. Judkins, E. Robins, M. Wright, W. Hartshorne, Judge Este, E. Duly, C. Ellicott, \$5 each; S. B. Findlay, G. H. Hill, \$3 each; T. O. Prescott, J. Reynolds, W. Rankin, Esq., Mrs. Mansfield, \$2 each; C. D. Dana, A. F. Delinger, D. W. Bickwell, S. Black, sen., Dr. Warder, E. Wallin, J. T. Mathews, D. K. Cady, \$1 ea.,			372 00
<i>Hillsboro</i> , Remitted by R. H. Ayres, P. M.—Rev. J. M. D. Mathews \$3, S. Linn \$1, And of S. Linn, R. H. Ayres, \$1 50 each,			4 00
<i>Painesville</i> , W. L. Paine, per Mr. Giddings,			3 00
<i>Talmadge</i> , Asaph Whittlesey, per Hon. E. Whittlesey,			5 00
			6 00 538 25
KENTUCKY.			
<i>Shelbyville</i> , Rev. John B. Paxton,			10 00 10 00
TENNESSEE.			
<i>Troy</i> , Rev. R. McCoy, per J. McMillan,			5 00 5 00
LOUISIANA.			
<i>New Orleans</i> , John McDonogh, Esq.,	100 00		100 00
			<u>\$989 32</u>

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society;
from the 20th May, to the 20th June, 1841, inclusive.

May 20, Received of J. P. Davis, of Meadville, \$8; Flemington Congregation, \$2 78; May 25, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. E. S. Green, \$5 each, per Rev. J. McKinney; May 26, Samuel Goodwine, annual subscription, \$10,	\$30 78
June 9, James Long, \$5; June 10, Dr. H. H. Ludwig, \$5; June 14, Archibald Robertson, \$100; Collection in Hartford County, by Rev. J. B. Pinney, \$140; Premium on Eastern funds, \$2; Rev. Mr. Noyes, per J. B. Pinney, \$5; June 16, Moses Johnson, donation, \$50; Mr. Wilson, \$10; Cash, \$5; June 17, C. Ellis & Co., \$5,	327 00
Total,	<u>\$357 78</u>

THE REV. JOHN BRECKENRIDGE, D. D., has declined the appointment of Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

☞ THE Office of the American Colonization Society has been removed to the new building on the North side of Pennsylvania Avenue, next to the American Hotel, between 3d and 4½ streets, up stairs, where all persons having business with the Society, or for the African Repository, are invited to call.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, JULY 15, 1841. [No. 14.

DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, 24TH MARCH, 1841. }

MY DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you that the good ship “R. Groning” arrived here on the 16th instant, after a passage of forty-one days, bringing Messrs. CANFIELD and ALWARD, with their wives, and forty-one emigrants, all well.

It was my intention to have placed these emigrants at Bexley, but the houses ordered to be built there not being in a condition to receive them, and there being some good new houses at Millsburg, I concluded to send them up there. Millsburg, as you are aware, is a very healthy place, and in every respect a very favorable locality for the establishment of emigrants.

Before they left the ship I visited them there, and after a short address, had the Constitution read, and the oath of allegiance administered to the males of the proper age.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications of December 20th, January 27th and 29th, with the documents accompanying.

THE CYANE.

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander LATIMER, arrived here on the 24th ultimo, from the Mediterranean, via the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands.

On the 3d March last, I embarked on board the Cyane, and visited Bassa Cove, Sinou and Cape Palmas, and also touched at New Cesters, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the native prince, but without success.

In all the lower settlements I am happy to say there is general health and comfort. I was much pleased with Sinou. I found more and better dwelling houses than I expected, and without an exception the people are enjoying a competence, and seem to be in every respect happy.

Cape Palmas is a most interesting place and deserves more at my hands than the passing notice I can here give it. At a future time I shall recur to the subject, and give you some account of the Colony and the excellent missionaries stationed there.

TERRITORY.

I have been so much engaged since my first visit to Cape Mount, last month, that it has been impossible to return there as I intended. I understand that the English are making strong efforts to anticipate me in the purchase of that district of country, and as they possess such superior facilities for accomplishing their purpose, I fear they may succeed.

I have the pleasure of forwarding you the original deeds of "Blue Barra" and "Batton," which I have just succeeded in purchasing through the agency of Mr. JAMES BROWN. The addition of these two tracts of land puts us in possession of the whole coast from Batton to Little Croo, a distance of fifty miles. Mr. BROWN was also instructed, and furnished with goods, to purchase "Tasson," which he would have accomplished but for the unfortunate loss of the schooner "Hard Times," which went ashore at Sinou through sheer carelessness. I had employed her for this service, and expected to have succeeded in acquiring several small districts of coast before dismissing her—but now I must forego this purpose for the present. I never felt the want of a vessel more than at this moment. The English traders along the coast have become lately very insolent, and are exerting themselves at every point to prejudice the natives against us—to interrupt our trade, and prevent the extension of territorial limits. In one or two instances, I am very sorry to say, they have been countenanced by British cruizers. But notwithstanding their numbers, and the influence they derive from the presence of their men-of-war, we could, with the aid of a small vessel, easily defeat their hostile plans, and prosecute our own to success. I think the whole Kroo country could be purchased, is I could run down there and remain a few weeks.

I have succeeded in purchasing the small tract of land on the St. John's river above Bexley, of which I made some notice in a former letter; and herewith send the deed.

AGRICULTURE.

I can say nothing new with regard to our farm on Bushrod Island, except that we have a plough at work, and have extended the sugar plantation to about thirty acres.

The distribution of the premiums on the 1st January has had a good effect in stimulating the people, and if one-half is accomplished that is promised, the ensuing season will exhibit a great increase in the agricultural productions of the Colony. But as the time of harvest will prove the result, I defer any statement until then.

With regard to the recommendation of the Board that I use diligent means to introduce draft animals, I had four fine bullocks purchased from the farm at Sinou, but the loss of the schooner prevented their being brought up.

I am now clearing the lower part of the farm here for the purpose of making a large pasture, where I shall aim to gather as many animals of all kinds as possible.

I have got the whole of Factory Island cleared, and intend planting it in rice—the people at work there say there will be eight hundred bushels rice.

Your suggestions about the premiums were not received until some time after I had published the list for the ensuing year, and of course I could not act upon them; another year they will answer better.

TRADE.

From my last despatch you will observe, I had anticipated in some degree the orders you have now communicated, particularly in reference to

the retail trade and credit of goods. After all the complaints made by certain persons, of the Society's trading, I found my stopping that trade to be the most unpopular measure I had ever tried. There was a universal clamor against it both here and at Bassa, and the poor people said it must be the result of a scheme of the merchants. Notwithstanding these complaints, however, I am satisfied the measure is a wise one, and I trust it will not be changed at least until we have had full experience of its practical results.

EXPLORING THE COUNTRY.

Should I find myself still prevented from a personal examination of the St. Paul's, I shall endeavor to employ some person to ascend the river and obtain as much information as possible of the character of the country, the size of the stream, nature of the soil, productions, &c. But as I before informed you, I have not much confidence in doing this kind of business very well by proxy.

SINOU.

This place is an interesting and important position in many respects. The commerce is at present limited, but it might easily be extended to almost any amount. The roadstead is safe and the landing decidedly better than at any place I have ever visited on the coast except Sierra Leone. Our recent purchase on the southern side of the river called Blue Barra, affords a commanding and beautiful site for a town, and could be fortified at a small expense, so as to be impregnable. I should by all means advise such an establishment there as you propose, and the Colonization of as many emigrants along the river as possible.

GOVERNMENT.

It requires a great deal of wisdom and firmness, as well as kindness and forbearance, both on the part of the Board and their Agent here, to govern the Colony successfully and well. The people are ignorant, to a great extent, of the true principles of liberty, and are impatient often under the restraints of wholesome laws. They are also fickle and capricious, and frequently demand today what they oppose tomorrow. While then, in the exercise of a sound discretion, their complaints should be listened to, and their wishes consulted, they on whom the responsibility of Government rests, should always possess sufficient independence to plan what is right, and have sufficient firmness to execute it, regardless of complaints or petitions.

I consider the relation of the Society to the Colony, much in the light of that of a parent to a child. The duties of that relation cannot be performed without its authority, the exercise of which is itself a duty of the highest importance. While Liberia is a Colony of yours, she must be subject to your rules; nor can you, without manifest injustice to her, share the rights of Government with any other body, or forbear their exercise. You have the guardianship of a young nation, and you are responsible, not merely for the comfort of its youth, but for the character and conduct of its manhood. The child is in your hands; the world will hold you accountable for the man.

BASSA COVE.

Through the politeness of Capt. TAYLOR, I am enabled to resume my letter at this place. On expressing to him my extreme anxiety to visit this settlement, for the purpose of adjusting the long standing difficulties with the Fishmen, he very kindly offered me the use of his vessel for the purpose, and I accordingly embarked with him from Monrovia, on the 26th inst. and arrived here on the 27th.

The Groning came in company with us, and it so happened that two other brigs arrived just at the same time from the windward, and we all anchored together in the roads. The news soon spread throughout the country, that the Governor had arrived with four men-of-war, to settle the palaver with the Fishmen, and all who had in any way aided them.

Mr. SHERIDAN accompanied them to the Cove, and in a short time received their signatures to the treaty, which I herewith send you.

You will see they have become bound to pay one thousand dollars as an indemnity for their aggressions—to recognize our title to the whole country down to Tobacconnee—to renounce the slave trade, and to be entirely governed by our laws. On these conditions I have consented to their remaining at the Cove. I would not allow the subject of Mr. FINKLEY's murder to be included at all in the treaty, as I am determined not to recognize the principle of pecuniary expiation for such a crime. It is understood that the murderer is still liable to the full penalty of the law on account of his crime.

I would respectfully recommend, that the money to be received according to the stipulations of the treaty, be divided among the poor citizens of this place, who were sufferers by the war with the Fishmen.

Every thing in the way of our occupancy of the Cove being now removed, I shall send one or two persons down there to reside at once; and as soon as possible lay out a town and encourage settlers to remove from this place and Edina, to it. It will be necessary to mount two or three guns at the point, and make some other preparations for the defence of the place before settling any families there. But this cannot be done without a vessel at my command for a couple of weeks, as heavy guns and other things must be brought down from Monrovia.

I consider the immediate occupancy of this place of great importance, both as respects the commercial advantages of this part of the Colony and our relations with the natives. The English traders have sworn that we shall not possess it in peace—but with a couple of guns (long twenty-four pounders) on the point, we might laugh at their threats, and effectually check any hostile disposition on the part of the natives. Should the attempt be made to renew the slave trade at New Cesters, of which there are some indications at present, our possession of the Cove would enable us to prevent it.

CLAIMS OF TRADERS.

Claims have been lately set up by certain English traders to different places along the coast, under color of deeds obtained from the native chiefs. Some of these claims are to places which have been formally ceded to us. The natives themselves, do not regard them in the light of deeds, but merely as agreements, giving the right to establish factories and carry on trade. One old chief at Sinou, very shrewdly said to me, "him be fool palaver—merchantmen no fit buy country, only King or Governor can buy 'em." But as this may become a subject of collision, it is necessary to be decided by the Board, whether we are to recognize these claims at all and to what extent.

BEXLEY.

I have just returned from a visit to this settlement, and cannot forbear expressing the gratification it afforded me. The amount of land cleared and under cultivation, considering the time the people have been there and their means, is absolutely astonishing. Each man has a considerable portion (some more than half) of his farm of ten acres well cleared and in corn. Several have built themselves snug log houses on their own lots, and

have removed from those erected for them by the Society, which are thus kept ready for more emigrants. I found most of the men engaged at a "raising," and working with a will to give their neighbor a dwelling of his own. The rest were busy on their own farms chopping, burning and planting; and though it was in the hottest part of the day, I saw not a single man and but few women who were not in the field.

They all expressed regret that I had not brought the emigrants by the *Groning* here instead of placing them at Millsburg, and said they would gladly have made room for them in their own houses. I need scarcely say after this description, the people are all contented and happy.

As there appears to have been pains taken by evil disposed persons to create the impression that these people have been badly treated, and their situation rendered uncomfortable, I beg you will inquire of Captains TAYLOR and SEXTON, who accompanied me in my trip, in what condition they found them, and with what dispositions towards myself and the Society.

ARABIC LETTER.

I send you a letter written by a Foulah man whom I met at Cape Mount, and with whom I had much interesting conversation on religious subjects and the traffic in slaves. He had heard of the Colony, but knew little about our institutions or religion, except, that like himself, we were bookmen, and worshipped the true God. Though a rigid Mohammedan, he evinced a great respect for me, when he found there were some important points of resemblance in our creeds. I know not what he has written but send it as he requested to America.

MONROVIA, APRIL 5TH.

I am again enabled to resume my letter at this place. I left Bassa Cove, Saturday evening the 3d inst. and arrived here last evening, quite wearied and sick from the fatigue and exposure of my jaunt. I am only able to write at intervals. One of my fine new boats I regret to inform you was lost, just before I left Bassa, on the bar.

Another case of collision with our laws on the part of an English trader, occurred while I was at Bassa, or rather two cases. The "*Africanus*" of Sierra Leone, refused to pay anchorage, and went off without doing so. The "*Ranger*" of London, also refused to pay anchorage or duties on goods she was landing. The Collector seized and detained her boats, whereupon the payment was made—but the Captain (DRING,) immediately declared his intention of going down to the point and dealing with the Fishmen. He was told he would not be allowed, and was also informed of the penalties which were attached to such a violation of our laws.—This, however, did not deter him, and he weighed anchor and ran down and anchored off the Cove. I ordered the Collector there to take a few men and go down and prevent his taking off or landing any property. The Collector, however, was opposed in this duty, and DRING took away, in spite of him, six puncheons of oil. When informed of this transaction, I issued a precept for the seizure of property belonging to DRING, in the hands of one of our merchants, which was immediately executed, and goods to the value of three hundred dollars was deposited in our store, to await a legal investigation when DRING again comes within our reach.

The pretext set up by DRING is, that the Cove belongs to the late concern of Captain SPENCE, whose successor he is. Whatever validity might attach to the agreement made by SPENCE for that place, it happens to be of later date than the treaty made by myself in August, 1836, for the country. I send you one of DRING's letters.

I expect the Hon. Captain DENMAN here in a day or two, and shall make a representation to him of the whole matter, which I trust will lead

to a proper disposition of it, and be the means of preventing a recurrence of these most vexatious annoyances.

APRIL 8th.—The *Wanderer* is here and I have just had a conversation with Capt. DENMAN, on the subject of the claims of English traders. He is inclined to waive the discussion of the validity of their rights in general, but agrees cordially, that at such places as Bassa Cove, we have undoubted authority. I have no doubt he will restrain the impudent opposition of those men; but I pray that you will present the whole subject to the English Government, and have it definitely settled.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Your very obedient servant,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

The HON. SAMUEL WILKESON,

President of Board of Directors of A. C. S., Washington City.

NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

A VERY interesting, and it may be in its consequences, important case, was tried at Monrovia, before the Lieutenant Governor, ROBERTS, as Chief Justice, and a Jury, on the 9th of February. It was an indictment against Capt. JACKSON, of the British schooner *Guineaman*; for trading with the natives within the limits of the Colony, contrary to an ordinance of the Governor and Council, by which all persons, not members of the Colony, are prohibited from trading or communicating for purposes of trade, with the natives, under the penalty of four times the value of the property employed in such trading. It was proved that the defendant had received on board his vessel a quantity of palm oil at Bassa Cove, from natives.—In his defence he alledged, that having sold goods to a native named JUMBO, at New Cesters, beyond the limits of the Colony, the latter had directed him to receive a quantity of palm oil at Bassa Cove, in part payment; that he had landed nothing at Bassa Cove, nor traded there with any body, but had only received on board the oil deposited for him by JUMBO—merely receiving his pay for goods sold at a place beyond the Colony—and thus he denied to be trading or communicating for the purpose of trade. The Chief Justice charged the Jury at length, maintaining the right of the Colony to establish rules for the protection of its trade, and giving his opinion that, the receiving the oil on board was trading within the meaning of the ordinance. The Jury found JACKSON guilty, and he was mulcted in the sum of two hundred and seventy-three dollars, being four times the value of the oil. JACKSON protested vehemently, and somewhat arrogantly, against the judgment, avowing his determination to bring the matter before the Government and Parliament of England, by which, he said, justice would be done him, "to their sorrow."

The *Luminary* of March 5th, contains an account of a fight between two boats of the *Termagant* British cruiser, and a Spanish slaver, supposed to be the *Gabriel*. Lieut. SEAGRIM, of the *Termagant*, had but twenty-two men with him, and one of his boats was a miserable dingy, very frail and leaky. The Spaniards fired on him as he pulled near, first with ball, then with grape, and finally with musket shot; but would probably have been taken but for one unlucky discharge of grape, which sunk the dingy, besides killing one man and wounding two others. This compelled the Lieutenant to haul off. He had in all three killed and six wounded, himself among the latter. The Spaniard's scuppers were seen running with blood, and it was supposed that many on board were killed by the fire from the boats.

The brigantine *Pitt*, arrived at Monrovia on the 2d March, after a passage of twenty-nine days from Bristol, England.

H. TEAGE, Esq., the Editor of the Liberia Herald, being absent on a visit to England, the editorial chair of that establishment is filled by Dr. J. LAWRENCE DAY.

On the 17th March, the brig Mentor, TAYLOR, arrived, after a passage of thirty-four days, from Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

PREMIUMS AWARDED IN LIBERIA.

THE following premiums have been awarded for the year ending on December 31st, 1840.

The premiums are to be paid in CASH at the Colonization stores.

We consider this a good commencement, and hope that it will act as a stimulant in exciting all the farmers, and other citizens of Liberia, to emulation, so that all the premiums offered may be taken up by December, 1841.

The following is a catalogue of the articles upon which premiums were given, with the amount, and person to whom awarded attached.—*Luminary.*

<i>Coffee Trees.</i> —S. Benedict,	3960 trees,	premium,	\$50 00
James Moore,	3300 "	"	37 50
Louis Sheridan,	3000 "	"	25 00
Samuel Claborn,	2000 "	"	20 00
<i>Ground Nuts.</i> —Peggy Hope, one and-a-half acres,	"	"	\$10 00
<i>Indian Corn.</i> —Smart Purves, one acre and upwards,	"	"	\$15 00
A. Bartlet,	"	"	10 00
<i>Potatoes, Sweet.</i> —Louis Sheridan,	7 acres,	"	\$20 00
A. Cheesman,	5 "	"	15 00
T. Pritchard,	5 "	"	10 00
John Jemison,	4½ "	"	5 00
Gloster Simpson,	4½ "	"	5 00
<i>Rice.</i> —Elijah Johnson, 12 acres,	"	"	\$12 50
T. Pritchard, 12 "	"	"	12 00
<i>Horned Cattle.</i> —W. L. Weaver, 15 head,	"	"	\$15 00
J. D. Washington, 10 "	"	"	10 00
<i>Hogs.</i> —J. D. Washington, 40 head,	"	"	\$10 00
Thomas Crothers, 33 "	"	"	5 00
<i>Sheep and Goats.</i> —Stephen Benson, 37 head,	"	"	\$10 00
Louis Sheridan, 29 "	"	"	5 00
<i>Fowls.</i> —Sion Harris, 6 dozen,	"	"	\$5 00
David Moore, 5 "	"	"	3 00

RECEIPTS OF AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the extreme scarcity of money, and the difficulty of making collections, our receipts show an encouraging increase over the corresponding period of last year.

Receipts from all sources, from 20th January, to 11th July, 1840,	-	-	\$13,516 85
From collections and donations, from 20th January, to 11th July, 1841,	-	-	\$13,380 72
From legacies, and other sources,	-	-	6,370 46
			<hr/> 19,751 18

Showing an increase for the corresponding period of the present over the past year of - \$6,234 33

Should a similar increase be realized for the balance of the present year, the Board will be able to carry on the ordinary business of the Society, and do much toward the extinguishment of the old debt, if not to cancel it entirely.

FROM THE JOURNAL.

REPORT OF THE CONCORD LIBERIAN ASSOCIATION.

AMID the numerous objects of charity which make demands upon our time and efforts, we are happy to be reminded of our Liberian School Association, the sixth anniversary of which we now meet to celebrate. It is believed that the interest felt in this Society is not abated; but that the cause of the colored man is cherished with increasing devotion, by those who "sigh and cry for the abominations done in the land." The individual happiness conferred, the prospect of a rising community instructed in the principles of our holy religion, as well as the hope that important beneficial results shall ultimately accrue to the whole African race, afford us motives not be quenched by any sophistical reasonings or false alarms.

Our Society numbers about sixty, three of whom reside in other towns. The amount received into the treasury during the past year, is \$30 59. Twenty-eight dollars have been transmitted to the Ladies' Liberian School Association of Philadelphia, to aid in the support of a High School in the Colonies. A letter has been received acknowledging the reception of the money, and also stating that the prospects of success in establishing their school were very encouraging.

It appears from accounts received from Liberia, that the schools are in a prosperous state, and that the Holy Spirit is accompanying the efforts of christian laborers there, in a very pleasing manner. From the report of the superintendent of the Missionary Society at Liberia, we extract as follows: "So far as I have been acquainted with this fruitful field of missionary labor, no year has been like the past, no successes have ever been like those which have crowned the labors of your missionaries during that year. Our fondest expectations of what 1839 would bring to pass, have been more than realized. The great desire of our hearts to see the Gospel spreading among the natives of Africa has been granted us.—More than one hundred and twenty-five have been brought to the saving knowledge of the truth and are in fellowship with us. Three societies have been formed, and God is raising up native laborers. Already have we exhorters from among the very people thus plucked from the burning, and we may confidently expect to see preachers from among them, taking their places in our little Conference, and thus effecting a tie between the American and African not easily broken."

"The cause of education too, so necessary an accompaniment of the Gospel of the Son of God, has in no one year been attended with so much success.—Our schools are crowded, and hundreds are laying the foundations for a life of usefulness which will tell on the interests of the church in a future day." In Monrovia, the metropolis of Liberia, the superintendent writes—"We are constrained to exclaim, *what hath God wrought!* In this town we have a society of one hundred and forty-five members. There has been no revival or particular reformation here, during the year, but yet an onward, steady march of an intellectual spiritual character. Never was a Seminary in as great prosperity. The principal is faithful and untiring in his labors, and the institution is rapidly advancing. It numbers at present one hundred and thirty interesting youth and children of both sexes. The building, which is of stone, forty by twenty, is the plainest, neatest one in all Liberia." Other schools and churches are mentioned, equally prosperous.

From these and similar accounts we are led to hope that the Gospel is taking root on the shores of Africa, and that with appropriate effort, and the blessings of Almighty God, that whole nation may be redeemed from bondage—bondage, cruel and bitter, as unjustly imposed by fellow men;

and also from bondage more to be deprecated by intelligent and immortal beings—even that whose chains are eternal. Ages have passed away, and oblivion covered their myriads of inhabitants, since religion, science, and civilization found their abode there; yet happy for posterity, history records bright names of ancient days. Gladly will they look backward over the broad, dark chasm, and feel that they were not always thus degraded.

Africa has peculiar claims upon us, because by us she has been enslaved and oppressed. These claims we are happy to recognize, and in meeting them to the extent of our ability, we feel that we are but “unprofitable servants.” We are also encouraged in our efforts from the facilities afforded to missions, by colonial settlements. With very few exceptions, the missionaries sent out from Christian lands judge it expedient to remain under the protection of some one of the colonies. Doubtless, this is owing to the frequent disturbances among the natives; and these disturbances are the legitimate fruit of the slave trade, which, addressing itself to the selfish principle of the native chiefs, proposes war, in order to procure captives for the slave market.

The colonists themselves also, are doing good.—Those who are the professed disciples of Christ, (and the proportion of such is said to be as large as in our favored New England,) are consistent in their deportment and exert a christian influence. The natives around the colonies, are disposed to come under their protection and influence as fast and even faster than they can be received. Perhaps it might be a question whether any better means could be devised to christianize Africa with so much facility at so little expense, as through these colonies. The necessity of raising up native preachers at our missionary stations, is beginning to be considered exceedingly important, and perhaps indispensable to the universal spread of the Gospel. The facilities for providing these, Liberia seems to promise. Nor is there a deficiency of zeal manifested by such young men as might be desired for the work. The Report to which we have alluded, remarks—“Young men from the most intelligent part of the Liberian community, are eager to be thrust out into the vineyard of the Lord, and burning with a desire to go and preach the Gospel to ‘every creature.’ This is not a matter of wonder. The Gospel is of a diffusive character. Just as far as it is possessed, so far will the true missionary spirit be exemplified.”

The avidity of the natives to seek instruction, is encouraging. [See Mr. MOFFAT’s Address before the “British and Foreign Bible Society.”] In that address he states, “I had known individuals travel hundreds of miles to obtain copies of the Gospel of Luke, and drive sheep before them, to obtain these copies. I have seen them receive portions of Luke’s Gospel, and weep over them, and grasp them to their bosoms, and shed tears of thankfulness, till I have said, *You will spoil your books with your tears.*”

True, this address did not refer to the tribes of natives in the immediate vicinity of the Colonies; yet they were natives as dark and blind as they, who long treated the religion of Jesus with contempt, and said, “You talk of King Jesus, you talk of Jehovah; let us see the first Bechuannah who will bow to that Jesus.” Yet they were conquered by the Spirit, and then with what avidity did they pursue after knowledge! Awakened from the long, dark sleep, how precious was the light of Life! This glorious light we should seek, by our prayer and untiring efforts to diffuse over every part of the earth. The heathen are promised our Redeemer, as an inheritance, and he will crown our efforts in this service ultimately with success, though he seem to bear long with us. Let us then, press onward, renew-

[July 16,

ing our strength day by day, from the fountain head above. We shall soon be called home from our care and toil. And if perchance, we should find a seat by the side of some humble child of Africa, it will be no unpleasant association, that the religion of Liberia, pointed him to that bright world, but it will be one that will be cherished in proportion as Heaven has blessings to bestow.

Since this report was commenced, we have been greatly cheered and animated, by attending upon several lectures given by the Rev. Mr. PINNEY, on the subject of the Colonies. He has stated facts of which he himself has been witness, with regard to the progress of the schools, the morals of the community, and the happy influence exerted upon the natives, which lead us to exercise thankfulness to God, and also to trust in him to bestow upon them continued favor.

☛ Ladies in any part of the State, desirous of contributing to this object, shall, on the transmission of their names to us, be gladly recognized as members of the Society.

The Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia, are now employing their funds in the establishment of a High School, that is located in a beautiful and healthy situation, on an Island in the St. John's river. A stone building, the dimensions of which are 28 by 42, and two stories high, is in progress of erection, and is probably finished. Ten acres of land are connected with it; the cultivation of which, together with provisions to be furnished by the Colonists in payment of tuition, will be sufficient to board the scholars in the Institution. The present object of this school, is to qualify teachers for instructing common schools. Special attention will be given to the moral and mental habits of the pupils.

Mr. JOHNSON, who gives the preceding information, and who is Principal of the school, is now in this country, and will soon return to Liberia. His testimony is decidedly favorable to the rising prosperity and prospects of the Colony.

Dr. DAY, who went out last year as a physician, writes to Dr. LINDELY, of Washington, D. C.—

"I have before expressed my very agreeable surprise at finding the Colony such as it is—embracing so many flourishing settlements, and having a people among whom you can recognize scarce a lineament of the American slave. Men here *are men*, as you find them in other communities. Showing as they do, a proper respect for themselves and you, you cannot *remember your former prejudices*, however strong they may have been, but meet them at once without reflection, on terms of perfect equality."

WE find the following communications from Dr. HALL in the *Baltimore Clipper*. The writer having been in Liberia, is fully competent to give information in regard to every thing connected with a residence there. We commend his remarks to the readers of the *Repository*, and *through them*, to the free colored population, who ought to be made to understand the vast advantages that will attend their emigration to Liberia.

TO "EMIGRANTS."

"In my brief answer to your query respecting the sailing of a vessel for Cape Palmas, I proposed giving you some further details with regard to the Colony—I placed you there free of expense, on your own lot of

good land, in the immediate vicinity of other settlers, with six months' provision in advance. Now, if you have capital to the amount of one hundred dollars, contract at once to have your house built; if not, the Colonial Agent will build it for you and you may pay him in labor when your circumstances will enable you to render it and not before. You will therefore, at once, commence tilling the soil in order to have provisions when your six months shall have expired. You will first go into your neighbor's lot and procure a quantity of sweet potato vines, and plant some quarter of an acre or so, which will constantly, after three months, afford more than a large family can consume. They produce at least three times the amount per square rod as they do in Maryland, and more than three times the size. I have seen one raised at Cape Palmas that weighed thirteen and a half pounds. They average by the barrel as I have bought them for the use of my vessel at least one pound each. Next plant about forty plantain trees on the border of your lot, which will after four months supply your family with bread stuffs vastly superior to the corn used in this country, and capable of being cooked and prepared in many different ways. Next plant at the commencement of each month a few rows of Indian corn—and for six months in the year you may have your table supplied with roasting ears. Into your garden you will introduce the okra or gumbo, the tomato, the egg plant, kail, beets, cucumbers, melons, squashes, pumpkins, peas, beans, &c.; the Lima bean grows to much greater perfection than in America, requires but one planting, blossoms and bears at least eight months in a year; each successive year the same stock or vine sending forth new shoots like the grape. You will plant some dozen pawpaw trees, which will constantly the whole year bear a fruit equal in size, richness and flavor to the choicest cantelope or muskmelon, and that too without any farther culture than once planting. You will also plant a few dozen banana trees, each stock of which every four months will produce a cluster of fruit weighing from twenty-five to fifty pounds; samples of which, although of an inferior size and quality, from the West Indies, you often see in our fruit shops.

“You will plant the borders of your garden with pine apples, as they are much better so cultivated, than when gathered from the woods where they grow spontaneously and in abundance. A few sweet orange trees about the house form a good shade, besides being very fragrant when in blossom, and affording a fruit with which you are well acquainted.

“The lot ought to be ditched to protect you from your neighbors' cattle, or planted with a hedge of lime or palm trees, the former being the most beautiful, especially when bearing fruit; but the palms are most useful, as their nuts afford very palatable and wholesome food, and the oil expressed therefrom is used in cooking, being altogether preferred by the Colonists to lard. It is also burned in lamps for lighting dwellings. The tops of the palms afford a good substitute for cabbage, and a very pleasant wine is extracted from the trunk. A few cocoa nut trees would also be desirable and could easily be obtained. The principal grain used in the Colony is rice, and can be raised there with much less labor than in America. It can be bought at all seasons of the year from the natives at from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel.

“As to animal food (of which, by the way, from the great amount of rich vegetables and fruits you have in that climate, you require very little) a few words will suffice. It will be necessary at first to build you a snug little outhouse for your fowls and ducks, and also a pen or yard for the protection of any sheep, goats or neat cattle which you may be able to obtain. Fowls are much more easily propagated there than in this country, as they produce eggs at all seasons of the year. The muscovy

duck thrives well and grows to an enormous size, not unfrequently weighing ten pounds. Goats, sheep and neat cattle require no housing but a shed at any season of the year, and but little feeding, as they subsist chiefly on grass. The latter are of a small breed, but sleek and well formed, and labor well in the yoke. The harbor and rivers abound in fish of great variety and excellent quality, which are taken by the Colonists in nets and seines. Game is also abundant—a great variety of river fowls, guinea hens, pheasants and pigeons. The forest affords much large game, the principal kinds of which are wild hogs, bush cats, monkeys and many varieties of the deer, as the antelope, gazelle and musk deer.

"I have thus briefly noticed only what will conduce to your *physical comfort* in Maryland in Liberia, and what *is* enjoyed by a large proportion of the emigrants now established there, and what too is attainable by the poorest colored man is this community, even if encumbered by a large family. I will take occasion hereafter to speak of *other advantages* attendant on emigrating thither, more worthy of consideration.

"Yours,

J. HALL.

"*Colonization Rooms, Baltimore, June 21st.*"

"In my former numbers, I have endeavored to detail to you in the most plain and explicit manner possible, the terms on which you would be received as citizens of Maryland in Liberia, and the facilities you would there enjoy of procuring all that would conduce to your physical comfort and happiness; and also, of the very material change thus wrought in your condition in a moral and political point of view. I believe I have conclusively shown, that with the same amount of labor, you can procure more plentifully, not only the necessities but the luxuries of life, and at the same time, you can there enjoy the privileges and attain a rank of standing, that it is believed you never can in the United States. As yet, I have merely spoken of what is attainable by every colored man of the most ordinary capacity, without any considerable amount of funds. I have spoken only of what is now enjoyed by a large majority of the citizens of the Colony—in fact, by every one of industrious and economical habits. No individual has ever emigrated to that Colony, possessing funds to the amount of five hundred dollars, and but two or three to the amount of one hundred, a large majority being entirely penniless. It may be well now to say a few words concerning the advantages which wealth, energy and business talents would enable an emigrant, possessed of them, to enjoy.—Many interesting speculations in connexion with this subject, might be entered into, but the same would trespass too much upon the limits of the journal whose columns are so kindly opened to these communications. I refer to the present state of the whole continent of Africa, the importance of which, from its geographical position and vast resources, are just beginning to be appreciated. Should the slave trade be entirely and permanently abolished, and the present peaceful state of the world be preserved, fifty years will not elapse ere Africa will be the seat of a most active and extensive commerce, unequalled by that of any region of the tropical world. She possesses the soil, the climate, the physical force, and only requires capital and intellect to enable her to flood the world with those tropical productions, which have for the past century been so eagerly sought in the Rocky Islands of the West Indies, and which have been there produced at such a sacrifice of human life and human happiness. But of contingencies I purpose not to now speak, but rather of what can be done at Cape Palmas, by a man of moderate capital and good business capacity.

"There are two ways open by which a competence if not a fortune can be realized, viz. by trade and agriculture. The facilities for the former

are very great, and respecting which the most minute details will be cheerfully given to any one who may feel disposed to make personal application to the writer. But the simple fact, that the whole trade of that section of the coast, which consists of barter of one commodity for another, and is now done by British and American vessels of large size, sailed at an enormous expense, and detained from six to ten months in each voyage, could be as well performed by small crafts, which could be readily built at Cape Palmas, and sailed at less than one quarter of the expense, proves that all that is wanting is intellect, energy and capital, not only to compete with all foreign traders successfully, but to drive them out of the retail traffic altogether! This coasting business alone, in which large foreign vessels cannot contest advantageously, would now afford employment for at least twenty Colonial crafts, and the number would increase in proportion to the rapid increase of business on the coast.

"The other mode in which funds could be employed to advantage, and the best one, as affording the most safe returns, improving the condition of the Colony, and insuring a permanence and increase of the business, is the establishment of a coffee or sugar plantation. Both of these products are indigenous to Africa—the former, of the most perfect species, is found in abundance in the forest, and only requires transplanting, in order to yield at least one hundred per cent. more than the most prolific species cultivated in the West Indies. The sugar cane now growing on the public farm in Cape Palmas, is equal in size and weight to that produced in any part of the world, and is capable of being cultivated to any extent in every variety of soil throughout the Colony. Now for the facilities of action. Land of the best quality can be obtained at from fifty cents to one dollar per acre. The labor of strong adult males, can be obtained at from two to four dollars per month—payment only to be made during the season in which service is required. Oxen and asses can be employed for grinding the cane.—Rice can be purchased for feeding laborers, at fifty cents per bushel. The most valuable and durable timber, for building and machinery, can be obtained in any quantities, and at reasonable prices. And in fact, every facility exists for carrying on operations for the production of sugar and coffee, at a less expense than it can be done in the West Indies, and requiring less than one-tenth the amount of capital—the whole expense of labor, not exceeding the interest on the money required for slave labor.—Now, these are facts worthy of the serious consideration of every colored man with capital and business capacity. What would be the result, were such inducements held out to the white population of the old world, or to the people of these United States, to emigrate? Let the present rush of settlers to New South Wales, to Canada, to our Western wilds, and to Texas, answer.

"Yours, &c.,

"JAMES HALL..

"Col'n Rooms, Post Office Build'g, June, 30."

COLONIZATION MEETING.

PURSUANT to the notice which recently appeared in our paper, a meeting of the friends of African Colonization was held in the Melodeon, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, for the purpose of forming a Massachusetts Colonization Society. The assembly was, considering the circumstances, large, and made up chiefly of men of influence from all parts of New England. A more select assembly is rarely found. The cause of Colonization is evidently advancing in public favor.

It appeared by the statement read from Judge WILKESON that there are now forty missionaries to the Africans in Liberia, and that a colored minister had gone to Africa in every expedition which had been sent out the last year. A recent legacy promises to yield \$30,000 to the Society. The debt of the Society had been diminished from \$60,000 to \$15,000.

On a resolution to the effect, that it is expedient now to organize a Colonization Society for Massachusetts, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, Dr. HUMPHREY made some remarks. He said, this cause has from the commencement, hitherto commended itself to my judgment and my conscience, as a noble cause. And as it has been advancing, in spite of the obstacles which have been thrown in its way, the developments of Providence seem to my mind more and more encouraging. There are three topics under which the main reasons of my attachment to this cause may be ranged.

1. I approve of this scheme of philanthropy, because I am a friend to the African race, bond and free. It proposes to colonize, *with their own consent*, the free people of this country. I would have no compulsion. I would have the emigration confined to those who chose to go, and those who have a prospect of bettering their condition by going.

2. In the second place, I regard this scheme as one that promises blessing to our country. Not that it would annihilate slavery at once, but that it would lend an important influence towards rooting it out. And perhaps it may do as much as *any one cause*, towards that result. For it is probable that many causes will combine to effect emancipation, when it comes. The commerce with Africa is now increasing by means of our Colony there, and will open a channel for rapid emigration.

3. In the third place, the best interests of Africa will be promoted by this enterprise. Under this head Dr. H. gave reasons and illustration, for which we have not room.

Gov. PINNEY remarked, that it was a matter of wonder, after all the facts which had been accumulated in favor of Colonization upon public notice, that many should be so slow to be convinced. He had spent two years at one time in the Colony, had visited it at several times, and seen it under very different circumstances. And he had a deep conviction from what he had seen, that it was destined to fulfil the expectation of its friends. New England, though eminent for wisdom and benevolence, has been paralyzed as to its aid of Colonization. This had been a mystery to him, though he partly, and but partly understood it now.

The Society had been accused on many points, and he should like to spend six hours in meeting the falsehoods that had been put forth against it. But as the time of this meeting was limited he must be brief.

The Society had been accused of promoting the slave trade. But what is fact in that case? Abolitionists insist on immediate abolition. But this work of Colonization is the only way of *immediately abolishing* the slave trade. And as far as its influence goes it does this, and does it immediately, as we shall see. That part of the coast where the Colony is planted, was formerly, by way of eminence, denominated the *slave coast*. The coast was divided in geography, under the names of the chief articles of commerce received from each, and denominated the "slave coast," the "gold coast," the "ivory coast," and the "grain coast." And this was the slave coast. In an extent of 200 miles, there were at one time twelve slave factories. And one of these sent forth into slavery 5,000 in one year. And the twelve sent forth 25,000. And there are now found desert wastes there, that had been cultivated, but which are now depopulated by the wars incident to slave trade. Such was the state

of this coast before our Colony came. But how is it now? Not a slave factory exists there—not a slave trader dares to set foot there.

Much has been said of the Colonies having engaged in war. But they have been engaged in no war which has not been excited by the slave trade. When Dr. BURGESS and SAMUEL J. MILLS went out thither to see if the territory could be purchased for a Colony, they found no obstacles. The natives made ample promises of land, and the messengers returned, and reported in favor of sending the first emigrants, on the faith of those promises. But in the mean time, the slave traders represented to the natives, that if the Colony was planted there, they could not sell their slaves. And when the emigrants came, the natives refused to fulfil their promise. And the first war of the Colony originated in the instigations of the slave traders.

So of the late war, in which two of the colonists defended themselves so successfully against hundreds of native warriors. Those warriors came for the purpose of making slaves of the people under the protection of the Colony. And it may be seen, that the interests of the Colony at every point clash with the interest of the slave traders. The thriving of the slave trade injures the commerce of the Colony. The wars incident to the procuring of slaves, endanger the peace of the Colony. And so in all other particulars, the interests of the two interfere.

A single slave factory, that has been broken up in the vicinity, had three thousand slaves ready for shipping. It had six thousand dollars worth of goods to be laid out in slaves, and it had actually paid in advance for the bringing in of nineteen thousand more slaves. Among the goods were two thousand puncheons of rum, *some of it probably from Salem.*

As to the Colonists being accessory to the slave trade, there were never but three persons in the Colony, that ever had the least connexion with it. In the time when the Government of Monrovia was for a while broken up, after the disastrous reverses a few years ago, when business was suspended, and the population of the town was greatly diminished, three mechanics, driven by the distress of the times, found employment in their trade at the slave factories. And one of the three, it was said, though he denies it, was employed in making manacles for slaves. The others were boat makers. This is the extent of the Colony's participation in this, that three men, over whom the law of the Colony had no control, yielding to the distress of the times, found employment as mechanics among slave traders. And though law could not reach them, the public indignation of the Colony had reached them, and was strong against them. But New England now has more participation than that in this trade. Your ships go out laden with rum and powder, and other means of carrying on the trade, and are ordered to stop here and there, at the principal slave factories, for the purpose of supplying them. Two brigs from Salem, have recently been met in this business.

And as it respects the importation of rum, the Legislature of the Colony have not a fifteen gallon law, as once in Massachusetts, for they have gone further, and passed a law prohibiting its importation entirely.

As to the religious character of the Colony, it is so far in advance of that of Sierra Leone, that it goes there by the name of the psalm-singing Colony; and the state of religion in Sierra Leone is regarded as very prosperous. Yet because the Liberians go so much before them in devotedness to religion, and do not encourage so much frolic and fun as their neighbors, they are nick-named psalm-singers. It was not till within the last year or two, that the sound of a fiddle was heard in Liberia, and that was introduced by a religious man, merely for his own exercise.

After the remarks of Gov. PINNEY, which to the regret of all, were

cut short by the arrival of the time for the Convention to adjourn, the meeting proceeded to adopt the constitution and organize a Society. And the following were chosen as the officers of the Society :

President.—Hon. William B. Bannister.

Vice Presidents.—Rev. Dr. Sharp ; Hon. S. Greenleaf.

Treasurer.—Dea. E. Kimball.

Auditor.—John H. Pray, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary and General Agent.—

Board of Managers.—Henry Edwards, Esq., Boston ; G. W. Blagden, Boston ; Rev. William Hague, Boston ; Rev. Robert B. Hull, Plymouth ; Rev. Parsons Cook, Lynn ; R. A. Chapman, Esq., Springfield ; Professor B. B. Edwards, Andover ; Rev. Lyman Coleman, Andover ; Rev. Joseph Tracy, Boston.—*Puritan.*

OUR NATIVE STATIONS.—We are only a few days ago from a visit to the native stations—Heddington and Robertsville. It was the regular quarterly meeting for the latter place ; but the brethren from the other stations joined us, and united with their fellow christians in the services and ordinances of the Lord's house. Two years have now elapsed since we first perceived that the Gospel was taking fast hold on the hearts of some natives, and the prospect of a work of grace breaking out among them, appeared in the distance. Since then, that work has been gradually increasing and spreading. But our last visit to the churches in this wilderness, was one that surpassed all other previous visits. We do not mean as to the number of conversions, for there were none ; but we allude to the growth in grace, and deepening of the work in the hearts of these children of the forest. The numerous testimonies given by them, to the change wrought in their hearts ; the fervency of their expression of attachment to the Saviour ; their devotedness to the cause of Christianity ; all were sufficient to convince the most skeptical, that a great work had been wrought by the Lord in them.

A gentleman from Millsburg, of the Baptist church, visited us, and attended throughout the whole of our services, and shared with us, so far as was consistent with the peculiarities of the two denominations, in the ordinances of the sanctuary. He was truly delighted, and expressed himself as amazed at the wonderful work of God. He came to Liberia seventeen years ago ; there were two framed houses on Cape Messurado when he arrived. The natives were hostile. There was no travelling among them without danger, for every man's hand seemed raised against his fellow ; and the American saw his deadly foe in the African. Now what a change ! Churches are built in the wilderness, and christian congregations of natives are worshipping the great God of Heaven ! "What hath the Lord wrought."—*Luminary.*

NOTICES.

☞ All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald, and African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. J. B. PERRY, Philadelphia ; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

☞ All debts due in New York for the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D. D., New York city ; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

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AND

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FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

EDINA.

THIS place was settled in the year 1832, during the administration of Governor MECHLIN. The site, for years, had been looked upon by the merchants, as a place of considerable commercial importance, and so early as the year 1826, factories for the purchase of camwood, ivory, palm oil and rice, had been established in its environs upon Factory Island, and subsequently up Benson's river, and upon what is now sometimes called Hawkin's point. But all those were for temporary convenience of traders, there being nothing done with a view to permanently settling in the neighborhood, or making it the *home* of any colonist, until about the above mentioned time. And after the determination was formed to colonize the place, the strength of opposing tribes of natives, the design of treachery imputed to those that pretended friendship, and the difficulty of obtaining succor in case of invasion, presented obstacles that for a long time none but the most daring were disposed to encounter. The Government beat up for volunteers—represented the advantage which effecting a settlement would ensure—added bounty to farm lands—spread forth in the spirit of patriotic enterprise the inviting charter of the rights and privileges of Liberians, with renewed promises of attention and supply. In 1832, nine years ago, thirty-three were first sent down from Monrovia and the other settlements as pioneers, to take possession, clear a spot for a settlement, and prepare the way for the families they had left behind, and such others as might be disposed to follow. They began by opening a small place in the thick underwood, erecting their houses of rather rude construction, facing the opposite sides a square, and then with considerable care and labor, barricading their little village with a strong high fence, the nucleus of greater numbers and a mightier effort. For several months, they employed themselves in clearing the site upon which the town of Edina now stands, and prosecuting such other work as a pure regard to public good and common safety suggested. Contrary to all the apprehensions which their suspicions had raised, the natives who in the first instance befriended them, firmly adhered to their promises in every subsequent difficulty and peril. Had they been disposed, they might have joined with the powerful tribes inimical to this junior member of the commonwealth of Liberia—have cut it off with a stroke, or strewed its future path with obstacles of such magnitude as to cause it to linger out a very useless existence, and place its growth and maturity upon grounds altogether too questionable for

any experiment, beyond the urgent necessities of the present hour. But a wise and overruling Providence, in mercy, prevented any such disaster. They might have taken neutral ground, and when the savage yell and the sound of the appalling war-horn were heard, cultivated their fields and enjoyed their domestic quiet; but no, when the lives and liberties of the colonists were assailed, they promptly took the field in their defence.—This is particularly true of BOB GRAY, an active and powerful chief in this neighborhood.

The kind offices of this man have been coeval with the earliest difficulties of these Colonies, with the surrounding natives, and no effort of opposing tribes has hitherto been effectual in lessening his unflinching regard for the cause of the settlers. During the first struggles to maintain their ground against their enemies, he lived in the vicinity of Messurado—was present in the native councils of war—was accurately informed of all their movements—gave immediate intelligence of the time and intended mode of attack; and on one occasion, during an embargo, when provisions were scarce in the Colony, secretly conveyed to the colonists nearly a hundred croos of rice to sustain them during the war.

At that time, among the natives, he was no very conspicuous character; but since, having collected around him a number of his countrymen, who look up to him as a head-man, he moved into the neighborhood of Edina, where individuals from other tribes are frequently resorting to him for protection from the murderous influence of saucy-wood laws, and other barbarous customs. He can now at pleasure send into the field quite a respectable force. At the time of the massacre of the emigrants at Port Cresson, he seemed indignant at the atrocious conduct of JOE HARRIS, and took the field against him with a spirit that would have done honor to a more cultivated mind. In the more recent conflict with the Fishmen, BOB GRAY showed himself the friend of the colonists, by a ready tender of his own and the services of his men; and we do think that Liberia would be acting consistently with the dignity of its councils, and the true interests of the Colony to settle upon that man a pension to be annually paid him, as a remuneration for past services.

But there is another thought of some importance to a christianized mind, and that is, the influence of the Christian religion and civilized society is much more perceptible upon GRAY's people, than any of the other contiguous tribes. A great many of his people speak English tolerably well. From long association with the colonists, and the opportunities they have had of comparing their own and the habits of those under the elevating power of christianity and corrected moral principle, they seem desirous of a more full acquaintance with these great safety valves of civil society.—That this desire is sincere, appears from their giving up some of the most odious features of their mythology. We do not say that the desire is *intensely* strong, but sufficiently so for a more full display of christian benevolence than has hitherto been exercised with reference to GRAY's people. He claims to be thought the friend of the Americans, and of the sincerity of his friendship, he has given the most incontestable evidence. That something has been done, no one disputes; but GRAY wants at his town a school, his children clothed and boarded. He thinks this is due to him. A strong hold would be taken in the conversion of his people;—through him a very effectual door would be opened widely to other tribes, speaking the same language, and pioneers made ready for immediate service. Whether it would be in the eye of christian benevolence, sound policy to embrace this opportunity, is for those to judge to whom the supervision of its means and operations are committed.

But to return to our history. The little town Edina, which we left in the barricade, soon began to enlarge. The hardy pioneers, joined by the families they had left behind, one after another ventured out of their little circumvallation, and erected as a more permanent place of residence, upon the lots drawn from the Government, such buildings in kind and size, as best suited their means and convenience. Thus house has been added to house, and one thatched building after another has given place to the framed dwelling with shingle roof, until now, according to the best information, there are upwards of a hundred framed houses in this town, and about three hundred inhabitants; besides the very flourishing settlement of Bassa Cove, upon the opposite side of the St. John's river, and the little town of Bexley, lying five miles up the St. John's.

Edina is situated on a tongue of land between the Atlantic ocean and the confluent waters of the St. John's, Mechlin's, and Benson's rivers. As a town, from natural causes, it must remain circumscribed. The ocean on one side, and the waters of the above named rivers on the other, forbid much enlargement in width; and being brought to an angle towards the southeast by the meeting waters of the ocean and river, on the northwest skirted by lowlands, (though now effectually ditched and drained,) prevent great extension lengthwise. But the natural position of these two sister settlements, Edina and Bassa Cove, at the confluence of these three rivers, seem clearly enough to predict their destiny and relative importance to the adjacent country. These streams, coming from different directions, and of different degrees of navigableness, are destined from far and near to bear upon their bosoms, to these markets upon the ocean's shore, the valued products of an inexhaustably rich interior. Here will be the residence of the merchant, the mechanic, and the man of business; while the fertile lands that line the elevated banks of the St. John's and Mechlin, will attract the industrious, gratify the taste of the farmer and ruralist, and form the delightful retreat of the man grown gray and weary in the service of his country.

And what is of great importance to the christian philosopher is, that from these settlements, as above hinted, the lines of christianity *can*, and we sincerely hope *will*, radiate in as many directions as from any other seat of civilization on the coast.

In building here, on this little neck of land, one important post of the enemies of Christ has been stormed and taken. A devil's-bush, in which is concocted and set on foot almost every fell and degrading custom that characterises the natives of this coast, not long since, had its growth on the honored spot more recently consecrated by our Baptist brethren to the worship of the true God. At the roots of a tree that now shades that house of worship, many a poor victim has paid with his blood the debt due to the violated laws of his country, for revealing the secrets of the *devil's-bush*, or dispelling from the mind of some poor female, the illusions constantly practiced upon that sex, by the cunning and address of the other; and a most insufferable stench has been exhaled from the human flesh that hung and putrified in its waving branches.

Thus the cause of Christ is triumphing over that of the wicked one—a circumstance that ought to encourage the faith and arouse the energies of every christian in these Colonies. It should be, and we believe *is*, borne in mind by most of the intelligent people of this commonwealth, that Liberia is of consequence, chiefly so far as it serves to elevate the mind and morals of the natives of Africa, and forms a suitable home for the man of color. Every thing ought to be done to promote christian feeling, and encourage christian effort. It is "righteousness that exalteth a nation." By this we stand. Without it we fall.

PROBITAS.

Edina, March 14, 1841.

TREATY WITH THE FISHMEN.

WE are happy to announce to our readers, the successful termination of the long pending difficulties between this Government and the Fishmen of Bassa Cove. Below will be found a treaty of peace concluded by His Excellency, with the chiefs and head-men of that tribe, on the 29th ultimo; the faithful performance of which, on their part is guaranteed by all the neighboring kings, chiefs, and head-men.

It will be remembered that immediately after the arrival of Governor BUCHANAN, in this country, in April, 1839, he made a formal demand upon the Fishmen for the surrender of the only surviving murderer of Governor FINLEY, which after considerable opposition was acceded to. On this agreement a conditional peace was granted them; but until its fulfilment they were forbidden any kind of intercourse with the Colony, and it was stipulated that if within a given period they should fail to deliver up the murderer, they should be treated as enemies and expelled from the territory of the Colony on which they resided. On the expiration of the time specified, they applied for an extension of time, on the ground that the criminal having fled the country it had been impossible to apprehend him.

Desirous of avoiding a resort to arms, and deeply solicitous to bring the murderer to justice, the Governor granted this request, and extended the time for several months longer, the chiefs again solemnly pledging themselves to use every exertion in fulfilling the agreement. Whether sincere in this, is doubtful, but a considerable show of zeal was manifested in the business; canoes were despatched to Grand Sesters, and several of the chiefs were long absent ostensibly in pursuit of the culprit. In the mean time the Governor, not trusting entirely to the honesty of the men employed, secretly secured the services of other agents, and at one time there was good reason to believe that PRINCE, of Trade Town, would succeed in catching the murderer. But every effort failed, and at last the chiefs declared it was utterly impossible to fulfil their agreement, as the man was either dead or had gone "to some long country," where he could not be found.

As no reasonable hope remained of accomplishing his first chief purpose, and, as the people of Bassa were subjected to considerable inconvenience from the existing state of things, he consented to change the conditions proposed to the Fishmen, and gave them peace, on suitable indemnity being made for aggressions committed on the Colony, and satisfactory assurances being given for their future good conduct. After repeated visits to Bassa Cove, and frequent long and wearisome palavers, a treaty was finally concluded on this basis, which fully vindicates the authority of the Government, and establishes its jurisdiction over the Fishmen, and the whole country occupied by them.—*Liberia Herald*.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY OF PEACE.

ARTICLES of a Treaty of Peace made on the 29th day of March, anno domini 1841, between His Excellency THOMAS BUCHANAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and the Fishmen residing at Bassa Cove.

ARTICLE 1. BLACK WILL, GRANDO, JACK SAVAGE, BOTTLE OF BEER, and JUMBO, chiefs and head-men of the Fishmen, do agree for themselves and their people, to pay, as an indemnity for their aggressions and spoliations made upon the people of the Colony during the recent hostility, to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, the sum of one thousand dollars :—viz. to pay down the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the

residue in three yearly and equal instalments of two hundred and fifty dollars each, commencing with the date of the articles.

ARTICLE 2. The above named chiefs, for themselves and their people, do further agree, and solemnly bind themselves, always to recognize and maintain the lawful rights of the American Colonization Society, to all the land lying between the present colonial settlement of Bassa Cove and Tabacconee, said tract of land having been formerly ceded by the rightful owners, to said Society, in the year 1836. And they, the said chiefs, while living on any part of the aforesaid territory, agree at all times to be subject to the laws and authority of the Colony, and to perform all such duties as may be legally required of them by the constituted authority of the Colony. It is expressly understood that the slave trade is forbidden by the laws of the Colony, and that death is the penalty of either buying or selling a slave. The chiefs aforesaid, solemnly bind themselves, in case any of their people should be guilty of buying or selling slaves, to deliver them up to the authorities of the Colony.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations on the part of the Fishmen of Bassa, the Governor of Liberia hereby agrees to give them peace and to allow them to continue as residents at Bassa Cove, so long as they faithfully fulfil the obligations of this treaty.

ARTICLE 4. Duke WILLIAMS, YOUNG RUSER, YELLOW WILL, JUMBO CÆSAR, Prince JAHWAY, SOFTLY JOHN, King JOE HARRIS, King BOB GRAY, King PEGRAY, alias BIG BEN, and WE SOLDIER, do hereby agree to guaranty the faithful performance of the articles of this treaty, and to respect the rights of the aforesaid Society, to the territory described between the colonial settlements and Tabacconee.

ARTICLE 5. The commerce of the country shall no longer be carried on by bars, but in the proper currency of the Colony.

Given under our hands this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

THOMAS BUCHANAN,

Governor of Liberia.

Black WILL, his X mark.

Duke WILLIAMS, his X mark.

GRANDO, his X mark.

JACK SAVAGE, his X mark.

BOTTLE OF BEER, his X mark.

JUMBO CÆSAR, his X mark.

Prince JAHWAY, his X mark.

SOFTLY JOHN, his X mark.

King JOE HARRIS, his X mark.

King BOB GRAY, his X mark.

King PEGREY, his X mark.

WE SOLDIER, his X mark.

YOUNG RUSER, his X mark.

Kings and Headmen of the Fishmen at Bassa Cove.

Signed, sealed and delivered, in the presence of

PETER HARRIS, jr.,

YOUNG PRINCE, his X mark. (natives.)

JOSEPH JONES,

LOUIS SHERIDEN.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

THE SACRED SEAL.

SCENE SIXTH.

CHANNEL OF MOZAMBIQUE.—*The storm and the slaver—An hour before daybreak—
Don Liugo—State of matters in the hold—Story of Loango and Almeda—The deck—
Lincoln Gray.*

I.

"Six hundred wretches—rather closely stowed!
Well may they say I bring a noble load.
How fast the rascals die; through all the night
I heard them, shrieking, on the waves alight!
Fierce, greedy Waves! ye chase our bark along,
As if ye would condemn, yet share the wrong,
When the poor slave, dragged from his stifled den,
With you finds refuge from his fellow-men!
Large sums were mine, if half the wasted bones
Cast to those billowy deeps, with oaths and groans,
Could yet, re clothed with sinews, flesh, and breath,
Find other markets than thine own, O Death!
Re clothed! they shall be, in that final day,
When we shall meet a heavier doom than they!
Sebastian, ho! awake! our cargo thins,
Through these wild nights of tempests and of sins:
How stands the number now?"

"Just fifteen less—

That hold is one foul scene of wretchedness:
Bad food, bad water, neither room nor air—
The soul's stern curse, the laughter of despair!
You know the fiery chieftain? By his side
We bound the girl that was to be his bride.
She droops a little, but they say he keeps
His food for her, and fans her while she sleeps."
—"You mean Loango, whose menacing eye
Speaks, as if all his irons thundered, 'Die!'
His heart defies the chain—it must be broke;
Then he will bend more gently to the yoke.
When the glad morn shall greet the swelling tide,
We'll crush his love, and check his sullen pride."
"Captain Liugo! O'er these boiling seas,
In fiercer days and gloomier nights than these,
Year after year, my hardened hand has fed
These fattened monsters with peculiar bread,
Fresh from our floating oven! Yet before,
Such weight as now, my spirit never bore.
Slow comes the light, Liugo—let me tell
The tale in which these strange forebodings dwell.

II.

"Far through yon sky, where equatorial plains
Stretch to the base of Afric's mountain chains,
Immortal Zeilah, on her golden throne,
Brilliant with love and beauty, reigned alone!
At length there came an Arab guest,—a Sheikh,
Whose soul delighted 'mid the stars to seek
Wide realms of thought and melodies of sound,
Such as in heavenly spheres alone are found;
Versed in all starry science, he believed
There was a spell, which never yet deceived,
Wrought in the motions of the orbs above,
Whose love was order, and whose order love.
For this he sought the vaults of ancient time;
For this he wandered in each varying clime;
Trod the Siberian barriers; on the hills

Of Syria stood exulting; by the hills
 Of European mountains held his ear,
 If thus, a silent listener, he might hear
 Some soft vibration of that wondrous song,
 In which the worlds of glory march along!
 Struck by the gentleness of Zeilah's eye,
 He laid awhile his dreamy science by,
 And found, at last, in calm domestic rest,
 A spell as sweet—as mighty, in his breast.
 There, by his side the fair Almeda grew,
 Learned the wild wisdom which Almanzor knew;
 On hoary cliffs, attended by her sire,
 Her eagle-genius caught aerial fire,
 Enraptured scanned those orbs of grandeur o'er,
 And seemed amid their charioteers to soar!

III.

"Such were the scenes, Loango oft surveyed,
 A prince whom ten submissive tribes obeyed,
 When with Almeda at Almanzor's side,
 He read the stars, and won his gentle bride!
 One cloudless night, when Zeilah with the rest,
 Graced the rude cottage on the mountain's breast,
 Far off, serenely pure, Almanzor saw
 A star, that owned some yet unfathomed law:
 Fired with the sight, he fixed his flashing eye,
 Called it by name, as if he sought reply;
 Then, as if all the visions he had nursed
 Forth from his lips in heavenly language burst,
 He poured such music on the trembling air
 As every breeze exulted e'en to bear!
 Sudden as death, then burst a savage yell—
 Cruel and keen the poisoned arrows fell;
 Then rushing on, the foes, at first unseen,
 Smote to the ground Almanzor and the Queen.
 Loango fought, Almeda prayed, in vain—
 Enough: in yon dark hold, by one strong chain
 We hold them fast, dependent on our will!
 Liugo! I've no heart to treat them ill!"
 "Thy tale, Sebastian, is too long by far,
 Thou too art smitten by a frantic star;
 What! shall our hearts, so long inured to hear
 The wail of others breaking on our ear,
 Melt at a story, which but proves the more
 Their hearts must break, as others have before?
 These princely captives, once subdued, will bring
 Sums which will make the prosperous trader sing.
 See, that when this impetuous night is fled,
 Forth to the deck thy royal friends are led!"

IV.

'Twas sad to see the proud Loango lashed
 For fiends to mock the form his fetters gashed.
 And still more sad, that gentle girl to see,
 Trembling and shrinking 'mid their cruel glee!
 Then as Liugo cheered his savage crew,
 And laughed as insult to dishonor grew,
 Loango wrung his agonizing chain
 With strength shot wildly from his maddening brain!
 Burned, boiled, endured! until her fainting cry
 Struck through each nerve unearthly energy:
 Then did he teach his tyrants how to shrink—
 Where heads were, thickest hurled each severed link—
 Rushed to the gangway—bore Almeda there,
 And stood, a lion roaring in his lair!
 "Down to the hold, my queen! our friends unbind,

Arm them with every weapon thou canst find,
 And I will stretch that monster in his gore,
 Who dares mock thee, or e'en Loango more!"
 Down, lightning-like, the freed Almeda sprung,
 Ten loosened giants off their fetters flung,
 Stood by Loango's side, and there proclaimed
 Their hearts unbroke, their vigor all untamed!
 The sport, the torture, revelry and wrong,
 Had fired Liugo and his crew so long,
 That none had marked with what menacing force
 A fierce dark vessel bore upon their course,
 Until her first unsparing cannonade,
 With sudden thunder, sterner music made!

V.

Then Don Liugo, fixed his daring eye
 On the new foe, that drew contemptuous nigh:
 "That ship, Sebastian, we can ne'er outrun—
 Experienced pirates manage every gun!
 One course is left—gird on the whetted knife,
 Board her at once, and grapple, life for 'life!
 Lower down the flag a little—now be still
 As Death himself, when he prepares to kill!
 Leap when I leap!" The silence, like a spell,
 Clung until broken by Liugo's yell—
 The ships had grappled: Don Liugo sprung,
 Fierce as the famished wolf, his foes among.
 Sebastian followed, and each sabre-stroke
 Quenched the red life in sanguinary smoke!
 And many a soul was hurried to his God,
 While on that stranger deck the slavers trod!
 Then, like a wild tornado, Lincoln rushed
 Where round Liugo foaming torrents gushed.
 "Shame on thy soul, foul wretch!" Liugo cried:
 "Shame on thine own!" avenging Gray replied:
 "Deem me no pirate! yet the pirate's name
 Hath more than thine of grandeur, less of shame!
 Know! 'tis the blade of justice smites thee dead"—
 Liugo spoke not, for his quivering head,
 Severed by one exterminating blow,
 Lapsed its galvanic oaths in blood below!

VI.

The rest fought madly, and that awful deck,
 Piled up with bleeding limb and gushing neck,
 At length they yielded; and Sebastian died,
 Yet beckoned first the victor to his side—
 Whispered a tale of sorrow and of dread,
 Something of Zeilah and Almeda said,
 Then, pointing to Loango, gasped for breath,
 And sunk in all the hideousness of death!
 The Afric chief on all the strife had gazed,
 Hoping, rejoicing, trembling and amazed!
 But when the Wanderer marked his noble form,
 Gave him his hand, and welcome true and warm,
 One gush of confidence—of living love,
 Raised his large eyes in thankfulness above,
 And one glad shout rang then from that foul hold,
 Of Home—of Freedom—that like thunder rolled!

Washington City, August 1, 1841.

FOURTH OF JULY SERMONS.

MANY of our clerical friends preached effectively in behalf of Colonization, on the late Anniversary of our Nation's Independence. Many of those sermons are too good to be *salted down* for coming generations ;— they ought to be laid before the community of readers ; they ought to be circulated every where. Sermons that will induce people to give their money to benevolent objects in *these hard times*, ought to be kept in active employment.

We would, therefore, ask the favor of their authors to send them to us for publication in the *Repository*. If any wish not to send us a whole sermon, let them make such extracts as they think will be most useful.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE accounts we have received from the Colony of Liberia are so cheering, the success which has attended all the efforts we have made to raise funds the last few months is so great, and our wants are now so pressing, that we must enlist the services of some more agents. We have now but two or three in the field who give their whole time to it. We want to employ immediately ten more. We can assign them good ground to operate upon, and plenty of it ; and we will allow them a liberal compensation.

Will not our exchange papers insert the above, in connexion with some of the best articles in our present and last numbers, and thus aid us in carrying on this great work. Let them give conspicuous place to something like this :

“ The American Colonization Society wants immediately ten good agents to raise money for that Institution ;” and they may greatly aid our cause.

If any individual contemplates an agency, let him look over our receipts for the last few months, and he will see that money can be raised ; and by a few moments meditation on the great operations and accomplishments of Colonization, he may be convinced that there is a field of usefulness open to him here, in which he can reap a harvest of rich reward.

REMIT WHAT YOU HAVE.

As we have heavy demands soon to meet, we will thank Agents, Clergymen, Auxiliary Societies and others, having funds in their hands, to remit them to us as soon as possible. They can do it conveniently through *their members of Congress*.

THE SLAVE TRADE—COLONIZATION.

THE following is from "*The Friend of Africa*," published in London. It shows how the slave trade is carried on in the vicinity of Sierra Leone. We have often called public attention to this fact, as presenting one of the strongest proofs that the slave trade cannot be suppressed by any naval force, however strong, while the present plans of operations are pursued. An entirely different course must be taken by their men-of-war engaged in this work, and it must be prosecuted with entirely different motives, before any good will result from their presence on the coast of Africa :—

"THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is a melancholy, and, in some measure, a humiliating consideration, that no where along the coast of Africa does the slave trade flourish in more poisonous vigor than in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone.

"We have no intention at present to inquire into the causes of what the late Governor of the Colony (Governor DOHERTY) describes 'as an insolent defiance' of British authority; it is enough for our present purpose to call attention to the fact itself. We may surely learn from it the necessity of some improvement in the means which have hitherto been put in requisition for the suppression of this abominable traffic. In the following extract from a dispatch addressed by Sir JOHN JEREMIE to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, we find an important suggestion thrown out upon this head. The whole subject, indeed, deserves serious consideration.

"It is with much regret and some surprise that I find the immediate neighborhood of Sierra Leone the scene of a very extensive slave traffic. The general impression is, that owing to the shoals at the Bissagos, nothing but light steamers will satisfactorily drive away the slaver from the coasts between this and Gambia.'

"In another passage Sir JOHN JEREMIE anticipates an objection to which his proposal might be thought liable, and, we think, satisfactorily replies to it.

"As to the expense of maintaining them, (light steam vessels,) now that I have seen this harbor and anchorage, I am convinced, that by employing them, when not otherwise engaged, to tow merchant vessels in and out, they would nearly, if not fully, repay the charge of their maintenance, and the wages of the crews. At Mauritius a considerable item in the public revenue is collected by the assistance thus afforded to the merchantmen, and doubly acceptable would it be at Sierra Leone. Nor is this my idea only. It was originally mentioned to me by one of our most extensive Sierra Leone merchants settled in London, Mr. WEST.'"

One of the greatest benefits resulting from the planting of our Colony in Africa, is the influence which it exerts to suppress the slave trade. Wherever the territory is owned by the Colony, that trade is entirely prohibited; and one of the leading points in every treaty made by the Governor with the native chiefs, respects the suppression of that trade. In all cases they are required to abandon and discountenance the slave trade.

A different course has been pursued by the British. The "*Friend of Africa*" says, "we have been requested to call attention to the fact, that, notwithstanding the generally pleasing nature of the intelligence from the Gallinas, in one particular the treaty concluded with the chiefs is not satisfactory. It contains *no article relative* to the final abolition of the slave trade by the natives. This circumstance is more to be regretted, inasmuch

as, in the absence of some such stipulation, no direct encouragement to trade with the Gallinas can, we presume, be held forth by the British Government."

It is curious to observe how all the thoughts of the British run in the channel of trade and commerce. The destruction of the slave factory at Gallinas is to be followed up by efforts to open a profitable business with the natives. Capt. DENMAN says, "the people of the Gallinas have already in a wild state, but of the finest quality, cotton, indigo, pepper, palm nut, sugar cane, and tobacco, which they are able to cure. Salt is procured in considerable quantities, and there is no doubt that coffee would flourish as well as at Sierra Leone and Monrovia. The chiefs unanimously agreed that they could obtain camwood and ivory in large quantities; gold dust also from the interior; and that cattle might be raised to such an extent as to enable them to export hides in considerable quantities.

"In exchange for these rich productions of their country, the chiefs would gladly receive from our merchants many of the necessaries, and even of the luxuries of civilized life, a fact sufficiently established by the following list of goods hitherto supplied to them in barter for their slaves:—Flour, wine, tea, butter, cheese, hats, clothes, shoes, coral, knives and forks, beads, trinkets, glass, crockery, brass pans for making salt, hardware, and cotton and linen clothes of all descriptions.

"We would gladly incite some of our mercantile friends to engage in this honorable speculation. We think they could scarcely be losers by it, when we consider that during but 'nine months,' as Captain DENMAN assures us, no less than 'nine vessels,' whose united burden amounted to 1569 tons, discharged their cargoes, either wholly or in part, at the slave factories on the Gallinas."

The above extracts throw much light on the present *mercantile* movements of the British in the neighborhood of our Colony. One or more commercial houses have already shown anxiety to engage in this speculation, and the British Government are ready to throw all manner of aid and facility in prosecuting their plans. The resources of that country are immense. The withering, blighting influence of the slave trade has been unable to crush its natural and spontaneous productions. Let that curse be removed, let the natives be kept at home and induced to cultivate the soil, and who can tell what will be the amount of exports they can offer? Hence it is not surprising that the British are anxious to locate trading establishments at the commanding points on the coast.

We too want to see these points occupied. But we want to see them occupied with a farther and higher motive than the mere purposes of gain. We want the slave trade broken up by morally regenerating the natives, so that they would sooner cut off a right hand or pluck out a right eye, than sell one of their fellow beings to the slave ships. We want them elevated and educated. We want them to enjoy in their social happiness and domestic peace and comfort, the advantages to which their country and their commerce entitle them.

For this purpose we wish to purchase their territory, incorporate them into the Commonwealth of Liberia, and extend to them the civilizing and christianizing institutions of education and religion. We are sure that our plan of operations is without a parallel in its competency to benefit the African, by protecting his race from the accursed slave dealer, and by pushing the arts and blessings of civilization and religion into the heart of his country.

To aid us in this noble, but arduous work, we appeal to a benevolent public.

THE NATIVE CHAPEL.—For a long time we have been revolving in our mind, the necessity and expediency of establishing divine worship in some separate place in Monrovia, exclusively for the natives. There are numbers of these poor neglected creatures, who do not attend any place of worship at all on Sunday;—first, because they are generally not clothed, and feel ashamed to sit on the same seat with Americans who are well dressed, (a feeling no doubt most heartily reciprocated;) and secondly, because if they did, they would hardly understand the Word, delivered as it is without an interpreter. To have them then, a separate meeting house, plain preaching, and interpreted too, has seemed to us quite a desideratum; and believing this, we went to work, and have had erected a plain thatch-roofed chapel, earth floor, and mud walls, on those lots belonging to the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, which were deeded to that Society by Gov. PINNEY, in 1835. This little chapel stands not far from the spot where Cox,—the immortal Cox,—breathed his last. It was opened for divine service on Sunday, the 7th, and was well attended. It is our present plan to have divine service performed regularly every Sabbath afternoon at 3½, in this chapel. The appointment will most generally be filled by the superintendent of the mission; and when he is out of town, by the Rev. Mr. BURTON, of the conference seminary. We entreat the citizens, one and all, to send their native boys, and all with whom they have influence.—*Africa's Luminary.*

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society,
from the 20th June, to the 20th July, 1841, inclusive.**

June 22, Received of T. Sinford \$5, Cash \$5, R. Johnston \$5, W. H. Richardson \$3, J. H. Martin \$5, George Harvey \$5, - - - \$28 00
 July 5, Fourth July collection in Eighth Presbyterian church, \$10 49; July 6, Do. in Sixth Street Presbyterian church, Rev. T. L. Janeway, pastor, \$18 42; July 7, Do. in Spruce Street Presbyterian church, per J. N. Dickson, \$40; Do. in Presbyt'n church, Easton, Rev. J. Gray, pastor, \$76 23; (of which \$19 69 is from members of Lyceum and others in Rev. J. Vandever's Seminary, in part to constitute him a Life-member of Pa. Col. Soc.) July 8, Jason Torrey, donation, \$20; July 11, Rev. T. Creigh, Mercersburg, Fourth July collection in his church, \$11 00; July 12, Rev. J. Peebles, Huntingdon, do. \$20 53; July 14, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Phila., do. \$20 49; Eliza Jane Davie, donation, \$5, per Rev. J. Davie; July 15, Samuel Davis, Esq., annual subscription for 1841, \$100; July 17, Fourth July Collection in the Presbyterian Church, Germantown, per Rev. Dr. Neill, pastor, \$9; Children and others of the Infants Retreat, Germantown, Fourth of July contribution, per Rev. Dr. Neill, \$6; July 19, Fourth of July collection in Rev. J. Foster's church, Towanda, \$12 50; July 20, Do. in Presbyterian church, Warren Tavern, \$14; Presbyterian Church, Newtown, R. D. Cravis, \$11 75, - - - 384 33

Collections by Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent, at Trenton:—June 23, J. T. Sherman \$5, J. Wilson \$5, Cash 2, Cash 2, Cash \$2; June 28, Easton, John Cooper \$15, Richard Broadhead, jr. \$5, Miss F. M. Torraine \$3 50, - 39 50
 July 15, Norristown, Treasurer of Montgomery Col. Soc. \$23, G. R. Fox \$5, Wm. Powell \$1, B. Powell \$1, A. Slemmer \$1, B. F. Hancock \$1, Mrs. Henderson \$1, J. Henderson \$1; Fourth July collection in M. E. church, Reading \$5, - - - - - 39 00
 \$490 89

CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, from the
 23d June, to the 25th July, 1841.

MAINE.

Collections by Capt. George Barker, Agent:—	Donat.	Repos.	Total.
<i>Brunswick</i> , donations \$3, for Repository \$1 50; <i>Gardiner</i> , donations \$3, Repos. \$1 50; <i>Hallowell</i> , donations \$3, Repos. \$3; <i>Vassalboro</i> , donation 50c.; <i>Thomaston</i> , donations \$18 63; <i>Wiscasset</i> , donations \$3 75; <i>Portland</i> , donation \$2, - - - - -	\$33 88	\$6 00	\$39 88

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Remitted by Rev. Dan. Tenney:—From the Senior Class of Dartmouth College, to constitute Professor Haddock a Life-member, \$30; and on account of a Life-membership for Professor Brown, \$10, - - - - -	40 00		40 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Collections by Capt. Geo. Barker, Agt. (in June).— <i>Concord</i> , donations \$15; <i>Launcester</i> , donations \$1 50; <i>Leominster</i> , donations \$13 31, Repos. \$3; <i>Fitchburg</i> , donations \$5, Repos. \$3; <i>Stow</i> , Repos. \$1 50; <i>Sterling</i> , Repos. \$4 50; <i>Southbridge</i> , (July) donations \$11, Repos. \$10 50; <i>Worcester</i> , (July) donations \$10:—Total By Rev. Dorus Clarke:—	55 81	22 50	
<i>Leicester</i> , from Individuals \$23 62; <i>Millbury</i> , from a few Individuals \$6 20; <i>New Bedford</i> , Chs. W. Morgan \$25, Alfred Gibbs \$25, and for Rep. \$1 50, David R. Greene \$25, Wm. Rotch, jr. \$50, Wilson Barstow \$10, other gentlemen \$63 68, and for Rep. \$150:—Total \$231 50: <i>Mattapoisett</i> , contribution \$11 50, Repos. \$1 50:— <i>Lowell</i> , E. Burnap, <i>Sutton</i> , John Griggs, each \$1 50, for Repos.:—Total collected by Mr. Clarke, - - - - -	240 00	7 50	
<i>Charlestown</i> , H. Hoor, Esq., per Hon. L. Sutenstul, - - - - -	100 00		
<i>Westfield</i> , D. H. Merwin and E. G. Talmadge, - - - - -	2 60	3 00	
<i>Littleton</i> , Jonathan Hartwell, - - - - -		1 00	
<i>Easton</i> , Remitted by Theodore S. Williams, - - - - -		25 00	
<i>Charlestown</i> , Remitted by J. Harris, - - - - -		22 50	
	397 81	81 50	478 31

VERMONT.

<i>Brattleboro</i> , S. Elliott, per Hon. Mr. Allen, - - - - -	2 00	2 00
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CONNECTICUT.

<i>Brookfield</i> , Judge Tomlinson, per Rev. A. Brundage, - - - - -	5 00	
Collections per George Barker:— <i>Norwich</i> , don. \$6, Rep. \$4 50; <i>Brooklyn</i> , don. \$8 50, Rep. \$1 50; <i>Canterbury</i> , don. \$1; <i>Plainfield</i> , don. \$20; <i>West Kill ngberry</i> , don. \$2; <i>Woodstock</i> , don. \$10, Rep. \$1 50; <i>North Woodstock</i> , don. \$3; <i>Village Corner</i> , don. \$2 50; <i>Thompson</i> , don. \$16, - - - - -	69 00	7 50
Collections by Rev. C. J. Tenney:— <i>Wethersfield</i> , H. Wells, Widow J. Wells, E. Goodrich,		

[August 1,

	<i>Donat.</i>	<i>Repos.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
S. Goodrich, \$1 each, Deacon J. Goodrich \$2, J. Curtiss \$1, Mrs. W. Butler 50c., Widow J. Welles 25c., J. Welles, A. Welles, N. G. Wells, 50c. each, a Friend 25c.	9 50		
<i>Simsbury</i> , B. Ely, Esq. and others, - - -	7 70	4 50	
<i>Avon</i> , D. Sperry, Dr. A. Kellogg, \$1 each, a Friend 76c.,	2 76	3 00	
<i>Farmington</i> , A Friend \$5, E. Gay \$1, M. Cowles, Mrs. M. Rowe, \$5 each, S. Woodruff \$1, H. Mygatt \$2 85, E. Tillotson, F. Deming, Harvey Whittlesey, \$1 each, T. & J. Young \$2, E. Porter, T. H. Wadsworth, S. Hart, H. Cowles, J. N. Cowles, G. Cook, \$1 each, C. Lewis \$3, - - -	37 85	6 00	
<i>Meriden</i> , S. Atkins, H. E. Landford, W. A. Lindsley, \$1 each, a Friend 50c., other Friends \$4 50, - - -	8 00	10 50	
<i>North Coventry</i> , Several Friends, - - -	20 75	6 00	
<i>North Haven</i> , Collection, - - -	7 10	1 50	
<i>Middletown</i> , Deacon H. S. Ward \$25, Cash \$3, G. H. Sumner \$1, a Friend 75c., E. Crowfoot \$2, Friends \$4 50, - - -	36 25	6 00	
<i>Essex</i> , Collection in Baptist Church, - - -	10 13		
<i>Pettipaug and Essex</i> , E. Comstock \$1, E. Denison 25c., G. Post 50c., P. Haskell, N. F. Stephens, \$1 each, S. M. Comstock 25c., T. Nott, J. C. Pratt, 50c. each, E. J. Nott \$1, Dr. F. W. Shepherd 75c., H. G. Smith 50c., J. Hill \$1, Elizabeth Pratt 32c., Friends \$6 50, - - -	15 07	4 50	
<i>New Haven</i> , Samuel J. Hitchcock \$20, R. Hotchkiss \$5, - - -	25 00	3 00	
	249 11	52 50	301 61

NEW YORK.

<i>New York City</i> , Hon. B. F. Butler, - - -	50 00		
<i>Albany</i> , P. Boyd, Esq. \$10; Collection in First Presbyterian Church, 4th July, \$50; remitted by A. McIntyre, Esq. his own semi-annual contribution, \$125, and collection in Dr. Sprague's Church, 4th July, \$84 09, - - -	269 09		
<i>Falls of Niagara</i> , Albert Porter, Esq., (in writing paper,) - - -	100 00		
<i>Plattsburg, Keeseville and Riverhead</i> , for subscribers, - - -		35 00	
	419 09	35 00	454 09

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Chambersburg</i> , Remitted by D. Denny, coll. in cong., 4th, - - -	15 00		
<i>Danville</i> , Peter Baldy, per Hon. B. A. Baldack, - - -		15 00	30 00

DELAWARE.

<i>Wilmington</i> , Remitted by Mr. A. Thompson, collection in Hanover street Presbyterian Church, 11th July, - - -	17 40		17 40
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NEW JERSEY.

<i>Salem</i> , John Tyler, Esq., per Hon. T. J. Yorke, - - -	5 00		5 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> , Collection in Wesley Chapel on 4th July, per Rev. Mr. Davis, \$15 50; in First Presbyterian Church, per Wm. H. Campbell, \$15 26; in Unitarian Church, \$14; in Fourth Presb. Ch., \$15; by Mrs. Grammer, \$3, - - -	62 76		
<i>Alexandria</i> , Collections by Rev. Wm. McLain:—Fourth July, in the Methodist E. Church, \$26; Robt. Jamieson, W. K. & J. H. McVeigh, Benj. Hollowell, \$5 each; John R. Pierpont, \$1; Rev. Francis McCartney, \$5; George White, \$2; Henry Stabler, \$1; A. Lockwood, Wm. W. Harper, \$2 each; B. Barton, J. Laphen, Wm. Wright, Wm. Page, E. R. Violett, James Vansant, Jas. Eaches, A. G. Tibbets, Wm. Morgan, \$1 each; Ann Solomon, \$2; J. W. Padgett, John Butcher, Anthony McLean, J. R. Riddle, George Wise, \$1 each; R. Crupper, \$2; L. Hooff, J. H. Janney, E. S. Hough, J. Dempsey, A. S. Willis, \$1 each; W. Fowle & Son, Lewis McKenzie, \$5 each; John Dyer, Rev. Mr. Johnston, Jno.			

Hooff, Lewis Hooff, \$1 each; P. E. Hoffman, 2; Mrs. Harper, Richard Hill, James Green, G. W. D. ~~Rehmay~~, Cash, \$1 each; Cash, Cash, Cash, 50c. each,—\$73 50.
From Rev. C. B. Dana, 4th July col. in Christ Ch. \$26,

<i>Donat.</i>	<i>Repos.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
125 50		
187 26		187 26

VIRGINIA.

Warrenton, Remitted by Rev. George Lemon, collection in St. James' Church, 4th July, - 11 00
Morgantown, Remitted by Rev. James Davis, collection in Presbyterian Church, 4th July, - 13 00
Wytheville, Remitted by T. H. Catlett, col. in M. E. Ch., 4th, 26 00
Richmond, B. Brand, Treasurer Virginia Col. Society, - 127 00
Fredericksburg, Remitted by Mrs. Ann Maria Lomax, Tr. Female Col. Soc., per Mr. Blackford, \$121—(of which \$10 by Ladies of *Falmouth*, and \$10 by Ladies of *Essex Co.*) Rev. E. C. McGuire, col. in Epis. Ch., 4th, - 23 17
Upperville, Remitted by Rev. Mr. Slaughter, per Rev. Dr. Hawley, on account of a col. in Epis. Ch., on 4th, - 60 00
Farmville, Col. Wm. L. Morton, - - - 2 00

381 17	2 00	383 17
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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Lewisville, William Moffatt, - - - 20 00
- - - 2 00
- - - 22 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Washington County, Francis Griffin, to constitute himself a Life-Director of the A. C. S., - - - 1000 00
- - - 1000 00

KENTUCKY.

Remitted by S. H. Stevenson, travelling Agent, [\$12 was paid to Rev. William McLain, having been included in acknowledgments July 1,] on acct. of col., - 25 00
Flemingsburg, Remitted by Rev. Hugh Mayne, collection on 4th July in the H. R. P. Church, - 10 00
Augusta, Col. James Fee, - - - 2 00

10 00	27 00	37 00
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OHIO.

Coshocton, Remitted by Rev. E. Buckingham, collection in his church, July 4th, \$6; W. Sillman's annual contribution, \$5, - 11 00
Walnut Hills, S. D. Kemper, - - - 3 00
Newark, Remitted by Rev. Mr. Wylie, collection on 4th July, 1st Presb. ch., - 12 00
Collections by Rev. A. Hamilton, Agent:—
Cincinnati, additional, B. Storer \$25; M. Buckingham \$2, J. Maherd, jr. \$20; Rev. T. A. Mills \$3, - 50 00
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[Aug. 1, 1841.]

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	651 37	7 50	658 87
INDIANA.			
<i>Madison</i> , From Citizens, per Rev. Wm. C. Mathews,	100 00		100 00
	\$3527 09	\$280 50	\$3767 59

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AND

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THREE MODES FOR SUPPRESSING THE SLAVE TRADE.

WE cannot too often nor too solemnly call the attention of our readers to the fact, that the slave trade, in all its infamy, is at the present moment going on and flourishing, and extending to a most lamentable degree. There ought to break forth from every part of this country, nay from every part of the civilized world, a burst of indignation at the continuance of such cruelties! Such positive, unmitigated evil as is practised in that disgraceful traffic, ought to be denounced by the voice of every enlightened nation, and driven from the earth. Those who are engaged in this accursed trade are tearing out the very bowels of the African continent! They are enacting cruelties which have never been surpassed in either hemisphere, by all the blood-stained, gold-defiled annals of Spain and Portugal, in ages gone by, and for which those nations have earned an unenviable name of infamy, surpassing that earned by the most abrid and cruel of the human race. It is computed that at this very moment, twenty thousand human beings, crowded in the small and narrow slave ships, are floating on the ocean between the land from which they have been torn and the mart to which they are destined. What a stream of horror! What cries, what groans must fill the air along their whole course! How many are just breathing their last! How many just cast overboard! Who can number the accumulated horrors on which the sun must daily look?

“Waves! what have ye heard on that ancient coast,
Where Egypt the might of her fame did boast?
Where the statue of Memnon saluted the morn,
And the pyramids tower in their giant scorn?”
“We have heard the curse of the slave ship’s crew,
And the shriek of the chain’d, as the shores withdrew.”

Without here going at all into detail, suffice it to say that the horrors of the slave trade, as now carried on, are so gigantic and shocking to humanity, as to call loudly for some relief. One of the most difficult problems which the benevolent have had to solve, has been as regards the means to be employed most likely to cure this tremendous evil. Two

or three different systems of policy have been adopted—others have been contemplated. Dreams have been dreamed—visions have been seen—bold imaginations have been put forth—and then men have marvelled that the slave trade did not cease! We think it is not strange that it still continues. And we propose impartially to examine the leading policies which have been adopted for the suppression of this fearful evil; and thence to draw the inference that the one which has done and promises to do the most, demands the cordial support of every friend of the human race.

There are three principal schemes advocated in different circles. 1st. The employment of a naval force. 2d. The destruction of slavery, and thus to cut off the demand for slaves. 3d. The Colonization of the African coast, and regeneration of the native tribes.

A few facts connected with each of these schemes may serve to show their relative importance.

1st. It will be recollected that in 1807 and 1808 a strong effort was made to put an end to the slave trade. The American Congress laid hold of the subject with a giant grasp. That body of noble minded men showed an anxious desire to put an end to the trade at the earliest hour the Constitution would permit. Certain acts were passed, and a plan was agreed upon between the American and British Governments, in which the French, Spanish, and Portuguese, were afterwards included.

That plan confined the right of search and seizure, and bringing into port for condemnation, ships taken in this employment, to the cruisers of the United States and of Great Britain. It was thought, however, that some good effect would result from holding out a strong inducement to the officers commanding men-of-war to capture slavers. Hence a bounty was offered in order to quicken their diligence and zeal in the performance of this excellent office. They were allowed not only to share in the captured vessel as a prize, but also to receive five pounds per head for every slave taken on board.

Now let us mark how this additional inducement has operated. It did not relax the diligence of those who commanded the cruisers against those desperate miscreants to whose hands this traffic of murder and felony was intrusted. It did not make them less vigilant in watching the slave ships—but it did make them unwilling to capture an empty vessel. For the purpose of obtaining the largest possible sum of *head-money*, the cruisers had a direct and evident interest in not seizing the slave ship till she had gone into port and gotten her cargo of slaves on board. It is the clear interest of the cruisers that the slave ship should have a full cargo of "heads"—that she should sail from the African coast—and that till then she should not be captured. The vessel goes toward the coast fitted up with all the horrid means of carrying on this felonious traffic. She has abundance of chains and fetters for the intended victims—and all the infernal of a slave ship. She is allowed to make her way unmolested toward the coast. No step is taken by the cruisers to prevent the captives

from being put on board. Of late there has been one or two exceptions. But as a universal rule the cruisers do not go to the port where the slaver is about to take in slaves. The practice is for the cruiser to lie off so far that she can barely keep the harbor in sight, while she herself cannot be seen from the harbor. There she watches the slaver, while committing the crime of tearing these poor creatures from the land that gave them birth.

If it were as *profitable* for the cruiser to take the slaver *empty* as *full*, can we believe she would thus lie still and see the work of death commence in circumstances when she could easily and certainly arrest it? If the only motive by which the cruiser is governed is to break up the traffic and save the children of Africa in their own land, would she allow the slaver quietly to take his cargo on board, weigh his anchor, spread his canvass to the breeze, and take his chance upon the broad ocean, with a vessel built expressly for speed?

Here then we see one radical defect in this scheme. Until the award of head-money is taken away, and the cruisers made to act upon a high sense of duty and an inveterate horror of the slave trade, and an invincible determination to break it up, nothing of good will be accomplished.

Even more than this is manifestly true. Under the clumsy and preposterous course which has been adopted, this disgraceful traffic has become more and more flourishing, more and more extensive, and more and more cruelties have been perpetrated.

It is only necessary here to state the fact that the slave trade has been increasing rapidly during the last few years. In a single year eighty-five slave ships were fitted out at the Havana, seventy-five of which returned safely with cargoes on board varying from one hundred and fifty to seven hundred and eighty to each vessel.

Do the slavers never escape? A more pertinent question would be, are they ever caught?

A remark ought to be made in this connexion in regard to the effect of a capture on the slaves in the ship. Is their condition made better? Are they essentially benefitted? This certainly admits of doubt. One would think that in justice they ought to be restored to their homes and their friends in Africa, and have appropriated to their benefit the vessel and goods on board. But a policy far otherwise prevails. If the slaver is caught in the neighborhood of the Islands, the treaty between England and Spain provides that the vessel shall be taken into port to be tried by the court of "mixed commissions," that is, half British and half Spanish, and if she is condemned the captives are taken by the laws of Spain, made under the treaty, and apprenticed out on the plantations of the neighborhood. They are instructed, by the priests, in religion, and after a certain time, are baptised and receive christian names. When the time of their apprenticeship has expired, the priests always report the captive Africans *dead* and *buried*, (dead to their old name, and buried in baptism,) while the fact is,

that under their new names they have been actually sold into perpetual slavery. So their condition is ultimately the same as if they had never been captured by the cruiser. What then has been gained to the cause of benevolence, humanity and freedom, by this operation? Nothing! But on the contrary the world has been convinced that all such efforts to put down the slave trade, originate in selfishness, and that those engaged in making them, are satisfied when the head-money is obtained.

If the slaver is caught on the African coast, the poor victims on board fare no better. She is carried to Sierra Leone, and, if condemned, the officers receive their five pounds a head for all the slaves on board. But the slaves—are they carried back to their own part of the coast, or sent to their own tribe? By no means. A part of them, all who are well built and of good constitution, are enlisted in the British army, and in a few months they are taught to turn their toes out and carry their head and shoulders erect, and are first-rate British soldiers, and from that day till the day of their death they cannot call themselves their own—they are to all intents and purposes the bond-slaves of the British Government.

But the inferior men and the women and children on board, are sold for about \$1 50 each, to an apprenticeship of seven years in the Sierra Leone Colony, and very few of them are to be found there when their time is out. It is known to be a fact, that many of them are carried across to the Bullom shore, where are always to be found petty slave traders who belong to, or communicate with, the large factories on the coast, who buy them, and they are soon again shipped on board the slaver; and all the good done to them by the capture is, to give them the privilege of undergoing the torture of reshipment and a second exposure.

How many of those who are apprenticed out are thus sold again to the slaver, we have not the means of knowing. There are, however, reasons for believing that the number is very large. While the commander of one of our men-of-war was at Sierra Leone, there was one man taken on board a slaver, who proved to the satisfaction of the court that he had been recaptured four times. Three times then he must have been apprenticed out, and three times carried to the Bullom shore and sold to the slaver!

A gentleman of great respectability and unimpeachable veracity, while at the Havana last spring, went on board a slave ship that had just arrived from the coast of Africa with a large cargo of slaves. Passing among them he heard several speaking the English language. Surprised at this, he inquired where they were from, and was answered from the "Colony of Sierra Leone." There they were, with all the marks of native born Africans, speaking the English language, and yet captives brought from Africa on board of a slave ship!

We must again put the question, what benefit is there in a capture? What does the cause of humanity gain? What does Africa gain? What actual good is accomplished by the cruisers engaged in this service? We see it is no part of their plan to restore the captive African to his home!

They do not endeavor to convince the natives that it is wrong to sell their "kith and kin." They do not lighten the woes to which the captives are subject. What good then, in the name of humanity, what good do they perform? Is one tear less shed? Is one groan less heard, or one sigh less heaved? Who can tell? Who that can, may.

But we pass on to consider the manner in which all such efforts to break up this traffic increases its horrors, and inevitably exasperates the miseries to which its unhappy victims are subjected.

From the peculiar policy pursued by the cruisers, the only or the chief danger to the slaver is in being run down in a fair chase and thus caught. Hence the great object in the construction and outfitting of a slave ship is *swiftness of sailing*. To this end every other consideration is sacrificed. Any thing like comfort or humanity for the slaves never enters into the thought of those who are engaged in this mystery of iniquity. The vessel is not constructed on the principle necessary for carrying passengers. She is made as narrow as possible—being only broad enough to give her a hold of the water with her sails set. Her between-decks is, indeed must be, so narrow, that the slaves have to be forced in by absolute pressure, as if they were dead goods. Jammed thus into the smallest, tightest place possible, the miseries they endure are unutterable!

Who then does not see that if this system of operations was altered or abandoned, the slavers would be built differently, more room would be allowed, and the health and comfort of the slaves on board vastly promoted?

This brings us to another part of this enormous system of robbery and murder. When a slaver is chased by a cruiser and is in danger of being seized, she must be lightened. And as the slaves on board are less valuable than any other part of the cargo, the heaviest of them are thrown overboard first. If more is necessary in trying to escape the pursuing cruiser, men, women and children are hurried overboard without remorse, and in numbers proportionate to the danger. In some instances, when seizure becomes certain, every slave on board is thrown over, in the hope that the cruiser finding no chance for head-money will let her pass, and then she can return to port, take on board another cargo, and try again. The slaves are thrown over with the fetters that were placed on them before they were brought on board. To lessen the chance of their escape, they are sometimes cast in, fetters and all, in large companies. And to insure their sinking before the cruiser can come and pick them up, weights are sometimes added to sink them immediately.

But this is not the only mode of lightening the vessel. Often three or four slaves are crowded into a cask, which is thrown over with weights attached to it. One vessel threw over twelve such casks before she was captured. One vessel had five hundred slaves on board and threw them all over. These scenes occur principally on the Western African station. And it is said that even the sharks know this field of blood-shed; they are often known to follow the slave ship from the port; and the track of that

ship could be traced across the Atlantic by the blood of its murdered victims hurled into the ocean to facilitate escape from its pursuers. What multiplied atrocities attend this horrid system! Sometimes disease arises from their crowded and confined condition, and whole companies of them die. And often when one or two of a company of fettered slaves die on board, the corpse is left bound to the survivors, so that they realize the very last infliction of the horrific, as described by the great Roman poet:

"Mortua quin etiam gungebat corpora vivis."

If we were asked to what we ascribe these enormities, we would reply, to the system of allowing head-money on the recapture of slaves. Take this away, and the cruisers will go and blockade the ports and seize the slavers as they are coming in, or before the slaves are taken on board; and thus these victims of cruelty and death will be left in their own country: or remove entirely the cruisers from the Atlantic, and the slaves will have comparatively a safe and happy passage.

If we mistake not we have established incontrovertibly, that this whole system, pursued for the suppression of the slave trade, is fundamentally in error, and can never attain the desired end: As prosecuted thus far, it has only increased the amount, and immeasurably aggravated the miseries, of the traffic. The whole policy then had better be changed or abolished entirely. We can entertain no reasonable expectations of overturning this gigantic evil through its agency. Erroneous in itself, its operations must always be attended with disappointment and disaster. We are driven to the fearful conviction that it is in a great degree responsible for the extent of the trade, and intensity of its miseries and the awful havoc it makes of human life.

We are therefore led to inquire, is there not some other system which can be adopted with better prospects of success?

2. This brings us to consider the second scheme which has been proposed, viz. *The destruction of slavery in order to cut off the demand for slaves.*

Here, however, the specific plans of operation are so indefinite, and the ideas of their advocates so confused, that it is difficult to ascertain precisely what they intend. There is only one fact on record in the premises—one substantial reality that we can take hold of and reason about; and that is, the British emancipation act in the West Indies. In regard to this we may remark that, thus far, certainly, it has not had any beneficial influence on the slave trade; for, it has not in the least diminished the demand for slave labor. On this point the *London Quarterly Review* for March, 1839, holds this language: "the slave emancipation has given an extraordinary impulse to the slave trade, and weakened the hopes of seeing it crushed." On this same point Buxton remarks: "strange as it may seem, this trade is rendered more active, and the demand for slaves increased, not only by the operation of the law for its suppression, but by the emancipation act for the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies."

The emancipated negroes failing to work, there was a failure in the staple products of those islands: consequently this deficiency must be supplied from other quarters—hence the demand for slaves from Africa must be greatly increased. Thus far, then, the destruction of slavery has only, and greatly, augmented the slave trade. Nor is this all. It has given rise to a new species of depredations on the African race.

Mr. McQUEEN, in his "letter to Lord JOHN RUSSELL regarding the slave trade," makes this portentous inquiry, page 58: "Will not the Brazils and other countries, admitting they agree to put down the open and *bona fide* African slave trade, resort to the means of carrying away from Africa (as some of them are, I hear, now doing, or about to do) laborers, under the name of free laborers? Can England prevent this? No!" We presume Mr. McQ. little suspected when he asked this question and deeply deprecated such a course, that in so short a time his own country would have set the example of "carrying away from Africa laborers under the name of free laborers." From the manner in which he asks the question, we can see how disastrous to Africa he believed such a result would prove. And yet, what was anticipation then, has become matter of history now. But the evil arises from another source than he expected. In order to carry on her agricultural operations in the West Indies, England has actually begun to import native African laborers to cultivate the plantations abandoned by the recently emancipated slaves. It thus seems the British have found a use for their recaptured Africans, and are in a way to turn their *benevolence* to particular profit. We would ask again what advantage does the poor African gain by being captured on board the slaver, carried to Sierra Leone, and there re-shipped *voluntarily*, to be sure, for the West Indies? Who believes that they can be induced to come to the West Indies, unless deception or force is employed? But suppose they do—in what will their condition differ in the least from the veriest slaves, except in name?

It is impossible for us to look upon this movement in any other light than as a continuance of the slave trade, only called by another name. What does Africa gain by this operation? The truth is not to be concealed and cannot be disguised, that all such exertions in the cause of Africa will only terminate in extending the miseries of that continent; they will plunge her into a state of deeper barbarism, will impoverish and weaken her, only to build up and enrich a foreign nation. This is indeed a sad, a deplorable state of things; a dark and gloomy picture, at the sight of which humanity must mourn, and every friend of Africa ought to weep.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, nor our ears to the truth, that to hope to abolish the slave trade in this way, is to hope for what is utterly impracticable; and it is attempting to accomplish it by a process which is decidedly wrong and unjustifiable.

All external efforts to put down the slave trade made during the last thirty years "have not only failed," as Mr. McQ. says, "TOTALLY AND

SIGNALLY FAILED, but have tended to aggravate and increase in every way this mighty and destructive evil." This proves them to have been wrong, and not applicable to the disease which they were administered to remove. It is in vain to deny, or attempt to conceal, the fact. Even admitting that by any external means the slave trade could be wholly abolished, still the desired work is not done. Africa is left untouched—her wounds unhealed—her malady uncured. "To heal up an ulcer," some one remarks, "is not to cure it." Slavery and a slave trade forms a general law in Africa. Whoever then would operate successfully, must enter Africa itself, for there the mighty evils exist—there they are planted and grow, and stand in all their strength. To cut off the branches is of little value. The roots must be dug up. The heart of the natives must be entered and changed—their passions must be schooled—their manners and pursuits turned from mischievous to useful pursuits.

3. This brings us to consider the third plan for abolishing the slave trade, viz. the Colonization of the African coast, and regeneration of the native tribes; which had its origin in the efforts of the American Colonization Society, and has already been successfully tried. What of good is to be done to Africa, and for Africa, must be done in Africa. She must be the field of her regeneration. That Colonization will accomplish this regeneration, we think is established by the experiment which we have made. The Colony has already done something toward abolishing the slave trade. Before it was planted, that whole coast was literally lined with slave factories. More than two thousand slaves were annually carried away from Messurado and Cape Mount. Bassa Cove was also a large slave mart until the year 1834, when the Society purchased the territory and broke up the factory. Between five and six thousand were shipped annually from it. Indeed it was the centre of an extensive and rapid trade. Little Bassa was also a slave factory. In 1839 Gov. BUCHANAN marched the troops of Monrovia down there, broke up the station, burned down their factory, and put an end to the trade in all the region. According to the best calculation which can be made, the Colony saves annually to Africa twenty thousand of her children who would have been carried from her territory into bondage if it had not been planted there! If we can raise the means to purchase the territory north of Monrovia, and that lying between our settlements on the coast, the Colony will then command more than three hundred miles of seaboard, and effectually suppress the slave trade to that extent. Not only so. There are now a very large number of native kings who have entered into treaties of peace and friendship with the Colony, and have stipulated forever to abolish the slave trade in their borders. It is impossible to calculate the number that are actually kept back from slavery through the influence of these treaties. This, however, is certain, that a change of sentiment is going forward on this subject among the natives. Those who formerly would sell their kindred as soon as they would any article of merchandize, now would as soon cut off a right

hand or pluck out a right eye, as sell a fellow creature to the slaver ! This is the process by which we hope to see the slave trade abolished. Not by rendering it hazardous for the slavers to carry them away, not by cutting off the demand for them in other countries ; but by rendering it impossible to buy them, because the minds of the natives are changed, and they have abandoned, of choice, and under the force of conscience, the horrible traffic. And there is no other way of securing this result than the one we are pursuing.

The view we have here taken of the character and operations of the American Colonization Society, cannot fail to interest most deeply every benevolent heart. The Colony it has planted forms a bright and powerful centre of civilization and religion. How mighty must be its operations and influence on the surrounding nations of Africa ! What a heaven-bound bulwark it presents against the men of blood who have so long infested that shore and bound its children in chains ! How rapid must be the triumphs of the Gospel in such circumstances ! How marked and manifest to the world must be the glory of its results, coming in contact with the strongest powers of earth and hell, and vanquishing them, when all the arts and devices of men, all their implements of war and conquest, had utterly and signally failed !

What an appeal then does this cause make to every patriot, philanthropist and christian in our land ! Something has already been contributed in its aid. But does not a work so great in itself, so auspicious in its promise, and so brilliant in its achievements, demand something more ? Ought not rent, torn Africa, to have a larger share in the affections ? Will not the earnest appeal, the importunate cry from the thousands congregated on board the slave ships, be regarded with deeper interest, and arouse the dormant feelings of every American citizen ? " If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain ; if thou sayest, behold I know it not ; doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it, and He that keepeth thy soul, doth He not know it, and shall not He render to every man according to his works ? " Reader ! do you not know it ? Have you delivered them ? Can you not redeem some poor African that is " drawn unto death," and restore him to the land of his fathers ? Can you not do something more to rescue " those that are ready to be slain," and to kindle up amidst their dark and benighted dwellings a light of liberty and religion which shall never be extinguished ? Come then, nobly, generously come, help us to redeem a nation from oppression, and to beautify it with righteousness ! Come, lay up a treasure in this cause ! It shall never rust ! It will gather interest in the gratitude and thanks of a nation—a continent disenthralled.

Washington City, August 15, 1841.

DIRECTOR FOR LIFE.

WE take pleasure in announcing that FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq., of Washington county, Mississippi, has constituted himself a Director for Life of the American Colonization Society, by the payment of one thousand dollars (\$1000) on the Fifth of July, ult.

AGENTS.

T. J. SHEPHERD, Esq., of this city, has been appointed an Agent of this Society for Virginia. We trust he will meet a warm reception from our numerous friends in that State.

L. T. WALKER, Esq., of this city, has accepted an Agency for this Society, and has proceeded to Tennessee, in company with SION HARRIS, a Colonist, from that State, who has resided ten years in Liberia, and visits his native place to take his friends with him to Liberia. He is one of the persons who so valiantly defended the Missionary station at Heddington.

NEW PUBLICATION.—“*Letter to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, President of the American Colonization Society, and Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Chairman of the General Committee of the African Civilization Society, on the Colonization and Civilization of Africa.—With other Documents on the same subject.*—By R. R. GURLEY.—London, Wiley & Putnam, 1841.”

THE above is the title of a pamphlet of sixty-six pages, which has just been laid on our table. It is written in Mr. GURLEY's usual felicitous style, and abounds in passages of great beauty and eloquence. It embraces a wide range of subjects, some of which are of a controversial character. It was called for, as the author suggests, by the circumstances in which he found himself placed. In the preface he says, “I regret extremely that I have been favored with so few opportunities of explaining the views and policy of the American Colonization Society to the British public, and that means have not been afforded me for defraying the expenses necessarily connected with the plans and preparations for large meetings.”—Again he says, “I visited Scotland, and sought every proper occasion, among her hospitable and high-minded people, to correct the prevalent errors in regard to the Colonization Society, and to commend its principles and philanthropy to their benevolent and reflecting minds. Though no general sympathy was shown in the cause which I advocated, I received many civilities and kind attentions, for which my thanks are due.”

“I subsequently submitted the views of the American Colonization Society to the General Committee of the African Civilization Society, expressed to them the warm interest felt by the Society I had the honor to represent in their cause and proceedings, but received from them no

cordial responses or proofs of reciprocal regard. There was courteous attention, a decent respect, and liberty to retire!"

Under these circumstances Mr. G. thought some publication setting forth the purposes and accomplishments of American Colonization was demanded; and hence the pamphlet now before us. We give below some of its finest passages. Much of it is filled up with letters, documents, and an address, which have before been published in this country.

"There is much variety as well as peculiarity of misfortune in the condition of the African race. The great majority of this people still inhabit their ancient land of Africa, broken up into almost innumerable tribes, differing, to some extent, in complexion, customs, knowledge, and superstitions, slightly united by social ties, governed by arbitrary chiefs with little form of law, and generally and deeply degraded by long-prevalent barbarism, the rites of a debasing religion, by slavery and the slave trade. Estimates of the population of Africa have varied from sixty millions to one hundred and fifty millions, and probably the exact number lies between these two extremes. This vast population is spread over a country of great extent and fertility, abundant in resources, penetrated by many large navigable rivers, and blessed with rich advantages for agriculture and commerce with civilized nations.

"A portion of this race occupy the British West Indian Islands, with advantages and encouragements for improvement, having been raised by the power of the English Government from slavery to freedom.

"Another portion (not exceeding probably altogether, including the free blacks of Mexico, five millions) exist as slaves in the Brazils, Cuba, and the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, and Dutch colonial possessions in various parts of the globe.

"Another portion (about 3,000,000) are in the United States, the majority in slavery in the Southern States of the union, and about half a million free and scattered throughout all the States.

"Finally, a considerable number (though less we presume than are in the same condition in Christian countries) are in slavery in the Mahomedan empire.

"From this brief and very imperfect survey, it is evident that the whole number of Africans in exile in all parts of the world is small compared with that of those still residing on the soil of Africa. For can we doubt, from the facts and statements exhibited in the recent work on the slave trade and its remedy, that the greatest physical evils endured by the African race result from the slave trade, which, though utterly condemned by the general opinions and laws of Christian nations, is nevertheless prosecuted by avarice and inhumanity to an unprecedented extent, attended by the most shockingly criminal and cruel acts, and an immense waste of human life. Nearly or quite half a million of wretched Africans are annually torn from their homes, a moiety of whom perish in capture, during their march to the coast, in the holds of slave-ships on their passage across the ocean, or during the first trials of toil and exposure in a foreign climate. In view of an evil so terrible, so enormous, it becomes all humane and Christian men, immediately, solemnly, and with their might, to exert themselves to discover and apply the remedy; and, unmindful of minor differences of sentiment and all merely personal considerations, to unite in measures the most efficient for the relief of such inexpressible miseries, and the redress of such atrocious wrongs as are involved in the slave trade. Yet as the source and seat of this trade is in the barbarism and degradation

of Africa, all measures will prove, we fear, but palliative of the evil, which do not include as an end the civilization and elevation of the African race. The great inquiry should be, I conceive, *How shall the greatest good, in the shortest time, be conferred upon the greatest number of this afflicted and injured people?*" * * *

"I have expressed the opinion that the Colonization of free persons of color, with their own consent, in Africa, on the principles developed in the establishment and progress of Liberia, is of all plans, practicable at present, most deserving support in England and America, because of highest utility and promise to the African race.

"The history of the Colony of Liberia, though brief, is full of interest and instruction to the student of human nature, and particularly to those philanthropists who seek to civilize Africa, and elevate the minds of her children. GRANVILLE SHARP, Dr. FOTHERGILL, and their associates, had founded Sierra Leone. The rude materials with which they commenced their work, and extraordinary disasters, soon compelled them to commit the destinies of this Colony to the English Government; and though it looks out brightly and encouragingly from the African shore, it has hardly fulfilled the best hopes of its earliest friends. The Colony of Liberia owes its existence to a benevolent American Society, has no connexion with the Government, and from it has derived but occasional, and compared with that of individuals, but small aid. The wise and good men who, twenty-four years ago, organized the American Colonization Society, proposed a plan of benevolence to the African race so simple, and unobjectionable, that the citizens of the whole United States might contribute to its support, so powerful in its tendencies of good in all directions and comprehensive in its promised beneficence as to want, in theory, at least, little if any thing of perfection. The plan was, to purchase from the African chiefs a suitable and sufficiently extended territory, and to assist such bold and energetic free men of color residing in the United States, as might desire to emigrate, to found thereon a free and Christian State, which, from the nature of its institutions, the development of its principles and resources, and the discipline of its circumstances must strengthen and elevate the intellect and moral character of its citizens; by example and endeavors plant and propagate civilization and Christian doctrine in Africa; suppress the slave trade; react powerfully on America to promote emancipation by means disconnected from danger, demanded by general justice, and fraught with blessings never yet attained by it, to the liberated Africans and to their race; thus showing by experiment and demonstrating in fact, how this race may cast off the incumbrances and entanglements of their thralldom, and self-respected, because deserving praise, stand in dignity and honor before the world. It is the peculiar excellency of this plan, that for its success, reliance is mainly placed upon the ability of the descendants and people of Africa themselves, when favored in position and stimulated by high motives, to rise from their degradation, assume a national character, and secure prosperity and a name among the nations. The purpose of the Society has been to place the objects of its bounty in such a position, and supply to them such motives. Poor are the richest endowments of fortune, compared with the acquisitions of the mind. Worthless are the distinctions which others may confer upon us compared with those we may by great acts and great endurance achieve for ourselves. It has been by toil and trial, by suffering and conflict, by self-denial and self-discipline, by hazardous adventure, and often by the iron hand of necessity, that individuals and nations have ascended from weakness, obscurity and disgrace, to power and grandeur.

" Since a band of persecuted pilgrims, impelled by concern for the rights of conscience and the truths of God, first trod the icy and rock-bound coast of New England, few events of higher moral interest or sublimity have occurred than the establishment of the Colony of Liberia. Much praise is due to the Colonization Society, but far more to the heroic men of color who went forth, at the peril of their lives, with no safeguard but Providence, to plant the seeds of liberty and Christianity in the most barbarous quarter of the world, and there, far away from the arm of any civilized Government, in the face of a fierce and mighty opposition, to rear the fabric of a free, well-ordered, and religious Commonwealth. It is true that this small company of brave adventurers in the cause of their race, have been assisted by teachers and guides from among the whites, and Heaven has smiled upon them ; yet it is to their own awakened energy, their industry, resolution, courage, and faith in God that we must mainly attribute their success. The world has little observed, perhaps less applauded them. Probably not one in a thousand in this metropolis has any knowledge of their existence. Yet they have founded a Republican and Christian State in Africa which promises to grow and extend itself for ages, and constituted and adapted in the whole character of its institutions and laws to kindle the individual mind, and give full play to all those intellectual and moral faculties which, nobly exercised, exalt men to greatness, may prove a central light and power to revive and renovate their country and their race.

" But to be more specific in regard to the principles embodied and developed in the Colony of Liberia.

" It is designed for a national and independent political existence.

" Its institutions are republican, or in the hands of the people.

" Control over them is reserved to the people of color.

" Slavery can have no existence within the limits of the Colony.

" All transactions with the native tribes are to be conducted on principles of exact justice.

" Both law and practice are in hostility to the slave trade.

" Provision is to be made for universal education.

" No preference is to be given to any religious sect, but perfect and therefore equal toleration is secured to all.

" Missionaries of all Christian denominations among the native Africans are to be countenanced and encouraged in their work.

" Colored emigrants are aided by the Society during six months after their arrival, receive donations of land, and having taken possession of the same, and cultivated a few acres, become entitled to all the privileges of citizenship.

" Various, recent, and unexceptionable testimony from sources, English as well as American, might be adduced to show how these principles, incorporated in its constitution, laws, and the manners and sentiments of its citizens, are so well adapted to make it a contented, enterprising, improving, religious community, aiding to suppress the slave-trade and to diffuse a knowledge of civilization and Christianity among the native African tribes."

AFRICAN MISSION.

Extract from a Letter of the Rev. O. K. Canfield: Monrovia, Mar. 23, 1841.

OUR voyage was, from the roughness of the sea, unpleasant. We encountered three successive gales, one of which caused us to "lie to" 36 hours. We came near being wrecked on Bonavista, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, owing to the inaccuracy of the chronometer. It was a

degree and a half too far to the East, so that instead of being 30 miles to the East of the Islands, we were among them. It was night, and the atmosphere was very smoky, so that we could see only a short distance.—A few minutes past 12 M., we heard a cry of “land!” Most of us went on deck. Soon there came a second cry, in a tone of fear, “breakers a-head!” In a moment, all saw and heard them. We had just time to tack. The wind at this time freshened and changed a point or two, enabling us to stand off. A few moments more, and we must have struck. The Lord directed. The skill of man was nothing. In the morning, it was found that we had passed by a narrow and dangerous channel, between the Islands of Bonavista and Sal, where many a vessel has been wrecked, and where the Captain would not have ventured in the day time.

During the voyage we have, after the second Sabbath, had regular service; one sermon and such other instruction as we could give, with morning and evening worship in the cabin. There was always good attendance and attention.

The Governor and colonists have received us with much kindness.—During the day we are on shore, but according to our old plan, we sleep in the vessel. This plan is opposed by our friends, who wish us to remain on shore. It would be pleasant to do so, but we are afraid of taking the fever and being sick on board of the vessel.

On our arrival at this place, we found a letter from Mr. WILSON, stating that arrangements are made in anticipation of our return. He wishes us to remain in private families. This we may do for a few weeks, but fully expect to rent a house as soon as possible.

The tornado season has just commenced. It rains some during the night, but the days are all dry and pleasant.

After adverting to some cases of sickness that were commonly attributed to peculiar exposure, Mr. C. adds:—

Gov. B. has just returned from Cape Palmas, and says that all there and at the intermediate colonies, are enjoying good health. I may be too sanguine, but I cannot yet think, that this part of the coast is peculiarly unhealthy. I hope we may be spared, should God call us away soon, from the common remark, and a true one often, “they died from their own imprudence.”

Kroomen and the Kroo country are attracting more and more notice. . . . Since we were here, a large number of trading factories have been erected at Settra Kroo, some English, some American, and some Colonial. Their trade is desirable for palm oil and camwood. . . . How we may be affected by them remains to be proved. On our way down the coast, we hope to be able to call at Kroo country. The Kroomen here are very glad to see us, and tell us that all their people are looking for us. As soon as we can, operations shall be commenced among them.

. . . . Remember us all to the Executive Committee and all friends. Your constant and fervent prayers are requested. We feel in some measure our responsibility and weakness. All the glory shall be given to God alone. CECILIA and ABRAHAM are well; CECILIA is delighted with the prospect of doing good. Our wives are happily disappointed in all that they see and hear, save the pitiable condition of the natives. The God of grace be with you.—*Miss. Chronicle.*

FROM Western Africa the missionaries write in language very urgent. In a recent report they say:—

“Contemplating the prospects of our mission, they are cheering in all respects, except this one, the difficulty of procuring laborers. We are inadequate, totally so, to perform one-half of the labor which devolves upon us, and we are compelled to see day by day, things left undone, which it

seems highly desirable should be done. We see multitudes of our fellow-beings in the vicinity of our mission, who might, if the claims of the Gospel were faithfully addressed to their consciences, become the disciples of Jesus Christ, and heirs of everlasting glory; but who are, from the want of some one to lead them to the Saviour and point them to the road of everlasting happiness, left to grope their way in the midnight of moral darkness. These things painfully afflict our hearts, but without more help we cannot do any thing to change the prospects of the people, or to alleviate their wretchedness.

"Can not there be found men whose hearts pant to enter upon this field of labor? It seems to us highly desirable that at least seven or eight missionaries should be sent out to Africa with as little delay as possible. One or two to strengthen this mission, three to found a new station on the Ivory coast, and at least three for the country bordering on the Niger. We specify this number, not because we think it all or the half or even the tenth part of those who might be advantageously employed in building up the kingdom of Jesus Christ in this benighted land, but because it is as large a number, judging from the past, as we may reasonably expect. The field has hardly any assignable limits. We could, upon our own knowledge of the country, scanty as it is, designate locations of a most interesting character for at least one hundred missionaries, almost the whole of which must, we fear, for many a long day, remain as it has for centuries past, a scene of desolation and moral ruin."

THE COLONIZATION CAUSE.—At a called meeting of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society of Virginia, held at the office of JOSEPH MAYO, Esq., on the afternoon of Monday, the 2d August, 1841:—

Present—Wm. H. Macfarland, Nicholas Mills, Francis H. Deane, Joseph Mayo, Corresponding Secretary, Benjamin Brand, Treasurer, Fleming James, Recording Secretary.

On motion, WM. H. MACFARLAND was appointed Chairman.

Mr. SHEPHERD, an Agent of the American Colonization Society, addressed the meeting, stating that the Parent Society greatly desire to despatch a vessel for Liberia, to sail from Norfolk during the coming Fall with probably one hundred emigrants, and that to accomplish this important object considerable additional funds must be raised, which we hope this meeting would contribute their aid in effecting, by taking such steps immediately as might be deemed most expedient:—

Whereupon, on motion, Wm. H. Macfarland, Nicholas Mills, Benjamin Brand, Joseph Mayo, Francis H. Deane and Fleming James were appointed a committee to wait on the Rev. Clergy of this city, and request them to preach on the subject in their respective churches at an early day, and take up collections in behalf of the Society.

The following preamble and resolution were then submitted to the meeting and adopted:—

In view of the necessity which exists of raising money for the embarkation of one hundred emigrants from Norfolk early in the ensuing Autumn,

Resolved, That the case presents a strong appeal to the friends of the Society, and that the Agent, Mr. SHEPHERD, now engaged in collecting the necessary funds, be recommended to the kind regard of our fellow-citizens, and that they be assured they will essentially aid the cause of Colonization, and advance one of the most interesting efforts of the Society, by making him the receptacle of their liberal contributions.

And then the meeting adjourned.

WM. H. MACFARLAND, *Chairman*.

FLEMING JAMES, *Secretary*.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

WE insert below some specimens of the weather in Liberia. It is with great reluctance that people will believe that it is not *scorching* hot there. The tables below, however, will convince any one who believes in figures and a thermometer, that the heat which we have lately experienced in this city is not equalled in Liberia. The instrument used in the observations was placed in the hall of the Government House, which is open at each end, and at one door receives the land, and at the other the sea, breeze.

1840.

JANUARY.					MAY.				
DATE.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	9 P.M.	RAIN.	REMARKS.	DATE.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.
1	77	82	80	—		1	82	90	84
2	79	82	80	—		2	83	00	85
3	78	82	79	—		3	82	88	83
4	79	84	79½	—		4	81	88	82
5	79	82	79	—		5	82	87	85
6	79	79	78½	350		6	79	86	85
7	77	81	79	—		7	82	88	81
8	77	80	79	—		8	76	88	82
9	79	83	79	—					
10	79	83	83	—					
11	80	83	81	—					
12	76	78	78	163					
13	79	83	81	—					
14	74	76	75	775	7 o'clock a. m., Ther, 73°				
15	76	81	80	—					
16	77	83	78	—					
17	77	80	78	—					
18	75	82	79	—					
19	77	82	80	—					
20	77	82	79	—					
21	76	82	79	—					
22	78	83	80	—					
23	77	83	80	—					
24	79	78	82	—					
25	74	81	79	—	7 a. m., Th. 68°				
26	75	81	78	—					
27	75	82	79	—					
28	77	82	80	—					
29	80	84	80	—					
30	79	84	81	—					
31	77	84	80	—					
Av. 77½, 81 7-10, 79 2-5, 973, at 9, 3 and 9 o'clock.									
Extremes, 68-84, including all observations.									
Mean Temp., 79½, between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.									

AUGUST.				
DATE.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	DATE.
16	77	83	80	24
17	78	80	78	25
18	77	79	78	26
19	76	78	78	27
20	76	78	77	28
21	75	80	76	29
22	75	77	76	30
23	76	80	78	31

SEPTEMBER.				
DATE.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	DATE.
1	76	80	78	4
2	76	84	80	5
3	78	79	78	

NOTICES.

☞ All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald, and African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Colonization Rooms, No. 66 South Sixth street, Philadelphia; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

☞ All debts due in New York for the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. A. PROCTOR, D. D., New York city; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, 10TH JUNE, 1841. }

DEAR SIR,—I have this moment reached my home from Bassa Cove; and find two letters from you of the 24th and 29th of March on my table, which were brought by Capt. LAWLIN, of the *Atalanta*. She arrived yesterday afternoon, after a passage of forty-one days, including the time of her visits to Goree and Sierra Leone. Capt. L. informs me that the “*Virginia Trader*,” of Philadelphia, is in the neighborhood of Gallinas, and will be here in a day or two. I hope she has letters and papers for me, as my supply of both by the *Atalanta* is very limited.

My visit to Bassa Cove was made in the United States’ Schooner *Grampus*, (for which, with many other acts of kindness, I desire to express my gratitude to Capt. PAINE,) in consequence of reports having reached me that Capt. DRING had hoisted the British flag at Fish Town, and was exciting the natives to violate the conditions of their treaty with us. Before my arrival there DRING had left, and I found the natives very well disposed to second my views and to fulfil their own obligations. He had, however, done what he could to arouse opposition to the Colony among them. The insolence of these low and depraved traders is very annoying, while their influence upon our people is most demoralizing.

I have but little to say of the general affairs of the Colony, except that they are in much the same state as at the date of my last letter by the *Groning*.

Capt. PAINE visited Bexley with me, and has been a good deal around among the people, and can give you much valuable information concerning the Colony. I hope you will see him and other officers of the *Grampus*, all of whom are well pleased with our young Africo-American Republic. The presence of the *Grampus* in our neighborhood has been of material service to us, and I know not how to express properly my sense of Capt. PAINE’s attention and kindness in aiding and promoting my wishes. He is a man of a clear and discriminating mind, and of great practical good sense, and I could wish most sincerely the Government would take counsel of him in regard to their operations on this coast, both as respects the slave trade and the protection of our commerce.

The *Atalanta* brought the sad news of the death of our venerable President. To-morrow we shall fire minute guns, and have our colors dis-

played at half mast, in commemoration of the melancholy event. The Grampus will also fire minute guns, and the American and British vessels in the harbor will wear their flags at half mast.

My health is pretty good, but I am very much fatigued, and must close by assuring you of my high respect and esteem.

Yours truly,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

HON. SAM'L. WILKESON, *General Agent A. C. S.*

He adds in a postscript of the 11th June :—"The English factory established at New Cesters has been abandoned, all my efforts to obtain possession have failed, and last week, as I am credibly informed, a Spaniard landed goods there for the purchase of four hundred slaves. So after all our hopes of being rid of this curse, it is again to be inflicted upon us. You will have learned of the successful expedition of the Gabriella, of whose attack on the boats of the Saracen I have already informed you; she got off with five hundred slaves (!) after fighting and dodging the cruisers for several weeks."

—
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, JUNE 22, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR,—On the 10th instant, I had the pleasure of writing you by the United States' Schooner Grampus. The Trafalgar has just arrived here from the leeward on her homeward voyage, and affords me another opportunity of which I gladly avail myself, though I have but little to communicate.

The heavy rains, which have now fairly set in, interrupt the most of our business operations, and confine us more or less to our houses. Every thing is quiet among us, and the general health of the Colony is as good as usual. The emigrants continue to do well, and are, I believe, perfectly contented.

I have just received a letter from Judge HANSON, of Sinou, informing me that he has finished three of the twelve houses I had ordered, but can do nothing more without a supply of goods.

There have been this season not less than twenty vessels engaged in the trade of the coast of Liberia proper,—I mean between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. Of these nearly two-thirds are English. Below Cape Palmas the number has also increased greatly this year, though I have not been able to learn how many there are. The names of sixteen American vessels have been reported to me, which are engaged principally between the neighborhood of the Forts on the Gold Coast and the Bights. This is a much larger number than I have ever before known in that quarter. If the increase of trade on the other sections of the coast resorted to by American vessels, has been in proportion to what it is on these of which I have spoken, there ought to be not less than ninety or a hundred American traders between the northern rivers and the Cape of Good Hope. Many, indeed most of these, make two voyages a year, and the amount of their cargoes may be safely estimated at \$30,000 per annum, which for one hundred vessels would make \$3,000,000. This large sum might easily be doubled in less than five years, if our enterprising merchants would enter into the African trade as they do in some things, and especially if the Government would keep a small squadron on the coast to protect our flag from the insults of English cruisers on the one hand, and the protection of the slave on the other.

The vexation and embarrassment arising to the legitimate trader from frequent search, detention and occasional seizure by British men-of-war, affords certainly a subject of just complaint against that Government—but it should be remembered that these annoyances are the natural consequences

ces of the continued abuse of the flag of our country to the purposes of the slave trade. If our Government then would effectually vindicate the honor of her flag, she should by her own actions first rescue it from the hands of slavers and pirates, and then sternly forbid the aggressions of national hostility.

In my last letter I mentioned the unpleasant fact of a cargo of slave goods having been landed at New Cesters. I have since learned from undoubted authority, that the cargo was landed from an American vessel, the "General Starke," Captain CURTIS, a brig belonging to Maine. She touched here, but though my suspicions were excited by the movements of her Captain, her papers were all clear, and Capt. PAINE could do nothing with her. The laws of the United States making it necessary to the condemnation of a vessel, that she be proved to be *actually engaged in slavery*.

THOS. BUCHANAN.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

MONROVIA, JUNE 22, 1841.

AN expedition arrived on the 16th March in the Rudolph Groning, with forty-one emigrants on board. You will have learned from time to time the circumstances of this immigration. I have deferred reporting until now, because I was unwilling to make any statement prematurely lest deaths might occur afterwards, and I be accused of an attempt to convey false impressions of the health of persons coming to reside in this country. They have now been here three months, and every one of them has had more or less of fever, so that we may now consider them as acclimated, and subsequent deaths, if they occur, may be honestly reckoned among those that are liable to occur among the colonists here, as well as among the citizens of your own country.

To this date three deaths have occurred, one man and two children, one about two and the other seven years of age. Mr. WRIGHT exposed himself a great deal, was first taken ill, and died in a few days.

The health of the Colony at present is good. Deaths occur, to be sure, but I think not a greater number, in proportion to the population, than in perhaps a thousand counties in America having the same number of inhabitants. The absence of roads and horse power, and the want of more rapid means of conveyance by water than the canoe and paddle, are causes of frequent complaints, and sometimes of death, from the necessary exposure to night dews and to the rains. But a reckless disregard for these dangers, amounting almost to infatuation, seems to possess not a few of the people. In this season when rains may be calculated almost with the certainty of an eclipse, they go out without even the slightest preparation against the threatened torrents. Such acts are suicidal, and when the statistics of the deaths come to be made up, most unfairly do the enemies of the cause of Colonization place the whole number to the account of "*coast fever*." The people died—it matters little to their purpose what their disease, or what the circumstances.

Notwithstanding all the causes of sickness and death among us, no one who remembers what the Lake country of New York once was—what Ohio has been, and what Indiana and Missouri now are, and at the same time knows the statistics of Liberia, will for a moment believe the mortality as great in the latter, as in the former. And while our country is not so bad as these have been, some of which are *now* considered as delightfully healthy as any part of the known world, why may we not calculate on a similar salubrity in this the home of the colored man? When

we shall have made progress in clearing land, cutting drains in some places, making roads, paths and farms, then may we look for health, prosperity, and a spirit of contented enjoyment of free institutions, not surpassed by any of the free States of the Union.

From your most obedient servant,

J. LAWRENCE DAY.

To HON. S. WILKESON, *General Agent A. C. S.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—It affords us the highest gratification to present our readers with the following extracts from the message of the President of the United States, to Congress. The pleasure we feel in publishing these extracts is not lessened by knowing that it was from Liberia the facts were communicated which called them forth.

The recommendation to pass a law forbidding American citizens to trade with slavers, it is to be hoped will be cheerfully responded to by the American Legislature. Such a law (if followed, as it would naturally be, by corresponding legislation on the part of England,) would more effectually embarrass the operation of the slave trade than all the efforts of the whole squadron of cruisers on this coast. It is the most glaring inconsistency for nations to declare the slave trade piracy and at the same time permit their flags to cover all the most important branches of that trade, except the mere transport of slaves. The opposition of the American Government having been less active than that of the English, her inconsistency has struck us less forcibly.

But we have often doubted the sincerity of the English Government in this business, when we have seen her cruisers and merchantmen side by side,—the one furnishing the slaver with means to carry on his trade, and the other training a long 32 pounder upon hapless Spaniard or Portuguese, who would fain participate in the profitable traffic.

What solemn mockery it is, to proclaim to the world her abhorrence of the slave trade, and to affix severest penalties to a particular branch of it, in which her own subjects are not engaged, while she holds legitimate, and affords an armed protection to, all the other operations most essential to the existence of the trade.

It was not until recently that the humiliating fact of American participation in the slave trade, became known to the President; and his prompt and decisive efforts to prevent it are in the highest degree creditable to him as the Executive of the nation. Could our feeble voice be made to reach the Halls of Congress, we would call upon the assembled wisdom of the country by every consideration of national honor, and the dearest interests of humanity, to second those efforts, as they may most effectually do, by carrying out the suggestions of the Message.—*Liberia Herald*.

[Here follow the extracts from President VAN BUREN's Message, heretofore published in the Repository.]

AMBROSIAL ATMOSPHERE.

Know'st thou the land, where the citron blows,
Where 'midst its dark foliage the gold orange glows?
Thither, thither, let us go.—GOETHE.

For several days past, the atmosphere of Monrovia has been the most delightfully fragrant, that we ever experienced in this or any other country. The sweet and agreeable gales of aroma which were wafted from the newly opened coffee flowers, and swept across the village upon every rising

breeze, or gently gliding zephyr, was to us the sweetest breath that had ever visited our olfactories. Morning, noon and night, the milliferous perfume, filled every chamber and accessible aperture with such a sweet scent, as nature only can prepare, which art may not imitate, nor prose describe. This had scarcely passed away, before a new source, another full gushing fountain was opened; and the ambrosial breezes came again more sweetly than before. The latter are from the fresh blown blossoms of the orange, lemon, (or citron,) lime, and several kinds of aromatic gums. The fragrant odors are such as to make us more than realize all that we have read of "India's spicy groves," or the "scented bowers in undiscovered seas."

In truth, while we are penning this article, the atmosphere is so surcharged with odoriferous particles, as almost to overcome us; and we have heard several persons complaining of the same ethereal distilment, at the same time evincing considerable "aromatic pain." Surely, at present, no

"Poisonous tongue lurks in each breeze."

Africa's Luminary.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER WITH 375 NEGROES ON BOARD.—Latest accounts from Berbic, in the West Indies, state that great sensation had been experienced at the port, by the arrival of a slaver, a Portuguese built brig, called the *Ocuas Feveireira*, captured off the Brazilian coast, on the 16th February last, by her Majesty's brig *Fawn*, after a chase of eight hours.

The details from the log book of the *Fawn*, as published in the *Berbic Gazette*, present a picture of horrible suffering almost without a parallel.

On the 19th of February, 1841, lat. 22 30, long. 40, west, *Cacupos*, on the coast of Brazil about 18 miles, observed a large brig standing in for the land, altered our course so as to cut her off if possible. On approaching she appeared not to have the least idea of our being a man-of-war—allowed her to close within range of our 32 pounder—fired a gun over her, and another as quick as possible ahead—she then up with her helm, attempted to run, but appeared in great confusion.

We continued to throw the shot over, ahead, and astern of her, without intention of striking, as we were positive of slaves being on board; after a short time she was increasing her distance; Lieut. *Foot* then determined to put a shot into the hull, but with great regret on account of the unfortunate beings on board. Shots were then thrown close under her stern twice—a third was about to be fired, when we observed her round to. In about twenty minutes we came up and boarded her. The slaves were all below with the hatches on; on turning them up a scene presented itself, enough to sicken the heart even of a Portuguese.

The living, the dying, and the dead, huddled together in one mass. Some unfortunates in the most disgusting state of small pox, in the confluent state, covered from head to foot, distressingly ill with ophthalmia, a few perfectly blind, others living skeletons, with difficulty crawled from below, unable to bear the weight of their miserable hodies. Mothers with young infants hanging at their breasts unable to give them a drop of nourishment. How they had brought them thus far appeared astonishing: all were perfectly naked. Their limbs were excoriated from lying on the hard plank for so long a period. On going below the stench was insupportable. How beings could breathe such an atmosphere, and live, appeared incredible. Several were under the plank, which was called the deck, dying—one dead.

We proceeded to Rio Janeiro with the prize. On the passage we lost 13, in the harbor 12, from small pox and debility—a number also died on board the recovery ship “Crescent.” After clearing the hold, and fumigating the brig, it was determined by Mr. OUSLEY, the British Minister, to send the brig with a part of her cargo, for adjunction, to the nearest Colony under the command of Mr. G. JOHNSTONE, mate of the Fawn. We sailed on the 19th of March with 180, well provided with medicines and directions in what manner to use them. Tapioca and lime juice were also provided.

Notwithstanding all the care that a small crew could bestow upon them; we unfortunately lost 20, chiefly from the scurvy and general debility. This unfortunate brig left Bahia forte on the coast of Bengueala with 510 negroes, and 13 days after, on her capture, she had but 375!

UNPRECEDENTED CROWDING OF SLAVES.—By information received from the Havana it appears, that on the 23th of December last, the Spanish schooner Jesus Maria, alias *Las Tres Hermanas*, was captured by her Majesty's brig-of-war Ringdove, KEITH STEWART, Esq., Commander, behind the point at the northwest of Santa Cruz (in latitude $17^{\circ} 56'$ north, longitude $64^{\circ} 55'$ west) south by west, at a distance of twelve miles, and having been taken to the Havana was there condemned in the mixed Commission Court on the 13th January following.

Mr. KENNEDY, the British Commissary Judge, certifies that the vessel was 34 tons British admeasurement, being in length 54 feet 6 inches, in breadth 16 feet two inches, in depth 6 feet 6 inches, and yet she had alive on board at the time of capture 252 slaves. If we mistake not, by the old law three slaves were allowed to two tons. By this calculation 51 would have been the proper freight for the vessel in question, but we find a surplus of no less than *two hundred and one*!—*Friend of Africa*.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN CUBA.—A number of the principal inhabitants of Havana, proprietors of agricultural estates, have petitioned the Captain General of the Island, to take prompt and effectual measures for the suppression of the African slave trade. They say also, that the two most respectable corporations in Havana, the illustrious “Ayuntamiento” and the Royal “Junta de Fomento,” coincide with them in opinion, and have addressed the Provisional Regency of the kingdom in accordance therewith. The principal reasons assigned for the suppression of the slave trade, are two. First, the apprehension that its continuance may lead the Home Government, through the importunity of England, to emancipate the slaves of Cuba. And secondly, that the recognition of the independence of Hayti, by Great Britain, and the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, expose Cuba to the appalling danger of a general insurrection of the negroes—danger which is constantly increased by the importation of slaves from Africa.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—From the 12th of May to the 12th of August, the contributions to the New York Colonization Society were three thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and thirty cents, (\$3,712 30.)

Washington City, September 1, 1841.

LATE FROM LIBERIA.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers late intelligence from the Colony. We have room in this number only for a few short extracts from the very interesting despatches of Gov. BUCHANAN. We publish enough, however, to encourage the friends of 'Colonization, in view of the present prosperity of the young Republic, and to remind them that new zeal and enlarged efforts are demanded by the circumstances of the case.

POSTAGE.—The Repository is chargeable only with newspaper postage. It seems several Postmasters have been in the habit of considering it a *pamphlet*, and requiring postage accordingly. This is an error, and we hope none of our subscribers will be longer subjected to such an additional tax.

PAYMENTS.—We are in great need of money. Our engagements must be met. The demands on us are heavy. Every dollar due the Repository and withheld, is so much kept back from the great cause of Colonization. We hope our friends will remember this. The sum which each individual owes is very small; and, therefore, many think it not worth while to be at the trouble of getting their Postmaster to send it on to us. But let them remember all these sums brought into one, would make a very large amount. There are now due on subscriptions to the Repository *more than eight thousand dollars!!!*

Only to think of it! Money enough to fit out a whole expedition for Liberia! Reader, how much of it do you owe? "Not much; but some." It will not cost you any thing to get your Postmaster to send it on immediately. He will take pleasure in doing it, and you shall receive our sincere thanks. If you do not know exactly how much the amount is, be sure and send enough, and we will acknowledge the surplus as a *donation* to the great cause.

We have received the following from the General Agent of the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, which, though private, we take the liberty of publishing. It is one of the many evidences we are continually receiving of the increasing popularity of the cause in which we are engaged.

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PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23, 1841.

REV. WM. McLAIN:—

DEAR SIR,—After leaving you at Washington, I spent the Sabbath in Philadelphia, and on Monday started on a tour to fulfil appointments previously made by me in the Upper Susquehanna Valley, by our Society's warm friend the Rev. D. M. HALLIDAY, of Danville. I have now com-

pleted my tour, after an absence of four weeks, and sit down to communicate the results. They have exceeded my expectations very much. The cause has been received with almost universal favor. In several places the free people of color seemed quite interested, and I think are more disposed than ever before to look at our scheme with favor. Indeed it would not at all surprise me were some of them to request a passage soon to the free Republic of Liberia. I met with no opposition. In some cases individuals who had been known as opposers became contributors. The clergy, with but a single exception in Reading, have throughout my journey given every encouragement. In some cases they had anticipated my application for aid by their Fourth of July collections, but readily allowed me to make additional collections. The distance travelled was about 500 miles, mostly in a private conveyance. I have made twenty-five lectures in sixteen places; have collected in donations \$814 59; obtained three life memberships; added forty new names to our African Repository list; and been enabled to transmit \$850 to our Treasury.

These facts will, I trust, tend to encourage the friends at Washington to proceed and extend their agencies to every part of the United States. It seems to me that nothing hinders the almost united co-operation of all parts of the country, but the failure of our Society to reach them with agencies and information. If in Pennsylvania—where this year the united influence of increased taxation and diminished circulation renders it difficult for even the rich to command money—such liberality to our cause is found, how much more may justly be expected from portions of the country not laboring under similar embarrassments?

I hope your receipts will yet reach \$100,000, and enable you to float the Colonization ship off from the quicksands where she struck in 1833, and also secure all the territory needed for the integrity of our African Republic.

In haste, your friend,

J. B. PINNEY.

N. B. I proceed next week to Western Pennsylvania.

ENCOURAGING.—Below will be found an extract from a letter received from the Rev. H. P. BOGUE, an agent in the western part of New York. It shows an increasing interest in Colonization. It must be recollected that for the last few years, that part of the country has been much overrun with a spirit adverse to the policy and prospects of this cause. The present success attending efforts made in that region shows a more healthy state of public sentiment. We have never lost confidence in the old doctrine of the mightiness of truth. It will prevail. The vast body of important truths connected with this subject, only need investigation to produce the most powerful and lasting impression. We feel that every effort to circulate information, yields a rich return of important results.

“I am meeting with very great success in raising funds for the good cause of Colonization in my field of labor, the State of New York. I am lecturing very peacefully to large and attentive congregations, and in a little more than two months, I have raised in cash and subscriptions more than two thousand dollars! In the pleasant village of Hamilton, Madison county, after two lectures, I raised upon the following days more than five hundred dollars. The great cause is now moving on with a prosperity which ought to cheer and animate all its friends.”

EXTRACT FROM A FOURTH OF JULY SERMON.

THE following excellent remarks are extracted from a Fourth of July Sermon, delivered in Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. O. P. WILLIAMS, and kindly offered to us for publication :

* * * * "Let me now call your attention for a few moments to the means now used for promoting the welfare of the colored population of the United States, a subject, as it appears to me, peculiarly fitting for this day, and which at least should not be passed over without allusion. * * * * Every true lover of his country, every true lover of religion, should take a great interest in the Colonization of the negro, because it is a matter that deeply concerns them as Americans. The minds of the people in this country are already awakened up to this sublime and grand scheme; and although but little has been done towards the whole great work, yet the tone of the public mind generally manifests an increased and increasing interest in the subject, which bids fair to bring forth abundantly. Let us but remember these words of our Saviour, "inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these, ye do it unto me," and act upon them, and the negro will have brighter prospects to cheer him—the hope of returning to their own sunny land with the blessings of civilization, christianity and peace.

"Can there, my readers, be a more magnificent plan than the establishing a duplicate of our own free and enlightened country on the shores of vast Africa? Is there any thing that would prove of more advantage to the negroes, and those who inhabit that continent? A certain consequence of such a step would be the ultimate civilization of the savage hordes who inhabit the impenetrable interior, and their conversion to christianity. The Gospel would spread, slowly perhaps, but surely. It would flow off in different channels until the whole country would receive the benefit of it. The strong holds of barbarism, sin and oppression, would be broken up, and give way to the mild and beautiful precepts of the Gospel religion.

"What a sublime spectacle would then be presented to the eye of the moralist! Then would Ethiopia stretch out her hands, and the heavens be rent with the shouts "we are free—free from oppression, free from sin, a religious and enlightened people!" And when the words—"you have done this"—come booming over the Atlantic, think you not that this would be far greater glory than if we had been the conquerors of the world? And although the time is far distant when these glorious results can be witnessed, yet let us remember that the more we do for it now, the quicker will our cause progress, and the less will posterity have to do. The colored man calls us to this work as being *the cause of his present exile*. He calls on us to restore him to his country, and as amends for the evils we have brought upon him, to bestow upon him our civil blessings. He calls us as *Christians*, to send to him and his *brethren* missionaries—to give him the Bible—and enable him to praise God under his own vine and fig tree. The *still, small voice within* calls us to this work; it reproaches us for what we have done to the negro, it urges us *now* to do something for him. Above all, God calls us to this work; and this latter call let us beware how we disobey. For although we disregard the calls of the wretched, although the still small voice within is so blunted that it is of no effect, yet a mightier than they speaks, one who will certainly bring us strictly to account if we disregard his sacred authority.

But the state of feeling in this country, the progress of reform, of christianity, all evince that these calls will not be disregarded. The curse of

Noah has been but too terribly fulfilled. A servant of servants Canaan has been, unto his more fortunate but cruel brethren, and it is high time to assist the poor negro to be a man; to aid him in regard to his happiness here, and to enlighten him in regard to his happiness hereafter. It is very generally supposed that the negro is mentally deficient—that as a nation they would be unable to preserve themselves from commotions, civil wars and ruin. With regard to the former of these charges, I have only to ask you to turn your attention back a few moments to the history of St. Domingo; regard the characters of *TUISSANT*, *CHRISTOPHE*, and many others, who successfully resisted the splendid armies of *NAPOLEON*, and drove every vestige of slavery and foreign oppression from their land; and then tell me if they were not *men*; aye, men of *genius*. There are other examples that could be mentioned to show, that where the circumstances are such as bring forth the energies of the negro, he shows himself fully equal to the occasion. With respect to the latter of the above charges, I say they are, at most, but *suspicious*; for we never have seen an enlightened nation of negroes. The curse of Noah has been upon them, and bitterly has the sins of the father been visited upon his wretched descendants. But the day is approaching when both the Indian and the Negro must have redress. They have been outraged in every manner, and that too under the specious garb of *RELIGION*. But public opinion will not tolerate much longer this injustice. The sooner we make them amends, the sooner will God's blessing be over and protect us. From the time our puritan forefathers received the red man's welcome, until the present, his countrymen—to use an affecting but beautiful expression of one of their own number—have been melting away before the white man like snow before the sun. They have been driven from the inheritance of their fathers, and have seen strangers occupying their lands. We have done worse to the negro. We have not only taken him away from his kindred, his home, but we have debased him *mentally and physically*. Let us then, as some amends, give all our aid to the blessed scheme of *Colonization*.

“Let us pray God to enable us, in some degree, to be His instruments in effecting this. And on the morning of another anniversary of our national independence, when we assemble to celebrate our freedom from oppression, we may still reflect, that although a dark spot still stains the bright escutcheon of our honor, yet by our labor, repentance and tears, it has in some measure been lessened.”

EXTRACT from a letter received from JOHN JAMES FLOURNOY, of Athens, Georgia, a devoted friend of Colonization, and a gentleman of extensive information, as to the general state of feeling in his section of country.

FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

By late numbers of the journal, I perceive the Colony of Liberia has been successfully tested as an experiment, and rising to realize the ulterior views of the founders of it—the providing of an asylum for the present free colored population of the United States, and for the comfortable reception and maintenance of such slaves as may gradually, and ultimately, become freed men. The prejudices and obstacles against which the plan had hitherto to struggle, although as vast and unyielding as ever, began to be surmounted in the order of Providence by the steady movement of benevolence. The hand of mercy cannot be stayed, and the fruitions of

charity are ever forthcoming. A new country with a population imbued with Christian feelings and sympathies, began to open upon a heathen religion, and gives omen of the regeneration of benighted Africa from that worst of bondage—the slavery of Paganism. Our hopes are all well set to realize the certainty of the christian civilization—the work is well laid, and the foundation sure. African capacity may now be tested, and left to itself. But should they fail to keep among themselves the purity of the church and of liberty—should the star of Liberia set in darkness, and her people return to idolatry, or assimilate in habit and natural feeling with the native hordes, the last hope of the pious and the good for African amelioration, will be utterly extinguished.

I confidently look on Liberia as the only beacon in the wide world, of African hope. Nor is this anticipation erroneous: for no where else are trains laid for the decided improvement of the negro as a man. In other places on the earth amalgamation may change the nature and constitution of the race, but there is no glory in this for the real black: his offspring become superior to him from mingling with another race, and his own pure Ethiopian blood is thus inferred to be of itself unimprovable. The *contempt* of the whites for the *genuine African* remains unaltered, while he respects the quadroon or the mulatto! But this is incidentally a respect for the white blood that is mixed in the negro—and none for the negro himself. Hence fix it how it can be fixed, amalgamation will not advance the dignity of the genuine African, but change his form, and make his race entirely to banish, or become extinct from the face of the earth. The plan of Liberia is to elevate the race as *they are*—to place them amid privileges and opportunities similar to those enjoyed by the Anglo-Saxon race, whereby availing of the resources of their latent intelligence, they may so advantage themselves and progress on a higher scale of improvement, step by step, with time.

We should not precipitantly or harshly judge the progress of things at Liberia, but give the assembled populations time and opportunity to ameliorate themselves in their new situation, even though it be ever so slowly. Make them all an educated people, and let them have stated ministers of the Gospel from our own shores, until their religious ideas on the christian basis, be made up into a system. Then only can they fairly and without *hazard*, be left to their own free volition—and then will be tested the ability and moral rectitude of their nature. Thus will facts be mathematically evidenced, and theories be adopted or rejected concerning the Ethiopians, according to the experience that must come before us.

By experience and by constant intercourses throughout Georgia, I find her people, though violently disinclined to, and hostile with, emancipation, so far as to leaving the slaves free here, are far less reluctant to colonize them, so soon as they can find the plan of Liberia feasible and never-failing. In time, I predict, Colonization will become the favorite maxim of my State.

The following eloquent and pertinent remarks appeared in the *Cincinnati Gazette*, in connexion with a notice of the expedition which sailed from New Orleans in May. We are gratified to find the political presses throughout the country giving an unusual share of attention to the objects and accomplishments of Colonization. It shows that a change for the better is coming over the public sentiment of the country. The facts and principles brought to light of late through the agency of Colonization can-

not fail deeply to interest every friend of humanity and his country, wherever they are understood.

"We are glad that some portions of the United States are at length becoming alive to the importance of establishing a regular trade between this country and the western coast of Africa. Great Britain has evidently had her eye upon that trade for years, and unless the Americans soon secure it, will anticipate them and reap advantages which are naturally theirs, and may be easily compassed. An active and settled trade, once established between the United States and the natives of the western coast, through the colonies which have been founded from this country, and rapid settlement, by persons of considerable intelligence and great mechanical skill, and the blessings of christian civilization, will ensue as a matter of course, and that which feelings of humanity have been hitherto so slow in accomplishing, will be speedily brought about by strife for gain.

"When we judge of the capacities of the negro, by what he accomplishes in this country, in a state of slavery, we do him the greatest injustice, and arrive at conclusions in a very unphilosophical manner. And an almost equal error is committed, when we test him by his manifestations in our free States, where he is his own master. *Equality* of condition, as well as *freedom*, is necessary for a full development of the energies of the human soul. This does not exist here, as between the white and black, (including the modifications of the latter,) and never can; and consequently we cannot, looking here only, judge the African fairly. Neither should we, for obvious reasons, go to St. Domingo, of the population of which country such a lamentable story (which, by the way, we do not believe even comes in sight of the truth,) has recently been told, and published in our newspapers. To the American Colonies established on the western coast of Africa, may we fairly look, to see what the negro, in a state of *independence and equality*, can accomplish; and there, we firmly believe, in the light of christian civilization, and by the aid of the infusion of the Anglo-Saxon spirit, and, it may be, a tincture of the Anglo-Saxon blood, he is to work out important and magnificent results. The progress and present condition of the Colony of Maryland, established under the auspices of the Colonization Society of the State whose name it bears, not to mention the other settlements, is full of promise and gratification to the friends of the Colonization cause, and shows what the negro—*here a slave*, and when not a slave a *menial*—*here a freeman*, standing among his *equals*—is capable of being, and doing, when he feels that he is in reality a MAN, who is to reap the fruits of his own toil, and abide the issue of his own misdeeds.

"Every such event as the embarkation mentioned in the beginning of these desultory remarks, comes to our knowledge with a pleasure which we have no disposition to conceal. God speed the African to the clime and soil of his fathers, from this land of his degradation and bondage! Would to Heaven he could leave it as the Hebrew of old left his oppressors—on dry land—with a cloud to shield him by day, and a pillar of fire to guide him by night! But go he how or when he may, he will carry with him the blessing of all good men; and when he shall have planted his foot successfully upon the land from which his ancestors were stolen, the now barren plain will clothe itself with verdure, the emblems of a barbaric idolatry will disappear before the temples of a holy religion, and from the seeds that he will bear with him, and scatter broadly wherever he may go, will spring up the countless blessings of a civilization like that which we now enjoy. This, do we believe, is to be the mission of the American negro on the shores of Africa: and our faith is firm, that the fulness of time will see it accomplished."

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society,
from the 20th July, to the 20th August, 1841, inclusive.**

July 22,	Received 4th July collection in Rev. Dr. Martin's ch., Lower Chanceford,	\$10 00
22,	Do do Rev. Robt. Steele's ch., Abington,	10 00
23,	Do do Rev. T. Davis's ch., Blairsville,	15 00
24,	Do do Rev. J. Stoneroad's ch., Uniontown,	6 00
26,	J. H. Dungan, Cross Creek, to constitute himself a Life-member,	30 00
26,	Cross Creek Colonization Society, per J. H. Dungan,	64 07
26,	Fourth July collection in Presb. ch., Donegal, per Rev. T. M. Boggs,	5 00
27,	Do do Williamstown, per Rev. J. Barr,	15 25
30,	Do Alexandria & Hartslog congregation, per J. Porter,	15 56
Aug. 1,	D. Houston, Canonsburg, donation of	10 00
1,	Fourth July collection in Ref. German Church, Easton,	25 00
6,	Do do church of Newburg, per G. D. Porter,	3 00
7,	Do do do Butler, per Wm. Campbell, jr.,	5 00
9,	Do do do Campbelltown, Rev. A. R. Nelson,	5 00
9,	Do do do Rocky Spring, do	6 00
10,	Do do do Germantown, Rev. J. Neill,	4 16
14,	Do do do Wilkinsburg, Rev. J. Graham,	7 00
		\$235 04

Collections by Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent:—

Reading, Hon. A. Muhlenburg \$5, Rev. J. Miller \$1, Cash \$2, Rev. William Paule, and Rev. R. M. Morgan, each \$1, Cash 50c., S. S. Jackson, and Mr. McKnight, each \$1, B. Keim \$5, J. S. A., Cash, Cash, each 50c., McKnight \$1, W. & H. Exmenter \$2, G. D. B. Keim \$5, D. Herr \$2, L. Bell \$5, Cash, Cash, each \$1, Dr. H. Muhlenburg \$2, 4th July col. in M. E. church \$5 31, S. Seybert, J. L. Steichler, C. Powell, each \$1, Collection at lecture \$1 84, P. Shewers \$1—total at Reading,	49 15
Berwick, July 30, C. B. Bowman, Jesse Bowman, Job Bowman, R. McCurdy, each \$5, George Mock, T. McNair, each \$2, D. Driesback, H. H. Rittenhouse, each 50c., G. O. Neil 25c., M. E. Jackson, A. Miller, W. W. Righter, J. Beach, A. M. Gangeweir, L. L. Tait, B. F. Rittenhouse, A. B. Sherman, Mrs. Kloty, R. M. Brundage, C. Kunkle, John Kunkle, Aaron Fortune, Mrs. J. Bowman, each \$1—total	39 25
Bloomsburg, July 31, W. G. Hurley \$5, Mrs. F. Clarke \$3, L. Rupert \$2, Rev. Mr. Tobias, D. Melick, Mr. Neil, each 1, J. H. Vanderslice 50c., Cash, J. Thornton, Cash, Cash, each 25c.—total	15 50
Danville, August 2d & 3d, Alexander Montgomery a L. M. \$30, Miss M. Montgomery, E. R. Biddle, each \$10, J. Cooper, Mrs. C. Montgomery, J. E. Montgomery, Esq., S. York, J. Grier, Mrs. Tonghead, P. Baldy, Mrs. E. Deklyn, Dr. McGill, Mrs. M. Halliday, Mr. Cameron, each \$5, Wm. Hartman, J. Hibler, each \$3, A. G. Swift, D. Stewart, Wm. C. McMahon, J. Oasler, Mrs. Donaldson, Alex. Best, Mrs. J. C. Boyd, Mr. James Read, Miss R. Ellsworth, each \$2, J. Best, Mr. Grier, Wm. Biddle, G. W. Forrest, Mr. Bowers, M. Sanders, James Deen, A. G. Voris, E. Hughes, Eli Wilson, J. H. Matchin, John Lundy, Mrs. Moore, John Patton, George Leih, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Gerhart, Wm. York, each \$1, H. Harrison, C. A. Savage, Cash, Dr. P. E. Vastuic, Alex. Bilbs, Mrs. M. Woodside, B. Best, Wm. F. Ritchen, Wm. Morgan, C. Cook, S. K. Sweetman, D. King, E. Finney, A. H. Heffer, J. Carnelison, G. H. Rittenhouse, each 50c., Mrs. Lunger, 25c., collection in M. E. Church \$2 95, a lad, 12½c.—total	163 32½
Sunbury, August 4th, Mrs. Rebecca Boyd to constitute her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Lathy, a L. M., \$30, Lewis Dewart \$5, C. G. Donnell \$2 50, J. Patton, H. Yontheimer, Mr. Gusler, G. Weiser, Dr. J. W. Peal, J. Montgomery, each \$1, Mrs. L. Dewart \$2, Miss Mary Smith and little sisters \$1 25, Cash, Mr. Heller, George Martin, R. B. Packer, Cash, G. Bright, Cash, each 50c., G. P. Buyers, Esquire Pollock, J. Rhoades, each \$1, Mr. Porter \$3—total	56 25
Northumberland, August 5, J. B. Boyd \$5, Mrs. Teas \$1, Wm. T. Boyd, Mrs. Wierman, each \$2, J. W. Mills \$1, J. R. Preatly \$1 37½, Mrs. Norton, 50c.—total	12 87
Lewisburg, August 8, Wm. Harris, Dr. Wm. Ludwig, each \$5, Mrs. McClure, H. McLaughlin, J. Huah, each \$2, J. Rehlner, B. H. Sand, L. Wilson, H. S. Graham, each \$3, A. Mitchell \$2, T. Hayes, J. Moore, J. Kelly, D. Zellers, Wm. Murry, M. A. Sterche, Wm. Nesbit, M. Nesbit, each \$1, P. J. Parson,	

T. Tarryhill, H. S. Gross, Jos. Hutchinson, J. Aiken, each 50c.; H. Gibson, T. H. Fisher, each 25c., Fourth July collection, \$7 61—total	46 61
<i>New Berlin</i> , Mr. Merrill \$10, J. Lashell, Esq. \$5, A. Levineford, Esq., J. Slen-ter, Esq., H. Wilson, John Glover, J. Stillwell, Dr. J. R. Lotze, each \$2, Isaac Peters, Peter Beaver, each \$1—total	29 00
August 7, Donation from the Warrior Run Congregation,	40 75
<i>Milton</i> , August 9, J. P. Saunderson, to constitute himself a L. M., \$30, Saml. Hepburn, Esq., Mrs. Grier, Mrs. Saunderson, each \$2, Cash 50c., G. Corry, E. L. Evans, Mr. D. Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain, S. T. Brown, Mrs. P. M. Williamson, Mr. Staddeus, each \$1, J. Murry, T. S. McKey, Miss C. Grey, J. H. Brown, A. Hull, Robt. McCurley, John Sample, H. M. Hull, J. Syngstad, Wm. Weiner, P. Marteller, T. Swenck, J. Brown, each 50c., Fourth July collection, 1840, \$5 50, Fourth of July collection, 1841, \$11 70, C. Goodlander, Cash, W. Demackson, James Sharp, Cash, S. Blair, each 25c., Cash 12c., S. Rhoades 25c., Cash 10c.,—total	70 17
<i>Muncy</i> , August 12, Rev. S. S. Sheddan, J. Rankin, C. S. Wallis, W. A. Petri-kin, Wm. Brindle, each \$2, T. Rowan Barr, J. Russell Barr, J. Crouse, Mr. Lowmiller, Robert Risk, T. Maxwell, A. Bruner, Jacob Polt, J. Montgomery, E. Lyon, James Risk, Mrs. Lancake, G. T. Boal, each \$1, Eli Russell \$1 50, H. McCormick, B. Potts, T. Opp, Miss C. C. McCormick, J. H. McCormick, T. J. Alward, S. S. Dykins, M. Painters, Cash, each 50c., Cash, W. Risk, B. Johnson, Mrs. McCarter, R. Fiester, John Long, Mrs. Fowler, Cash, Cash, each 25c., Cash 18c.,—total	31 43
<i>Williamsport</i> , August 13, C. T. Lloyd \$10, H. Lenhart, T. Coryell, Rev. G. Givise, Mr. Updegraff, each \$5, J. B. Anthony, J. Armstrong, each \$2, E. Covert, John Hayes, H. McClure, O. Watson, J. Smith, Wm. Wilson, Cash, Mr. Rothrick, Cash, Cash, Cash, W. F. Packer, P. Van Du Belt, Cash, Judge Peters, Dr. T. Lyon, Dr. S. Pollock, each \$1, H. C. Piggott, C. Low, Esq., H. D. Ellis, J. L. Nussim. ea. \$2, Cash 50c., Cash, J. Hughes, ea. 25c.,—total	60 00
Received 4th July collection in Rev. Mr. Grier's ch., Pine Creek cong., 1841,	11 05
Donations and collections at the Union church, Jersey shore,	35 95
Received, August 16, of Rev. Mr. Boyd, his 4th July col. in Great Island cong.,	20 84
<i>Lock Haven</i> , Robert McCormick \$5, H. A. Henderson \$2 50, T. P. Lemmons \$2, Mr. Eldred \$1,—total	10 50
<i>Belleville</i> , August 17, J. G. Lowrie \$5, James Lowrie \$3, J. Tonner, J. Har-rie, each \$2, W. C. Welch \$1, Col. J. Burnside, Samuel Humes, J. J. Hale, each \$5, J. McManner, Mrs. R. Miles, each \$2, R. Blakely \$1, J. Blanchard, Mrs. Ann Harris, each \$5, Cash \$1, J. Gilliland, C. Carpenter, each \$2, A. J. Curtis, H. N. McAlister, each \$5, Collection \$5 42, W. F. Reynolds, J. M. H., each \$2, Cash, J. Rotherick, R. Spear, R. Turey, each \$1, N. F. 50c.,—total	70 92
<i>Lewistown</i> , E. C. Benedict, E. Banks, J. Miliken, R. C. Hales, each \$5, R. H. Jacob, Dr. Ard, G. Jacob, J. Parker, W. McCoy, Gen. Wilson, Mrs. Elliott, each \$1,—total	27 00
	<hr/> \$1,024 53

CONTRIBUTIONS to the *American Colonization Society*, from the
25th July, to the 25th August, 1841.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Collections by Capt. George Barker, Agent:—	Donat.	Total.
<i>Sturbridge</i> , D. H. Porter \$1, Cyrus Merrick \$10, M. Southwick 50c., M. Chamberlain 50c., Deacon Davis \$2, Rev. Mr. Austin \$1, M. Merrick 50c., Dr. Howard 50c., E. Hyde \$1, Deacon Metcalf 50c., Deacon Dunton \$2, Dr. Sanders \$1,	20 50	
<i>Brimfield</i> , Mr. Eastbrook,	50	
<i>Munson</i> , Joel Norcross \$5, J. L. Reynolds, T. Packard, each \$2, Rev. Dr. Ely \$3, E. Philips \$1, Winn & Brown, Mrs. Lord, each 50c., H. Lyon \$5, O. Bradford, Mrs. T. Packard, each \$1,	21 00	
<i>Springfield</i> , D. Bonticue, Philip Wilcox, J. Howard, each \$5, a Friend; H. Sanderson, J. Hooker, J. Brewer, J. Wariner, H. Sargent, each \$1, E. W. Bliss, H. Brewer, jr., J. Brewer, 2d, N. P. Ames, C. Howard, D. Reynolds, J. Hooker, S. Reynolds, each \$2, A. Bangs, E.		

Ingersoll, W. W. Lee, Rev. S. Lawton, E. Pasmer, R. Ashley, E. Trask, S. Smith, each \$1, T. Bonds \$5, A. F. Cowles 50c.,	- 50	50
Westfield, Rev. E. Davis \$1, Rev. J. Knapp, J. Bois, E. G. Talmadge, E. Grant, each \$2, A. Clark 6c., Mrs. D. C. Ashley, R. Tyler, each 50c., J. H. Atkins, Lydia Fowler, each \$2,	- 16	06
Northampton, Thos. Napier \$10, L. Strong \$5, S. Wells, D. Stebbin, each \$3, J. Hopkins, S. Hopkins, A. Lyman, each \$2, L. Hopkins, Dr. Segur, S. L. Hinkley, each \$1,	- 30	00
Hadley, D. Smith \$5, J. Smith 50c., Rebecca Seymour \$1 25, Margaret Wallis 25c., Wm. Dickinson, Wm. Porter, each 25, J. Smith, Ezra Porter, S. Seymour, S. Powers, S. Pease, each \$1, E. C. Porter, Margaret Wallis, each 25c., O. Warner \$2, E. G. Curtis 50c., E. Stacy, \$3, Sarah, Clarissa, and Abigail Smith. (little girls,) 12½c., 10c., & 6c., S. Dickinson, L. Dickinson, Dolly Williams, Misses Kellog, L. P. Stacy, D. Smith, each \$1, S. Smith \$5, J. Morst, C. Smith, each 50c., Elizabeth Marsh 35c., W. Blake 32c., H. Thayer, Cash, each \$1, J. B. Porter \$2,	- 44	95
Hartfield, Rev. H. Neil \$1, L. Graves, M. Warner, each \$5,	- 11	00
	194	45

CONNECTICUT.

Enfield, Congregational church, to constitute its pastor, the Rev. Francis L. Robins, a L. M.,	- 31	20
New Haven, Henry White \$10, H. Trowbridge, J. Donaghe, each \$5, E. Sanford \$18 50, A. Bradley \$5, G. Hotchkiss, J. Trowbridge, H. N. Whittlesey, each 50c., H. Whittlesey, T. D. Woodbury, Henrietta Whitney, C. H. Chittenden, J. Brewster, M. G. Elliot, each \$5, Jehiel Forbes \$20, T. F. Davis \$1, Noah Webster \$2, W. Warner, E. Hull, each \$1 50, Mr. Amiens, \$2, C. A. Goodrich \$5, A. Bradley \$1, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$2, Cash, Cash, each \$1, Cash, Cash, Cash, each \$3, Cash \$5,	- 135	00
East Windsor, 2d Society, Fourth July,	- 7	75
East Haddam, Collection Fourth July,	- 10	00
	183	95

VERMONT.

Hardwick, Remitted by J. P. Fairbanks, Esq., Daniel French \$5, Dea. Elnathan Strong, 2d instalment, \$10,	- 15	00
St. Johnsbury, M. Kittridge, Erastus Fairbanks, Thaddeus Fairbanks, J. P. Fairbanks, their annual sub., each \$10, from other friends \$20,	60	00
	75	00

NEW YORK.

Cambridge, Remitted by J. Green, P. M., collection in Rev. Dr. Bul-lune's congregation,	- 8	00
	8	00

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Remitted by Julius Eldred, Esq., (with \$6 50 for Repository,) a donation from Wm. Russell,	- 3	50
	3	50

NEW JERSEY.

Pittsgrove, Remitted by Rev. George W. Janvier, collection in the church, 18th July,	- 10	00
Ringoes, Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, per W. L. Skillman, P. M.,	- 12	00
New Brunswick, A donation from Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D.,	- 50	00
Princeton, Remitted by Rev. J. MacLean, Fourth July collection in Presbyterian Church,	- 25	00
	97	00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, Joseph Thompson,	- 3	95
	3	95

VIRGINIA

Winchester, Remitted by John Bruce, Esq., Tr., collection in the Protestant Episcopal Church, 4th of July, after a sermon by the Rev. J. E. Jackson, \$10 28, do. at the Church of St. Thomas, Middletown, after a sermon by the same on the 11th July, \$4 94, do. in Methodist meeting, \$2 31,	- 17	53
Shepherdstown, Remitted by the Rev. J. T. Hargrave, collection from Shephe-town and Elk Branch Presbyterian Churches,	- 12	00
Norfolk, Remitted by Thos. Crowder, jr., per amount of collection in M. E. church, Fourth of July,	- 27	50
Wheeling, Remitted by W. F. Peterson, contributed by Thos. Paul, Esq., to constitute himself a L. M.,	- 30	00
Clarke county, Remitted by Rev. W. G. H. Jones, Rector of Frederick Parish in said county, amount of a collection in July,	- 68	00
	156	08

GEORGIA.

Macon, Remitted by Rev. S. Brag, a contribution from "L. N. W.," \$ 00 3 00

KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green, Remitted by Rev. A. C. Dickerson, per Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, collection in his church, Fourth of July, constituting him a L. M., - - - - - 50 00 50 00

OHIO.

Remitted by Rev. Wm. Wallace, collection in Marietta and elsewhere in the State, - - - - - 80 00
 Springfield, Remitted by Rev. Wm. Presbury to Hon. S. Mason, amount of collection in All Souls Parish, for A. C. S., - - - - - 6 00
 Warren, Remitted by Mrs. Nancy Perkins, to Hon. J. R. Giddings, 10 00
 Stark county, Remitted by Rev. A. Hannah, pastor of Pigeon Run and Sugar Creek, - - - - - 15 00 111 00

\$884 88

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—Per George Barker, Agent:—Brunswick, Prof. Thos. E. Upham, for 1840-41, \$3; Gardiner, Robert Williamson, for 1841, John Plaisted, do., Peter Grant, do., each \$1 50, R. H. Gardiner, for '40-41, \$3 50; Hallowell, H. Tupper, for '40-41-42, \$5, Mrs. Merrick, for '41, Charles Vaughan, do., Saml. Gordon, do., Sullivan Kendall, do., Andrew Marsters, do., each \$1 50, M. W. Meome, for '40-41, \$3 50, John Hubbard, for '41, S. C. Grant, do., each \$1 50, R. H. Page, for '40-41, \$3; Vassalboro, S. Redington, for '41, \$1 50; China, A. Marshall, for '41, \$1 50; Bangor, A. Taylor, for '41, \$1 50, G. W. Pickering, for '40-41, \$3 50, John Pearson, for '41, \$1 50; Thomaston, G. Robinson, for '41, H. Prince, jr., do., E. Robinson, do., each \$1 50; Wiscasset, Rice & Dana, for '41, Brooks & Clarke, do., each \$1 50; Bath, J. W. Swanton, jr., for '41, Jonathan Hyde, do., each \$1 50, - - - - - 53 00
 VERMONT.—Rutland, James D. Butler, to June, '42, \$2; St. Johnsbury, Dr. Calvin Jewett, E. & T. Fairbanks, and J. P. Fairbanks, for '41, each \$1 50, - - - - - 6 50
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Nashau, Otterson & French, to December, '42, - - - - - 2 00
 MASSACHUSETTS.—Lancaster, Rev. A. Packard, for '40-41, (with \$2 50 for old Repository,) \$3 50; Worcester, C. G. Prentiss, for '40-41, (with \$1 50 for old Repository,) \$3 50; Brimfield, M. Converse, to July, '42, \$1 50; Amherst, Jonathan Woods, to July, '42, John Borland, to August, '42, W. F. Sellon, do., each \$1 50; Ware, Avery Clark, to Aug., '42, \$1 50; Amherst, H. W. Strong, for '40-41, \$3, - - - - - 17 50
 CONNECTICUT.—Enfield, Aholial Johnson, Maj. H. Terry, Jared Branerd, each \$1 50, to Aug., '42; Thomsonville, Ashael Parsons, Saml. A. Stillman, Danl. Terry, to Aug., '42, each \$1 50; New Haven, Julia Tuttle, Geo. Hotchkiss, J. Trowbridge, N. H. Whittlesey, W. Warner, Elisha Hull, to Aug., '42, each \$1 50; Henry White to Jan., '42, \$3; (with \$9 50 for old Repository,) - - - - - 22 50
 MICHIGAN.—Detroit, Julius Eldred to Dec. '42, \$2; Wm. Russel, to June '42, \$1 50; Plymouth, Ira Bronson, to June '42, \$1 50; from J. Eldred, for brother, Hardwick, N. Y., to June '42, \$1 50, - - - - - 6 50
 NEW YORK.—H. L. Hawley, Marshall, T. E. Lyman, Deansville, ea. \$1 50, to Aug., '42, - - - - - 3 00
 PENNSYLVANIA.—Brownsville, David Binns, for 1840, \$2; Lewistown, H. Y. Long, to Jan., '42, \$4, (with \$6 for old Repository,) - - - - - 6 00
 NORTH CAROLINA.—Waynesboro, Thos. & John Kennedy, for '40-41, - - - - - 4 00
 GEORGIA.—Macon, Rev. S. Brag, to Jan., '42, \$2, - - - - - 2 00
 KENTUCKY.—Russellville, Rev. C. Weden, to Dec. '43, - - - - - 5 00
 OHIO.—Marietta, John Crawford, to Aug., '42, \$1 50; Ashtabula, S. Whelpley, to July '43, (with \$3 33 for old Repository,) \$6 17, - - - - - 7 67
 INDIANA.—Aurora, J. L. Holman, to Jan. '43, \$5; South Hanover, Rev. J. F. Crowe, D. D., to Aug. '43, \$3; Lawrenceburg, Hon. G. H. Dunn, for '40-41, \$4, - - - - - 12 00
 ILLINOIS.—Jacksonville, per Porter Clay, Esq., O. Wilkeson, \$2, Drs. Monroe and English, to Jan. '42, \$3 50, - - - - - 5 50
 TENNESSEE.—Winchester, T. C. Anderson, to Aug. '42, \$1 50; Nashville, R. B. McEwen, to Jan. '43, \$6, - - - - - 7 50
 MISSISSIPPI.—Benton, Mr. Chew in full, - - - - - 3 33

Total for Repository, - - - - - \$163 00
 Add for Donations, - - - - - \$884 88

Total Receipts, - - - - - \$1,047 88

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1841. [No. 18.

FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

EXTRACT FROM A FOURTH OF JULY SERMON.

"Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase: So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." **Prov. III—9 and 10.**

"LET us consider, 1st, the duty enjoined; 2d, the blessing annexed. How then may the Lord be honored with our substance? By giving, as he hath prospered us, to the Colonization enterprise, or for the rescuing of the free people of color of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.

"1st. Political. These relate to politics or the science of government. What else can they be in any government, in a juxtaposition with its birth-right subjects, excluded from all its privileges and immunities, I had almost said, with only the exceptions granted brutes, but profoundly ignorant? With few exceptions they are wholly incompetent to any literary investigations, and not until within a few years have they been privileged with even a primary school education, for this one most obvious, but now ridiculous reason, they want none. Nor can they, as they are, ever tread the paths of science, or discern with sufficient clearness the philosophy of an appropriate form of government for any community, much less a large and prosperous nation. It is from these disadvantages we would rescue them, at the sacrifice of whatever the effort may demand, both of time and property, talent and influence.

"2d. Social disadvantages. These relate to a general or public interest. They are, their entire ineligibility to any place of trust or responsibility in the community in which they may reside. To no posts of honor are they raised, as well, both from their complexion, as their literary disqualifications. Not, however, either in a political or social character, because they are deficient in intellect, which must utterly and forever exclude all hope of elevation; but chiefly and essentially because their very circumstances in life forbid the development of a conclusive powerful mind. Lest such an announcement should appear chimerical to some prejudiced mind, I will mention a fact as it is reported. At an election of members for the Chamber department in the Government of England, a colored man of no extraordinary standing, by birth, was elected to fill that dignified post, to the disappointment of many of more noble parentage, as men often estimate, but which neither God nor true virtue estimates. This tells

volumes for the free people of color, and must cast forever into the shades of oblivion, the objection so often raised, reiterated, and trumpeted from one end of the earth to the other, that they have *no mind*, they *cannot* be educated. In *our country* we are favored with fair specimens that such opinions are wholly groundless. But we add another evidence to the fact from Governor BUCHANAN. The youth of the colonies, says he, discover an *eager desire* for improvement, and their progress, considering their opportunities, is almost incredible. Among the young men of Monrovia, there is a larger proportion of good accountants and elegant penmen, than in any town (American) of his acquaintance. Hence the motives to elevation, by every means in our power, of the free people of color amongst us. Success to the wheels of Colonization. May they rollover every opposer, and roll on, till all the oppressed sons of Africa shall be rolled home.

“2d. God may be honored by aiding the Colonization Society, as he hath prospered us, in placing the free people of color in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of *free* government with all the blessings which it brings in its train. The testimony of sixty years experience and effort of the Abolition Society in England and America, is fully in point that they cannot enjoy these benefits in a juxtaposition with the white people of the United States.

“To remove all that are willing to emigrate within the reach of their means to Liberia, is the avowed and steadily prosecuted object of the Colonization Society. At this point it exhausts all its energies and concentrates all its efforts. Nor is all this sacrifice to no purpose. Mark the resolution passed September 29, 1836, at a public meeting of the citizens of Monrovia: *Resolved*, ‘That this meeting entertain the warmest gratitude for what the Colonization Society has done for the people of color, and for us particularly; that we regard the scheme as entitled to the highest confidence of every man of color; that we believe it the only institution that can, in existing circumstances, succeed in elevating the colored people; and that advancement in agriculture, mechanism and science, will enable us speedily to aspire to a rank with other nations of the earth.’ But other facts corroborative of the opinion above are at hand. In Liberia there are four colonies and twelve Christian settlements, dotting a coast of about three hundred miles, extending their dominion by fair negotiation back into the interior and along the Atlantic shore; the whole incorporated into a Federal Republic after the model of our own, with like institutions, civil, literary and religious, and composed of Africans and descendants of Africans—most of whom were emancipated from bondage in this country for the purpose—some of whom were recaptured from slave ships, and a small part of whom are adopted natives that have come in to join them. There is Christian civilization and the government of love; there is a civil jurisprudence and polity; there are courts and magistrates, judges and lawyers; there are numerous Christian churches well supplied with ministers of the Gospel; there are schools, public libraries, and a respectable system of public education; there is a public press, and two journals, one weekly and one semi-monthly; there are rising towns and villages; there are the useful trades and mechanic arts, a productive agriculture and increasing commerce. In their harbor are to be found ships trading with Europe and America, and the exports are increasing from year to year, and *all this* the enactment of somewhat less than twenty years, an achievement of which there is no parallel in history. These are the natural born blessings of a free government. To this object, my readers, we solicit your attention, and affectionately ask your contribution.

"3d. We may honor the Lord with our substance by making the appropriate sacrifice the cause demands, for spreading civilization, sound morals, and true religion through the continent of Africa.

"This is the avowed object of the F. M. Society, and to this object does it consecrate some of its choicest talents, highest ornaments of piety, and profoundest erudition. On this ground are men whom chiefs delight to honor, and the people ardently love. Nor is either the object of the F. M. Society or its plans of operation at variance, but in perfect harmony with, those of the Colonization Society. In Africa, its real character is to elevate the character of degraded man, and inspire him with new hopes of dignity and renown, by placing within his reach every facility, both for moral, religious, and intellectual improvement, so extensively enjoyed by all the civilized and enlightened nations of the earth.

"Nor is it any less the object of the Colonization Society to raise a high standard from above the shores of this vast continent, consisting of 100,000,000 of souls. Every appeal to the charities, benevolence and philanthropy of this Christian community should, therefore, be regarded as an appeal from Heaven. The enterprise in which this Society is embarked is godlike, carrying on the very face of its constitution a Father's heart. Nor do I plead this cause before this religious community in vain; a cause which recommends itself to every man's conscience as in the sight of God. Already do I seem to see conscience enthroned, with a bow around her head, and blind prejudice, disappointed selfishness, and high-handed avarice, retiring in shame from her righteous decisions. The cause is on the advance; the enterprise must and will prevail.

"4th. To arrest and destroy the slave trade is another object with the Colonization Society, and by contributing to it we shall honor God with our substance.

"But how, it may be asked, does this Society propose to accomplish this most desirable and most important object. Precisely as the F. M. Society does among all the barbarous nations within the reach of their means, by pouring light in a focal blaze into their minds, and thus receive their attention and confidence; by showing Africa her sin, in the use of all proper means, and Ethiopia her iniquities; by inspiring the natives or tillers of Africa's soil, with sentiments of self-aggrandizement and virtue; then, in the language of inspiration, 'each will learn to esteem others better than himself.'

"The blessing annexed. 'Then shall our barns be filled.' We may be sure of these blessings when we—first, grieve and are pained and humbled under a deep sense of the condition of the free people of color. Second, when we pray for them as though our hearts were set upon their help. Third, when we are willing to, and do, make corresponding sacrifices, which the nature of the case demands.

"Yours most affectionately,

"REUBEN PORTER."

"MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL."

THERE has lately been made an important alteration in the *form* of the above cotemporary and fellow-laborer in the great cause of Colonization. In its form and general appearance, it now resembles the Repository. Below we give the editor's reasons for this change. They are substantial. And we may remark that the *Journal* is edited with much spirit, and contains much useful information to the friends of the colored race. We hope it will be widely circulated. We rejoice in having such a helper in the arduous work of diffusing light and intelligence in regard to one of the most grand and benign schemes that has ever occupied the attention or called forth the labors of philanthropists or Christians.

We should have earlier paid our respects to the *Journal* in its new form, but the two first numbers did not reach us.

"OUR readers will notice an alteration in the form of this Journal, and we have no doubt they will consider it, as intended, an improvement. The present is the second number of the new series. The reasons of this change are, that the Journal will be less liable to destruction from being laid by with the common newspapers of the day, and that when the numbers of one or two years are collected together and bound they will form a more portable and better shaped volume. Although the Journal contains much matter that is of immediate interest to the friends of the cause throughout the State, yet there is much of a character that will become more valuable in after times. The volume of the Journal now in this office, from its commencement, containing a history of all the operations of the Society, of the transactions of the Colony from its first settlement to the present day, is a book of no ordinary interest. Therein is contained an account of the first expedition which arrived at Cape Palmas in the February of 1834, of the first native palaver held, of the purchase of territory, of the first landing of the emigrants, of the sailing of the vessel, of the erection of huts and shantys for the accommodation of the agents and colonists, and of all transactions even of minor importance in that little community, as it has advanced, step by step, from a mere handful of strangers, a one family on that solitary Cape, until they have spread over an extent of rich and highly cultivated territory, until they have formed themselves into a miniature government, with their churches, their schools, their public buildings, and all the ensignia of a highly civilized and happy people. Perhaps there is not in existence a more detailed account of the founding a Colony, of the formation of a new government than is to be found in the preceding numbers of the *Maryland Colonization Journal*. And may we not anticipate that its future numbers, which shall speak of the growth and maturity of this infant Colony, will be of equal, of surpassing interest? What is the Colony now, but a mere miniature organization, an ovum, an embryo, in which the life currents, that insure its future greatness and permanence, are just beginning to circulate? What may we not hope from the growth and perfection of that structure so auspiciously commenced? What can be of more intense and thrilling interest in after times, than a detail of the progressive steps by which a degraded and suffering race of bondsmen and slaves from one of these United States, were transported across the Atlantic to the land from which their forefathers sprang, and were established as a nation on a marked and prominent point of that beau-

tiful land, bearing with them the arts, the manners, the government, the religion of the most free and independent nation under Heaven, to their friends and kindred on whom has ever rested the pall of ignorance and heathenism? Such details will the future numbers of the Journal contain, and we cannot but hope an increasing interest will be manifested in the cause, and the circulation of the Journal become very greatly enlarged."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—To the editors who exchange with the Repository we return our thanks. Many of them make the exchange on very *unequal* terms. They doubtless are constrained to do it out of love to the cause in which we are engaged. We also send the Repository to many others, whose papers we do not receive in return, but of which we should be glad to have the privilege of a perusal. We would not conceal the fact if we could, for it ought to be known and considered, that the prosperity and success of Colonization depend almost immeasurably on the course which the public presses in the land pursue in regard to it. It is only *through them* that *we* can reach the great mass of our citizens. We are sure that if their editors duly considered this, they would more frequently aid us with favorable notices and with extracts from the Repository.

While on this subject we would respectfully call attention to the address of the editor of the *Maryland Colonization Journal* to his co-editors throughout the State of Maryland, inserted in our present number. And we would, "*mutatis mutandis*," make its language and sentiments our own.

TO THE EDITORS OF JOURNALS AND NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF MARYLAND.—*Gentlemen*,—I take the liberty in a brief paragraph, most respectfully to call your attention to this *Maryland Colonization Journal*, trusting that you will recognize my privilege so to do, not only as in some degree a member of your very respectable corps, but as an agent of that Society, whose organ this Journal professedly is.

In connecting myself with the establishment some six months, I was surprised to find so very few names on the "exchange list," and of these few I also learned but a tithe part were regularly received at this office. I was informed that there was an original list containing the names of all the periodicals in the State, but that the most had been stricken therefrom, after they had for some time ceased to be received in exchange. In those exchange papers which still come to the office, it has seldom fallen to my lot to see this Journal adverted to, any extracts made therefrom, or the subject of Colonization receive even a passing notice, unless perhaps to record the proceedings of a public meeting, or give some notice at the request of the agent or some friend of the Society. To this I am happy to say there are some few exceptions. From these facts I was naturally led to conclude that the subject of Colonization was regarded with very little interest by the people of the State, or that a majority were opposed to the scheme, and consequently the proprietors of newspapers would not be disposed to fill their sheets with matter of little interest to one class of readers or offensive to another. But on becoming a little acquainted with the

sentiments of the people of Maryland upon this subject through the many who, from different parts of the State, who have visited this office from a tour made of the western counties, and from the action of the very large and respectable Convention which so recently assembled in this city, from every county in the State, I have been led to a very different conclusion. An opponent of the cause, who has taken the trouble to examine into and reflect upon the subject, it has not been my fortune to meet. That there is an apathy existing in regard to it, and that it is but little understood, I grant. But why? Is it not because it has not received that countenance and notice from the prints of the day which a matter of such high importance demands? No one can be more sensible than yourselves, how much public opinion is guided and moulded by the conductors of the periodical press—how all important is your co-operation in bringing any matter fully before the people—in fact, how impossible is the consummation of any important event dependent upon the popular will, or the general action of the community, without your furtherance and aid. Without the cordial aid and co-operation of the press throughout the State, it cannot be hoped that the Colonization cause, with all its powerful moral and political claims upon the people, can receive that uniform aid and support which is so necessary in order to effect the great good desired by the projectors of the scheme. To the plan itself, in the gross and in detail, in theory and in the practice, no material objection can be made. As a political movement, it is the only one yet proposed that promises even an amelioration of the evils which threaten our State from the mixed and heterogeneous character of its population; as a moral undertaking both in design and in effect, as affecting the welfare of two races of men, and of two continents, it stands pre-eminent above all others of the present day. If it is therefore the object of the public press to advocate the most sound political measures to the people of this State, to effect the most true good to the greatest number of human beings, let the subject of Colonization more frequently enter the columns of the public news prints, let the ordinary courtesy of exchange be extended to the *Maryland Colonization Journal*, let the information therein contained be spread before the people, that not only the white population can know how much is effected by this most important institution patronized by the State, but that the people of color throughout the State may know what are the true objects of the Society, on what conditions they can emigrate, and what advantages await them in Maryland in Liberia. Certainly the expense of exchange cannot be much; even our city daily papers might, without much sacrifice, send a copy to this office. It is very important not only to gather all information upon this subject, but upon all passing events that in any degree bear upon the present political position of the country. It is sincerely desired that the editors throughout the State will notice this article and give the subject full consideration. I have no fear of the result of investigation.

For information respecting the present condition of the affairs of the Society and of the Colony, I would refer to the address of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society to the Convention, contained in the Journal of June 15, which was sent to every public Journal throughout the State.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES HALL,

General Agent Maryland State Colonization Society.

DR. HALL, of the Maryland State Colonization Society, in closing his notices to "Emigrants," makes the following eloquent appeal to the free people of color residing in this country :

"Taking it, therefore, for granted, that you give full credit thereto, which you must if you act honestly or rationally, I have to ask you what and how much you sacrifice in order to avail yourself of such advantages? What do you leave behind you in America so dear and precious? Have you the soil on which by your free and voluntary labor you can procure your daily bread? Or do you not rather depend upon the will of others to employ and feed you? Is not your very existence dependent on the will of another race? Do you leave a climate of an ever agreeable temperature in which you are even secure from suffering for want of sufficient clothing or shelter? Or are you not (I mean the majority of the colored race in this State) unable to endure the winter of this climate from poverty, and consequently the inability to procure for yourselves good houses and warm clothing? Do you here enjoy either individually, or as a people, any of those rights and privileges which have ever been considered dearer to man than life itself? Are you not rather debarred, not only all participation in the formation of the government under which you live, or in the administration of the same, but even from the common blessings and advantages usually derived therefrom, viz. the equal protection of the persons and property from violence and plunder. Will the laws of this country and the customs of society permit you to occupy other than the most inferior stations in life; and even then can you attain an equal stand for respectability and character in the social relations with the poorest white citizens? In addition to all other disadvantages consequent upon your present unhappy condition in society, is the same not necessarily productive of a great amount of moral evil and consequent irremediable moral suffering? And do you not necessarily entail the same upon your children—and are you not responsible for the results? With such an increasing weight of responsibility upon you, yourselves suffer all the ill attendant on a state of degradation and oppression, eating the bread of sorrow and drinking of the bitter cup of affliction, and entailing the same on your children, I can only ask *how can you—remain?* That there is elsewhere, too, a great and increasing responsibility I well know, that as a nation, as individuals the white citizens of these United States have yet before them a time of reckoning; but this in no degree exculpates you. A plan has been projected, and its feasibility tested, not only to relieve yourselves and children from servitude and oppression, but one that will secure to you the fairest heritage on earth, where no bar exists to your attaining the highest perfectability of human government and human society, and where you can be the happy instrument of diffusing an increased degree of light and knowledge to a people ready to receive you in their lands as teachers, friends and brethren; but if you will continue to reject the fair overtures made, if you prefer to retain your present position in the land and entail degradation and sorrow upon your posterity—*on your own selves must rest the consequence.*"

PROSPECTS OF COLONIZATION IN MARYLAND.—These are cheering. The June convention was a most important measure. It distributed information throughout the State, and its influences have been most happy. Gentlemen have now been induced to take an active interest in Colonization as a scheme of *practical utility*, and pressing importance, who have heretofore regarded it but as a fanciful exhibition of amiable but useless philanthropy.

Numerous meetings have been held to form auxiliary societies, which have been spirited in their action, and attended by the worth, talent and energy of the neighborhood in which they were held. At all of them the third resolution was expressly approved. This is as it should be. To withhold the voice of warning where there is impending danger, is to fail to perform the duties of a Christian and a man.—*Maryland Col. Jour.*

COME OVER AND HELP US.—The Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," is continually ringing and echoing in our ears from the natives of the adjacent country. Almost every breeze brings upon its wings the same sound; we hear it alike in the still small voice, and in the strong roar of hundreds of the heathen around us; and we may not refuse to prolong the joyful news, lest possibly, we prove ourselves to be dumb and unworthy watchmen.

Ethiopia is stretching forth her hands unto God, and hundreds of her sons and daughters, are imploring the Christian Church to send life and salvation to them. We are on the ground, and we see and know that the harvest is already white, and that the laborers are few. We pray the Lord of the vineyard, and his co-workers to send forth more laborers. Africa, Western Africa stands forth in an imploring attitude, and begs and entreats that her voice may be heard, that her petition may be granted; which is that the Gospel be preached unto her. She only asks to be taught the way of salvation. Her condition is pitiable, indeed, is miserable in the extreme—dark, gloomy, and peculiar.

Much has been done by different denominations of Christians, and yet comparatively speaking, nothing has been accomplished. Millions are yet without having so much as heard of the "new and living way."

We desire to blow the trumpet, if happily the sounding thereof may reach unto those who are ready, and willing to send and come to the relief of perishing thousands.

We hope that notwithstanding God in his providence and wisdom sees proper to remove by death, one and another of the laborers sent here by the different Mission Boards, their ranks will still be filled, and that "though a thousand die, Africa will not be given up."—*Africa's Luminary.*

A NOVEL FIGHT—On Tuesday last, a young lad of this town, named SAMUEL BELL, was hunting in the woods near here, with two dogs. He had lost sight of them a few moments, when he heard their piteous cries and yells, as if in the greatest distress. Supposing a leopard had caught one of them, he advanced cautiously in the direction of the noise,—and had gone but a few paces when he found himself within half a dozen yards of a huge Boa Constrictor, in whose vast folds both of his struggling dogs were enveloped. The snake at the same moment discovered him, and raising its head in a threatening manner, began slowly to recede with its prey. The lad instantly levelled his gun and fired, wounding the snake in the neck and head, but without causing him to relinquish his hold upon the dogs. The monster still faced its antagonist and kept its ground. The young hunter with admirable coolness and courage, reloaded his piece and again fired full at the head of the Boa; but even the second shot, though it took effect, did not finish the conflict, nor cause the release of the poor dogs which were still held fast in the snaky coil. Again the determined lad loaded and fired, and this time with entire success. The victory was complete, and the hunter boy bore off in triumph the monster he had so bravely conquered, and was followed home by the wounded and bleeding dogs he had so gallantly rescued.—*Liberia Herald.*

Washington City, September 15, 1841.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE NEXT EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA WILL SAIL FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, ON OR NEAR THE 10TH OF OCTOBER NEXT.

THIS will probably be the last expedition that we shall send out this year. We therefore call the attention of all persons contemplating going to Liberia to this favorable opportunity. Emigrants who have engaged their passage will please not fail to reach Norfolk by that day, well furnished with all the implements of husbandry, household articles, and cooking utensils necessary to carry with them.

Persons wishing to send goods or packages to Liberia, will please forward them to our agents in Norfolk, Messrs. SOUTTER & BELL. All letters and papers for colonists may be forwarded to them, or to this office.

Persons holding money in their hands for the Society, will please remit it as soon as possible.

And we will consider it a special favor if our annual subscribers whose subscriptions fall due about this time, will have the kindness to remember us in this our time of need.

We rely on the liberality of our friends to enable us to get off this expedition. Many of the persons about to be sent must go soon, to save them from hopeless bondage. Their hearts are set on going to Africa, and who is the person that will not aid them with the means? They are all thrown upon the Society, and at this time, when we are obliged to buy more territory, the burden is greater than we know how to sustain. Who will come soon and strong to our help?

SOME TRUTH AND SOME ERROR.

WE are not surprised to find some people extremely uninformed about the character and relations of the Colony of Liberia. They perhaps have not had the means of informing themselves at command; or they have not had time to devote to the subject; or their notions of geography are rather crude and scattering, and they have confounded places and countries, and supposed that they were master scholars in many things, the truth and depth of which they had never even imagined. Hence it is not strange that Liberia should be unknown. We are not surprised that men who have never built their systems on matters of fact, but on a concatenation of abstract moral precepts and principles, without reference to their practical application and to their modification by the force of circumstances, should arrive at incorrect conclusions as to the present condition and probable results of our Liberian experiment.

But we are surprised that any intelligent and honest inquirers after truth should make such blunders as are contained in the following extracts from

an article on "Liberia," which we find in the "*Foreign Quarterly Review*." That the able conductors of that standard and respectable Journal, should not have made themselves more familiar with a subject so easy of a thorough understanding before they attempted a labored treatise on it, is indeed marvellous enough and unaccountable, very. We notice and consider the blunders in this article the more remarkable because it, as will be seen, appears to have been written principally to show the importance of possessing a correct knowledge of the principles in which Liberia was founded, and the manner and success with which they have been carried out. The scope of the argument is this: "We are about to commence a grand system of experiments for the welfare of the great continent of Africa. Already some attempts have been made—some incipient experiments tried. We ought to understand them. Why has any of them failed? Why has some of them succeeded? Let us not blindly follow the wrong. Let us intelligently imitate the right."

The principles of the American Colonization Society are abundantly set forth in its Constitution. Their practical application is not *dimly shadowed* forth in the various reports and documents from time to time put forth. Surely if any body wishes to know what lessons may be learnt from Liberia, they have only to read her published history, and look at any unprejudiced account of her present condition. They who are ignorant must be wilfully so. There must have been a studious effort, on the part of those acquainted with the facts, to conceal them. Gentlemen of great learning and undoubted veracity have visited Liberia, and have written their views and impressions in detail, and these have been given to the public as testimony, not of strictly impartial witnesses, but of witnesses prejudiced against the policy adopted by the Society and carried out in the Colony. And yet either the testimony of these men goes for nothing, or else the men who think and write about Liberia lay aside the facts in evidence in the case, and mention their own vain imaginations. We find in a late English Journal this sentence: "We wish, however, to bring out more specifically the fact, that within the line of coast now claimed as the Colony of Liberia, there are regular slave factories." How often has it been published, that we only own certain points on the coast, and that over the intermediate places we can exercise no control? and that it is only on these places that factories exist; and that in every instance as soon as the Colony has been able to purchase the territory, they have at once and signally broken up the factories and routed their owners and dealers. And what is it that we are now straining every nerve to raise the means to buy all the unbought territory adjacent to our settlements, but that we may control the coast, and drive the accursed slave trader and *all his abettors* from the region!

Again the same Journal asserts—"The desire manifested by the colonists to return to America is so great, that, if the vessels were supplied, such a number would leave in them that those willing to remain would

find themselves too few to protect themselves from the natives, and would therefore leave on this account. No obstacle but want of means prevents the return of the colonists to America ; but this is a sufficient one, and confines them to the land of their exile." The falsity of this is attested by every vessel that leaves the coast. Opportunities and means enough have been offered the colonists to have carried them all away if they could have been persuaded. Inducements have been held out—they have been offered *free* passage elsewhere—but no ! They understood too well their interests and the chances of happiness. There are several of them in this country at present. But there is nothing that would tempt them to remain here. And the testimony of all *gentlemen* who have visited the Colony, is, that they are contented and happy.

The article in the "*Foreign Quarterly Review*," on "*Liberia*," is more just than many others which have come under our notice. But there are some errors in it which we wonder to find coming from such a source. There are many important truths and admissions in the article, and it is for these that we make some extracts :

"The civilized settlements called Liberia, in West Africa, now firmly established along about three hundred miles of coast between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, with a considerable territory, at some points forty miles inland, with an African trade, and a moral influence of far greater extent, were founded in 1821, by an unchartered society of American citizens, for free colored people from the United States, and for free native Africans. Of the last, some are people from the neighboring tribes, and others are prize slaves, liberated by the Government of the United States, and sent to Liberia, in order to be provided for, if they cannot at once be restored to their homes. *For this purpose money has long been annually voted by Congress* ; and the Legislatures of particular States have, from time to time, made grants in aid of the resources of one or more of the settlements at Liberia, whose political existence, however, is only recognised in this way by the supreme authorities of America. The principal funds arise from subscriptions by white people, *but there are also some local taxes.*

"The ships of war of the United States are appointed, occasionally, to visit them ; but their constitutions have sprung from the will of the voluntary bodies called Colonization Societies, formed since 1816, in various States, and from the consent of the settlers.

"Although there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent a colonial settlement, or new *territory*, to be founded beyond sea, such is not yet the character of Liberia, which has hitherto been assuming rather the form of a new people than that of a Colony belonging to an old one. *Nevertheless African produce from Liberia is admitted into American ports as domestic.*

"Contemplating similar proceedings in point of nationality, in Texas, at Natal in South-eastern Africa, and up the Niger, the proceedings at Liberia have a peculiar interest, and the considerable success of those proceedings here, in spite of great obstacles, calls for a careful examination of the means which have produced this good result. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that these settlements from the first, although observed with friendly solicitude by many eminent persons in Great Britain, have attracted less notice than their relative importance demands from the Gov-

ernment of this country, from the philanthropists, and from the public at large. Not to impute indifference on such a subject so widely without some proof, we refer to negative facts proper to support a charge of this grave kind. In all the inquiries by Parliament, and all the communications made by the Crown to both Houses upon the slave trade, and upon colonial administration, in reference to colored people, numerous as they have been in the last nineteen years, there is to be found no evidence of any systematic intercourse between them and our West African colonies, or our fleets of cruisers perpetually sailing near the steadily increasing settlements of Liberia, although such communications would not fail to be eminently useful, since the condition of things under our West African policy by no means justifies a disregard of convenient means of improving it. However important the services which have been rendered occasionally by British officers to Liberia, and which have always been well received, the systematic intercourse so much needed either has not been encouraged by our Government, or has been treated as too insignificant a matter to be laid before Parliament.

“Again, in regard to the lessons to be learned by the philanthropists from Liberia,—in Sir T. FOWELL BUXTON’s writings, in support of his plan for civilizing Africa, by what Lord ASHLEY pithily described to be ‘*government without dominion*,’ but which we venture to designate as *dominion without government*, no details are given in those writings to show the peculiar character of the most extensive territories ever settled by civilized people with the former express principle for their chief rule. This omission is the more striking, since the American Liberia and the British Sierra Leone, founded for the same benevolent objects, have notoriously had the most contrary results, and must of necessity offer useful points of comparison, in order that the proved good and bad courses of proceedings be respectively adopted and rejected in the new benevolent settlements at present projected for Western Africa by Sir T. F. BUXTON and his friends. An equally important body of philanthropists, the *Anti-Slavery Convention*, comprising above 500 individuals from all parts of the world, met in London in June last, inserted *Liberia* in the programme of their inquiries; but by no means did the topic justice, ‘the general wish seeming to be not to enter upon it.’—(*Report of the proceedings of the Convention, June 22, in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, August 12, p. 208.*) Nevertheless, the Convention condemned *Liberia* almost by acclamation, and without the calm hearing of its advocates, or the searching inquiry into facts, which should precede the decisions of an enlightened deliberative body.

“The carelessness of the British public to the progress of these civilized African settlements is not less remarkable than that of the philanthropists and of the Government, as may be inferred from the way in which authors addressing the public upon Africa deal with this subject. Mr. M’CELLOCH, when writing in much detail on civilizing Africa, in his new geographical work, which expressly aims at showing ‘the influence of institutions on national welfare,’ does not even allude to Liberia; and if that well informed author cannot be supposed to be unaware of the existence of such a country, it is extremely probable, that he knows little of the history and constitution of the settlements, having neglected what the public is careless about. His work was published in the present year; and other books, such as Mr. McQUEEN’S last volume, might be quoted as the same effect.

“Notwithstanding this general inattention to those settlements, the most cursory examination of them will prove that the objects which deeply

interest our Government, our philanthropists, and the public concerning Africa, might be much promoted by an exact acquaintance with their history and Constitution."

It will be seen that we have put in *italics* several sentences in the above extracts. We would call attention to them particularly, and if this should meet the author of the article, we would beg him to give us his authority for such statements—for authority he must have had for doctrines so strange and unheard of in all the annals of this Society, and its various connexions and relations! If we mistake not the day is near at hand when all that concerns Liberia will be better understood. If motives of benevolence have not been sufficient to call up public feeling and concentrate attention on our operations on the western coast of Africa, motives of self-interest will be. The influence of the Colony is now beginning to be felt in the commercial world. There are rights and privileges claimed by it, which all the lawless and predatory may not be willing to grant. There are rules and regulations which it may be a little inconvenient for the grasping trader to comply with, but which the Government and the people must maintain. Hence we predict that the indifference with which many have regarded our operations will soon give way to the acutest observation and the keenest scrutiny. The limits of our territory will be ascertained; the relation which the Colony holds to this country; the care that this country will probably be disposed to take of that infant commonwealth; the prospects before it, and a thousand other things unnecessary for us here to enumerate, but which will be matters of careful investigation in high places and by important personages.

We throw out these hints to the friends of Colonization. We shall doubtless have more to say on them before very long, and in language less indefinite and general. We admonish the patrons of this cause that we are approaching a point of immense responsibility. There are breakers ahead—a strong wind and a lee shore. We bespeak the sincere and ardent co-operation of every friend of America. We must have the means of sending out a large number of emigrants to strengthen our settlements, and we must also be enabled to complete our purchase of territory along the coast. These things are vital to continued prosperity. Oh, that we could make our friends see this as we see it, and share with us the deep solicitude which hourly fills our bosoms.

THE *Cincinnati Chronicle* has been examining the six returns of the census, taken at intervals of ten years each since the adoption of the Constitution. The investigations show some curious facts:

1. The population of the United States increases exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, and which doubles every twenty-four years. This law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty-three millions.

2. But though this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country; for New England increases at the rate of 15 per cent. each ten years, while the North Western States increase 100 per cent. in that period.

3. The slave population increased at 30 per cent., but since, at less than 25 per cent. The free population have, however, increased at the rate of 36 per cent. At this rate therefore the difference between the free and slave population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is, that the colored population increase just in proportion to the distance South; and that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in the States bordering on the free States.

This state of things continued would in half a century extinguish slavery in these States, and concentrate the whole black population of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent States on the Southern Atlantic.

NATURAL HISTORY.—THE CROCODILE.—The family of Crocodiles is exceedingly numerous in many parts of Africa; and perhaps no where more so than in Liberia and its vicinity, where it is found to comprise no small portion of the population of all the rivers.

We have been at some expense to procure the different kinds so as to ascertain if possible of how many they consist in this region of country. As yet we have only succeeded in getting two species; which we are inclined to believe, make up the whole family as found in Western Africa.

We have had numerous living and dead specimens of the two species mentioned above, but have not so much as heard any other described by the oldest inhabitants, whether colonist or native.

The first species which we shall describe, is the common Crocodile of authors: it is an inhabitant of the rivers and their mouths, and small salt and fresh water lakes; occasionally making an excursion to the ocean; subsisting alike upon aquatic and land animals: the latter are for the most part procured when swimming the river or drinking at the margin, when they are suddenly seized and carried under by the Crocodile, which has been waiting in ambush for the approach of what ever sort of animal may chance to frequent that place.

The common Crocodile as found here, attains the length of from ten to fifteen feet; has a dusky ash color on the head and back, slightly yellow on the abdomen, and clouded with sea green along the sides, and lateral portions of the legs; head and muzzle nearly one-fifth the length of the entire animal; muzzle long, flattened and tapering, terminated by a somewhat rounded knob, in the centre of which are the nasal openings; body and legs covered by strong plates, those on the back relieved by a carinated ridge through their centre; tail flattened and guarded by a double ridge which arises a little above and behind the posterior legs and soon unites and forms a deeply notched crest which extends to its end; five toes on the fore, and four on the hind feet; the three inner toes of each foot only, having claws; teeth pointed, twenty-eight in the lower and thirty-six in the upper jaw; the two front teeth below pass through holes in the upper jaw when closed, and the fourth on each side below, fit into grooves above; the other teeth are irregular, passing inside, others outside, and some between each other, so as to prevent effectually any escape. This arrangement of the teeth holds good in all of the above species we have examined, although the number of teeth differ in those of different sizes. The eyes are of a dull gray color, and are furnished with a nictitating membrane; in addition to the ordinary lids, they are defended by a strong shield which can be brought down closely, and in a full grown animal would resist a

ball if fired in an oblique direction; ears immediately behind the eyes, and can also be tightly closed at pleasure. The nasal opening can likewise be closed at will, and when the animal inspires; they are depressed and elevated when it expires.

The lower jaw is articulated not *under*, but *behind* the back part of the skull, by which arrangement, the animal is capable of elevating the head and upper jaw, or depressing the lower at pleasure; this is a most happy fixture, and accounts for the popular belief that the Crocodile throws up the upper jaw; it does indeed throw it up, but the whole cranium goes with it. The Crocodile's legs are comparatively short and come out from its sides, so that in the natural position, its head is horizontal to the body and but triflingly raised above the ground, and requires considerable effort to raise the head sufficiently to allow the mouth to be opened by depressing the lower jaw. By fixing the lower jaw they can bring the upper one and head to an almost right angle with the body. The whole body emits a musky odor, which is secreted principally around the neck and fore legs. They can hardly be said to possess a tongue, if we except an elastic cartilaginous substance which arises from the back part of the mouth below, and when elevated closes the whole swallow, which seems to be its only use.—*Africa's Luminary*.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY FALLEN!—It is with feelings of sincere regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Mr. ALWARD, missionary to the Kroos, from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in the United States.

Mr. ALWARD died recently at Cape Palmas: we presume (for we have not yet heard the particulars) of fever.

It will be recollected that Mr. ALWARD accompanied Rev. Messrs. PINNEY and CANFIELD to this country a little over a year ago for the purpose of exploring Liberia, and fixing upon the most eligible unoccupied missionary field; that he returned with them to the U. S., reported favorably of Africa as missionary ground, and particularly of the Kroo Country, which is a little north of Cape Palmas; that he was married, and with his lady, in company with his fellow-laborers, the Rev. Mr. CANFIELD and lady, returned to Africa, in the Rudolph Groning, about three months since.

They touched at Monrovia for a few days and then sailed for Cape Palmas, where they expected to remain and acclimate.

The associations which crowd upon the mind in contemplating the sudden death of this estimable young man, involve every feeling of the heart; and the dispensation of Providence is too deep for mortal intellect to fathom. Cut off in the vigor of youth and health, in the spring of life, just as he had entered upon its devious path; in the beginning too of his ministerial career, and before he had arrived at the field of his evangelical labors, having forsaken all "for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord," and with his bosom companion voluntarily exiled himself to this deepest moral night, to preach salvation to those who are sitting in the region and shadow of death, and to be so soon removed from time into eternity, is a dispensation which we may not complain of, although to us Africa and her cause seems to have sustained a great injury.

We deeply sympathize with the afflicted and bereaved companion, who is so unexpectedly called upon to endure the severest of trials, under the most peculiarly heart-rending circumstances.

To him who has promised to be the widow's God, and "who tempereth the winds to the shorn Lamb," we commend her who hath left home, and country, and friends, for the kingdom of God's sake.—*Africa's Luminary*.

We give the following beautiful lines by our gifted Mrs. SIGOURNEY a place in our columns, because we believe every friend of Africa will love not only to read, but also to cherish them in the memory. ASHMUN is a name dear to every friend of Colonization, and will ever be enshrined among their best feelings and most sacred remembrances. To our colonists this name has a double interest. He was their most devoted friend and leader in the darkest hours of their existence. He lives in their hearts, and gives life and interest to many of their social interviews and more public transactions.

BURIAL OF ASHMUN, AT NEW HAVEN, AUGUST, 1828.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Whence is yon sable bier ?
 Why move the throng so slow ?
 Why doth that lonely mother's tear
 In bursting anguish flow ?
 Why is the sleeper laid
 To rest in manhood's pride ?
 How gain'd his cheek such pallid shade ?
 I ask'd, but none replied.

Then spake the hoarse wave low,
 The vexing billow sigh'd,
 And blended sounds of bitter wo
 Came o'er the echoing tide,
 I heard sad Afric mourn
 Upon her sultry strand,
 A buckler from her bosom torn,
 An anchor from her hand.

Beneath her palm trees' shade,
 At every cabin-door,
 There rose a weeping for the friend
 Who must return no more.
 Her champion when the blast
 Of ruthless war swept by,
 Her guardian, when the storm was past,
 Her guide to worlds on high.

Rest ! wearied form of clay !
 Frail, ruin'd temple, rest !
 Thou could'st no longer bear the sway
 Of an immortal guest ;
 Where high, yon classic dome,*
 Uprears its ancient head,
 We give thee welcome to a home,
 Amid our noblest dead.

Spirit of power, pass on !
 Thy upward wing is free,
 Earth may not claim thee for her son,
 She hath no charm for thee ;
 Toil might not bow thee down,
 Nor sorrow check thy race,
 Nor pleasure steal thy birthright crown,
 Go to thine own blest place.

* Yale College.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

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EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE NEXT EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA WILL SAIL FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, ON OR NEAR THE 10TH OF OCTOBER INST.

THIS will probably be the last expedition that we shall send out this year. We therefore call the attention of all persons contemplating going to Liberia to this favorable opportunity. Emigrants who have engaged their passage will please not fail to reach Norfolk by that day, well furnished with all the implements of husbandry, household articles, and cooking utensils necessary to carry with them.

Persons wishing to send goods or packages to Liberia, will please forward them to our agents in Norfolk, Messrs. SOUTTER & BELL. All letters and papers for colonists may be forwarded to them, or to this office.

Persons holding money in their hands for the Society, will please remit it as soon as possible.

And we will consider it a special favor if our annual subscribers whose subscriptions fall due about this time, will have the kindness to remember us in this our time of need.

We rely on the liberality of our friends to enable us to get off this expedition. Many of the persons about to be sent must go soon, to save them from hopeless bondage. Their hearts are set on going to Africa, and who is the person that will not aid them with the means? They are all thrown upon the Society, and at this time, when we are obliged to buy more territory, the burden is greater than we know how to sustain. Who will come soon and strong to our help?

H. B. M. FRIGATE "IRIS" passed here on the morning of the 10th inst. on her way to the Island of Ascension. The Iris is under the command of Captain NOURSE, who is to succeed Captain TUCKER, as Commodore of Her Majesty's squadron on this station.

The Iris has already done good service to the cause of humanity, in an expedition up the Rio Pongas, in which she destroyed all the slave factories in that region.—*Liberia Herald.*

CHEEVER'S TOUR IN EGYPT—THE SLAVE MARKET IN CAIRO.

CAIRO.—A melancholy visit to the slave mart of Cairo marks this day's experience of the depravity and misery of our fallen world. And so much has been said about the Pasha's efforts and intentions to abolish slavery in his dominions, that some little description of the scene to be witnessed in the heart of his capital will have at this time additional interest. The market is deep within the intricacies of the city, in a quarter as black and prison-like as its purposes. Leaving our donkies in the street, in the care of their squalid drivers, we passed through a dark archway into an irregular, ragged, dirty square, surrounded by cells like dens in a menagerie for wild beasts, and filled with groups of negroes and slave-drivers, men, women and children. Most of the captives were young; indeed, I do not recollect to have seen a middle-aged man among them. The first cell we looked into was tenanted by several fine looking Nubian girls modestly dressed, and laughing as if they were happy. Perhaps they thought we had come to buy, and pleased themselves with the hope of belonging to a Frank—a miserable alternative indeed, judging from the Frank population of Cairo. Is it not the case, all the world over, that foreign masters are more despotic than native ones?

In the next den, a young girl was on her knees with a sort of stone basin before her, in which, by rubbing with another stone as large as a brick, she was grinding corn to make into bread. Another sat by her side, looking like a moping idiot, with arms of such prodigious length, and so slender, that she might easily have been taken for a baboon. In another cell there were three or four bright little negro boys, gaily dressed in white jacket and trowsers, to allure purchasers. I asked the price? It was about eight hundred piastres, or forty dollars. Some of these very boys may possibly be the future rulers of Egypt. It would not be much more remarkable than the elevation of Mehemet Ali.

The middle of the square exhibited the most painfully disgusting spectacle I ever witnessed in any collection of the degraded forms of human beings. There seemed to be several distinct races, some of them very little elevated in their appearance above the brutes. Chains there were none, nor were they needed to render the spectacle more appalling. Some of these beings were almost entirely naked, and with the united effect of tattooing, exposure to a burning sun, and disease superadded, the skin in some cases looked like that of a rhinoceros, while the hair, plaited and turned flat from the top of the head over the forehead and temples, looked as if it had been dropped in some mixture of dirt and tar, and formed into sticks. The features of these wretched beings in most cases were ugly almost beyond description, and they were principally women, and were employed in dressing each other's hair; or sat looking vacantly around them. Their masters, or keepers, appeared to be reclining against the walls, without the least mark of interest in the scene before them.

The square of this slave market is surrounded by arches which, like pillars, or a colonnade with recesses about a court, support a second story. This story consisted of a sort of platform terminated by other cells, tenanted, like those below, by slaves. Some were to be seen still higher, like monkeys, looking down as from the tops of the houses upon their fellow-prisoners beneath. On this second platform I passed a group where stood one man with the air of a captive prince, in attitude and with a countenance which would have made a subject for a painter. Beside him there were two or three more youthful companions, perhaps his brothers and sisters, with the like expression of silent and deep melancholy.

They wore some golden ornaments upon their persons, the only instance of such a custom.

In this assemblage, above and below, some of the groups consisted of fine-looking, intelligent, well-formed negroes, but many of them were a species of the human race such as I had never seen, and more degraded than any thing in human shape I had ever imagined. The Afrites and Gauls of the oriental mind must have had their prototypes in some such realities. What a transformation is yet to be effected by the Gospel in that heart of Africa, from whence these wretched beings are transported! * *

In journeying up to Thebes, after this, we met with many boat-loads of captives appointed to the same destination, and sometimes gangs or encampments of them on shore, presenting the same spectacle of misery and degradation.

We saw no white slaves of any kind in the market. Mr WILKINSON has stated the price of slaves in Egypt as follows: black slaves, boys 25 to 50 dollars; girls 40 to 50; eunuchs 50 to 75; Abyssinian boys 35 to 50; white boys (Mamlöcks) 100 to 220. Yours truly, G. B. C.

WE make the following extract from an article in the *Liberia Herald*, and transfer it to our columns to show what are *their* impressions in regard to *their duty*, and also to show how *they* can write in regard to that duty:

"LORD WHAT WILT THOU HAVE ME TO DO!"

THESE are the words of the astonished and counfounded SAUL of Tarsus, as he journeyed from Jerusalem to Damascus, with authority from the chief Priests, to bind all, both men and women, that he found calling upon the name of Jesus.

A spirited persecution had been carried on for a long time, against the Church and disciples of Christ. The fell purposes of the opposers of Christianity, now made their appearance, not in distinct avowal only, but in the position taken and the efforts made. Here was no system of favoritism; no taking one and leaving another, on account of relationship, circumstances or interest. The objects of crusade were undistinguished and undistinguishable. But awake fully the demon of persecution against any sect or system, however intentionally or actually unoffending, and the impetuosity of its course, joined with the maddening and blinding influence of its feelings, prevent it from individualizing. And as it stops not to investigate, so it knows neither difference nor compromise. Age, sex and condition lose all claim to pity or a hearing, while reputation and feelings supply it with subjects of revel, as if erected solely for its amusement.

Such was the state of things in Judea at the time of SAUL's conversion. The history of those times, discover on the part of the enemies of the cross of Christ, a most reckless state of moral feeling. On an eminence acquired for him by respectable connexions, and all that was accomplished and erudite in the learning of the age, stood SAUL of Tarsus, a most bitter and relentless persecutor. So long had he been engaged in this work of destruction, and such empire had the spirit of persecution obtained over all the humanizing feelings of his nature, that inspiration informs us he "breathed out threatening and slaughter against the disciples of Christ."

St. LUKE tells us, that on his way to Damascus he was visited with a "light from Heaven above the brightness of the sun," and that a voice spake to him audibly and separately, which convinced him of the error of his ways. It was under these circumstances, that the words quoted at the head of this article, fell from his lips: "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?"

The language of this pungently convicted pharisee, upon a survey of his former life, is often that of every sincere christian; and perhaps never

was the spirit of earnest inquiry among professors of religion, in settling questions of duty, more generally prevalent than now. The Church is being invested with the Son of Righteousness. She is arraying herself in her beautiful garments, and seeking all that virgin purity and loveliness, which is to render her the acceptable spouse of Christ. As the object of his love and the subject of his mercies, she feels her obligations to him, and tries to follow him. The efforts made to send the Gospel "into all the world," evinces that the subject of christian missions, is deep-seated in the heart of the Church, and that she is trying to turn her instrumentality in our world's regeneration, to the best account. I have been asking myself while meditating on this subject, what are the Christian Colonies in Liberia doing, in aid of this work? But I am instantly met here with this seemingly fair excuse—the general poverty of the people.

Though we have not gold or silver, can we not do something towards preparing "the way of the Lord," by removing stumbling-blocks and obstacles to the march of christian influence? This question merits our most serious consideration. The relations in which these Colonies are placed to Africa and the christian world are incalculably interesting. Providence has evidently established them here for some important purpose, in accomplishing the inscrutable designs of Him whose "way is in the sea." However men may clamor or speculate about Colonization as a remedy for the ills of the colored race, or about the purity of the motives of those men who have embarked their time, their fortunes and weight of character in the undertaking; the conviction of the truth of this sentiment is irresistible, to all believers in the truth of the Holy Scriptures. It being established then, that we are providentially here—here for some important end, as God does nothing without motives, and whatever comes from him must be good—it remains for us to inquire what the "Great Head of the Church would have us to do," in our peculiar situation, occupying as we do, a distinguished place. It need not now be said that we should *pray earnestly* for the peace of Jerusalem. This is an obvious duty, and one from which no growing christian under any circumstance whatever can feel himself discharged. Nor is it necessary here to repeat that as we have ability, we should give our substance into the treasury of the Lord: though, were it the object of the writer of this article, to solicit donations for benevolent purposes, a word or two on this point might not be deemed improper.

There are duties generally binding upon us all, that have a direct and important bearing upon the work of evangelization, which can be performed without money or price. We may and ought to preserve uncontaminated, the inheritance bequeathed us by a long list of venerable living and dead. I mean the inheritance of a Church and its institutions. To pervert it, to become corrupt in doctrine, or its members immoral in their lives, is just unfitting ourselves *collectively* for the part Providence has designed us to take. No interest whatever should induce us for a moment to remove the ancient land-marks. But, distant as we are from those whose opinions or official superiority we either fear or venerate, and by whose wisdom and experience, were they nearer at hand, we could more immediately profit, there is great danger of this. We ought to be on our guard, as none are impeccable, *all* are liable to fall. The brightest star whose scintillations beautify the moral heavens, though seemingly fixed, may reel from its orbit, rush through all the attractions that would draw it to the common centre of light and heat, and,

"Hurl'd headlong, flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion,"

desolate the system it was intended to bless.—*Liberia Herald.*

Washington City, October 1, 1841.

NEW PUBLICATION.—“*An Inquiry into the History of Slavery ; its introduction into the United States ; causes of its continuance ; and remarks upon the Abolition Tracts of Wm. E. CHANNING, D. D.,—by Rev. T. C. THORNTON, President of the Centenary College, Clinton, Mississippi.—Washington City, Wm. M. MORRISON, 1841.*”

We commend this work to the reading public, North and South. It discusses with a good degree of coolness a great national question. The author remarks in the introduction : “ If our opinions on some points are not in perfect accordance with yours ; do not condemn us *for opinion's sake*. We are entitled to, and have liberty to express, them. We write not for *popularity, or fame, or money*. We write for our country, and our country's cause.”

The reader will in it find many principles well stated and applied, together with much information gathered from various sources, and brought into such compass as will make it convenient for reference. The article on Colonization we would especially desire to have read. At this time it is quite appropriate, and we trust will add to the growing interest on this subject.

“ It is said that a number of the oldest and most respectable of the colored people—those who have property here, and are of good and peaceable habits—are making arrangements to dispose of their effects and remove to Liberia. That is the best thing they can do. We have long been satisfied that the free blacks should seek a residence in Africa. That is misdirected philanthropy which would induce their stay in this country.”—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

THE above seems to have been written soon after the disgraceful riot which took place in Cincinnati in the early part of last month. One might suppose that such scenes as that would soon convince the colored people that this land furnishes no home for them, where they and their children can hope to dwell in quietness, with prospect of rising in the scale of social and of civil life. But we mistake very much if it has any lasting influence upon them. While they credit their present advisers, there is little hope of change. They have been too long and too bitterly prejudiced against Liberia. The true condition and prospects of those who have already emigrated, have been too carefully concealed from them ; and they have been so thoroughly schooled to look upon Colonization as the very “ abomination of desolation,” that it will take other means than violence and insult to start them from their present lodgment. Indeed we do not desire to have them emigrate under such influences. If they cannot feel the nobler, higher motives which Liberia presents ; if they have no desire to rise from their necessarily inferior condition, and assume the character and wield the destiny of men, under the free and liberal institutions of our

Liberian commonwealth, then we have little hope of their making citizens there such as we desire to have. We believe that if all danger of insult and violence was removed from their condition here, and they had the best prospects which they possibly could have, with a full and perfect chance of equality with the whites, still there are inducements held out to them in Liberia which should induce them at once to quit this country, and locate themselves in that ancient home of their race. And it is with these views that we are endeavoring to carry on this great work of Colonization. And we believe that if the adverse influences were removed from them, our labors would be very soon appreciated by them somewhat in the style that their nature and merits demand. But we do not intend to complain. Let those who instil into their minds principles of a different kind, and raise in their bosoms hopes which never can be realized, take the responsibility. It is a burden not easy to be carried. The peace of society and the majesty of law are too valuable to be trifled with for nothing. The bad passions of men may not be tampered with, under the hope of impunity. For that riot at Cincinnati somebody must answer. And for the loose ideas of the sacredness of life and property which have gotten abroad, and for the immeasurably evil consequences which will follow, somebody must answer. In the mean time, we shall endeavor peacefully to prosecute our work, assured that brighter days are coming.

WHAT ARE THE DIVINE PURPOSES RESPECTING THE AFRICAN RACE?

THE revealed will of God is the final test of every human enterprise. "To the law and the testimony." Every undertaking must have the sanction of Heaven, before we can hope for ultimate success. If a work be of man, it will most certainly come to naught. Passion and policy, and human wisdom, and reliance on temporary expedients, are of no avail. We must inquire what ends God means to accomplish, then fall in with his designs, and become co-workers with him, in order to be successful. By applying these principles to the work of Colonization, we may ascertain whether we are aiming at uncertainties, or whether we are laboring for *things* which *shall be*.

One of the truths which stand out most conspicuous on the sacred page, and most confidently is anticipated by all christians, is that "the knowledge of the Lord shall ere long cover this earth as the waters cover the sea." A day is then coming in the progress of this world's history, when every dark place shall be visited by the light of the Gospel; when every habitation of horrid cruelty shall be explored, transformed, and made a highway of holiness, where the redeemed of the Lord shall walk; and when the heathen temples shall all be prostrated, and their idols destroyed, and their sacred groves be forsaken, and their worshippers become the ransomed of the Lord, and return to Zion with songs and everlasting joy on their heads. This general prophecy and promise includes Africa in the

measure of its blessings ; and we should, without any thing more definite, be warranted in seeking the redemption of all her sons.

But we have a more explicit warrant—a more pointed and specific word of prophecy to which we may give most unbounded confidence, until the day dawn and the day star arise upon us. In the 68th Psalm and 31st verse, we are told, “Princes shall come out of Egypt. Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.” The writers of the Old Testament designate by Egypt a country far more extensive than that which in our modern geography bears that name. When they speak of Egypt they embrace in it all of Africa then known to the world. Sometimes we find Egypt and Ethiopia coupled in such manner as to show that they are inseparable in most of the prophecies relating to the children of HAM. The passage referred to above is one of these. Another is in Exodus, 30th chapter, 4th, 9th, and 26th verses : “And the sword shall come upon Egypt and great pain shall be in Ethiopia, when they shall take away her multitude, and her foundations shall be broken down. The careless Ethiopians shall be afraid, and I will *scatter the Egyptians among the nations, and will disperse them through the countries.*” This prophecy so clearly identifies the Egyptians with the slaves carried away from Africa, as to warrant us in considering that the passage first quoted relates to the Continent of Africa. Its meaning and import may be given by a liberal paraphrase. From the lowest point of their degradation shall the children of HAM be elevated. Dark as is their present night, a splendid morning is hastening. Abused, trampled upon as they have been, there is yet mercy in store for them. The time of their favor shall come. Oppression and violence shall have an end. From that land whence captives in chains have been led, shall princes come. Those hands stained with blood that so long have been raised against their brethren and their kindred, shall be stretched out to God in holy gratitude and fervent supplication ! A change the most remarkable and glorious shall come over them. They shall be disciples of no ordinary kind. *Princes* shall they be, and worshippers whose ardor and devotion will contrast entirely with the keenness and depth of the misery and degradation from which they have been rescued.

If this is the meaning of the prophecy, then the redemption of Africa is placed beyond the reach of doubt. As to the specific *time* when this is to take place, we are not definitely informed, but we can assure ourselves at least as to this, that they must come in, together “with the fulness of the Gentiles.” As to the *means* by which it is to be brought about, we can determine more certainly. That Colonization is the only means, we do not pretend to believe. But that it is a means we are assured—and that God has owned and blessed it as a part of his system of operations, we have the most undoubted evidences. It holds the same, and a more intimate, relation to the conversion of Africa, that the great scheme of Foreign Missions does to the conversion of those lands where the missionaries are located. We presume none will venture to say that there are no other

means to be used for a world's conversion than those now employed by the Missionary Societies. And yet it is perfectly manifest that they are a part of the great system of operations which God is willing to bless, and make distinguished in the triumphs of the Gospel. Just so it is with Colonization. Beyond all that could have been expected from the efforts used, it has been prospered. At home and abroad, by land and by sea, it has been favored of Heaven. And if we are unable to say that it is the only means to be used—we are assured that it is the only plan which has yet been devised that promises any good to Africa. This is proof enough that it forms a part of the Divine purposes respecting that Continent—and as such, it is entitled to the support and encouragement of every person who would not be found fighting against God.

Here for the present we desire to leave the question. And we entreat every person to ask solemnly, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" in reference to the welfare of the African race. From an article in another column it will be seen that the colonists are themselves beginning seriously to ask that question. Let not us be found behind them in this matter. But let us rather "do with our *might* (and *mite*) whatsoever our hands find to do."

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

"There is a wilderness more dark,
Than groves of fir on Huron's shore."

Few countries have been less unexplored for wise and benevolent purposes than the Continent of Africa. It may be termed the "great unknown," a perfect "terra incognita," at least so far as the number of its inhabitants is concerned, and any intention to ameliorate their condition. Even the general face of the country is unknown. The borders have been surveyed; a few of the rivers have been navigated; here and there a spot has been dotted down; a few adventurers have gone into the interior, and when they could snatch a hasty glance have looked at the country, and have made note of the color and character of the inhabitants. When we consider the almost unbounded extent of the country; the disorganized and barbarous condition of society; the universal prevalence of the slave trade, and the fatal qualities of the climate, we do not wonder that the middle regions of Africa have been shut out from the knowledge of the rest of mankind. The external demand for slaves sends its influence into the very heart of the Continent, and offers such a premium upon internal rapine, disorder and barbarity, as to render any well organized effort to explore and examine the interior almost hopeless. How hazardous have been our efforts to plant a Colony on the Western Coast? And with what difficulty have our colonists been able to penetrate the country lying back of them toward the mountains? It is true, the tribes in the immediate neighborhood of our settlements are in a better condition than they were; life is more secure; the cultivation of the soil is beginning to be attended

to; the advantages of commerce are beginning to be realized; the influences of Christianity and education have made a deep impression; and the slave trade has been banished from the coast. Our station is on the outside of the Continent, and our process of getting in must necessarily be slow. Could we have taken our station interior, in contact with the sensible and vital parts, our civilizing influences would doubtless have been more extensively felt and more rapidly diffused. But there lies the very difficulty. The way has never yet been opened by which we could reach that interior location. There are doubtless many places more favorable for making an impression than the one we occupy—as we shall have occasion to show before we close this article—but the difficulty is to reach those places; they lie too remote from the coast; the access to them is too slow, difficult and dangerous to allow of an attempt to plant a pioneer Colony there. We must begin on the husk and the rind of the Continent, or not begin at all. And if our progress inward is *slow*, we may depend upon its being *sure*. We cannot doubt that in spite of all the drawbacks, we shall yet do much toward the improvement of the Continent. How fast and how far our influence shall extend, must depend mainly on the amount of means we can command, the number and character of the emigrants we can locate in the Colony, and the prudence and wisdom with which all their intercourse and negotiations with the natives are conducted.

The influence which the commerce carried on with the northern parts of the Continent by the Arab and Moorish merchants, who come across the Great Desert, has exerted on the natives, may be adverted to as an illustration of what we may expect from our operations on the Western Coast. The Desert trade has penetrated to a considerable distance, and has produced some marked effects. On the route of the Caravans from Bornou to Soccato, there is a great superiority in respect to government, organization, manners, intelligence and industry, over the tribes or kingdoms lying off from this route and the borders of the Desert. We shall subjoin the descriptions of some of these places and people from various travellers who have visited them :

“The people of Nyffe are the most celebrated for their manufacture of cloths, plain and dyed, which are the best in Africa. They have an export trade consisting of ivory, indigo, ostriches, camels, leopard's skins, bees-wax, mats and sandals, in the manufacture of which they are said to be unrivalled. Rabbah has a large market to which caravans of merchants come from the Houssa country, from Soccato, from Kano, and from Tripoli.

“In the middle of the river and within sight of Rabbah lies the flourishing island of Zagozhie, mentioned by LANDER as one of the most extensive and thickly inhabited towns, as well as one of the most extensive trading places in the whole kingdom of Nyffe.

“The cloths which they manufacture, and the tobes and trowsers which they make, are most excellent, and would not disgrace an European manufactory; they are worn and valued by kings, chiefs and great men, and are the admiration of the neighboring countries which vainly attempt to imitate them. We have also seen a variety of caps which are worn

solely by females, and made of cotton interwoven with silk, of the most exquisite workmanship. The people are uncommonly industrious, both males and females, who are always busy either in culinary or in other domestic operations. In our walks we see groups of people employed in spinning cotton; others in making wooden bowls and dishes, mats of various patterns, shoes, sandals, cotton dresses, caps and the like; others busily employed in fashioning brass and iron stirrups, bits for bridles, hoes, chains, fetters, &c., and others again in making saddles and other horse accoutrements. The inhabitants have liberty stamped upon their features, and lightness and activity, so rarely to be seen in this country of sluggards, are observed in all their actions. The generality of the people are well behaved; they are hospitable and obliging to strangers, they dwell in amity with their neighbors, they live in unity, peace and social intercourse with themselves. They are made bold by freedom, affluent by industry and frugality, healthy by exercise and labor, and happy by combination of all these blessings."

Such is the description given by LANDER of these people. It is doubtless heightened by a desire to make an agreeable picture, or by the force of the contrast between them and the most of the other parts of Africa. The description is no doubt faithful in the general, as it is substantially given by all travellers who have visited them.

We might here stop to inquire what is it that makes such a wide difference between these islanders and their distant neighbors? They spring from the same general stock, their color is the same, their island is not large, only about fifteen miles long by three broad. The soil is not unusually rich; when the river rises it is overflowed, and the houses stand in the water. No missionary has been among them; their religion is idolatrous. They have had little intercourse with any civilized people, or educated race. Where then lies the secret of their superiority to their neighbors? The answer is found in their peculiar condition. They are not torn and rent by the slave trade. They are secure from aggression and oppression. We are told that the "Chief of Zagozhie, the king of the dark waters," has a fleet of six hundred canoes, and fears no invasion. His people are brought up to the water, they live secure in person and in property within their wooden walls, they are the only ferrymen, and all the trade of the river is in their hands. They are a kingdom and a nation of themselves, and unlike any of their neighbors.

We cannot repress the remark, what a desirable place for the location of a missionary. How favorable for accomplishing most important results! What would not the institutions of education and the influences of religion achieve for such a people? If we had them in the neighborhood of Liberia, the boldest anticipations might be realized. But how are we to reach them? We are obliged to ask the same question, and wait for an answer, in regard to many interior places favorable for exerting an influence.

The following sketch of daily life at Coolfu, by Capt. CLAPPERTON, is worthy of attention. It shows that they have advanced far in artificial habits, and are far from being satisfied with the mere supply of the more importunate wants of nature:

"At daylight the whole household arise ; the women begin to clean the house, the men to wash from head to foot; the women and children are then washed in water, in which the leaf of a bush has been boiled called *Bambarnia* ; when this is done, breakfast of cocoa is served out, every one having their separate dish, the women and children eating together. After breakfast the women and children rub themselves over with the pounded red wood and a little grease, which lightens the darkness of their black skin. A score or patch of the red powder is put on some place, where it will show to the best advantage. The eyes are blacked with *khol*. The mistress and better looking females stain their teeth and the inside of their lips of a yellow color with *gora*, the flower of the tobacco plant, and the bark of a root; the outer part of the lips, hair and eyebrows, are stained with *shani* or prepared indigo. Then the women who attend the market, prepare their wares, and when ready, go. The elderly women prepare, clean, and spin cotton at home, and cook the victuals ; the younger females are generally sent round the town selling the small rice balls, fried beans, &c. The master of the house generally takes a walk to the market, or sits in the shade at the door of his house, hearing the news or speaking of the price of *natron* or other goods. The weavers are daily employed at their trade ; some are sent to cut wood and bring it to the market, others to bring grass for the horses that may belong to the house, or to take to the market to sell ; numbers, at the beginning of the rainy season, are employed in clearing the ground for sowing the maize or millet ; some are sent on distant journeys to buy and sell for their master and mistress, and very rarely betray their trust. About noon they return home, when all have a mess of the pudding called *waki* or boiled beans, and about two or three in the afternoon they return to their different employments, in which they remain till near sunset, when they count their gains to their master or mistress, who receives it, and puts it away carefully in the strong room. They then have a meal of pudding or a little fat stew. The mistress of the house when she goes to rest, has her feet put into a cold poultice of pounded *henna* leaves. The young then go to dance and play, if it is moonlight, and the old to lounge and converse in the open square of the house, or in the outer *coozie*, where they remain till the cool of the night."

This town is one of the great centres of the inland trade, in which all the larger streams meet, and from which the smaller ones radiate. It is, however, much disturbed by conquests and invasions of various kinds—civil war often prevails, and insurrections. There is nothing like a settled constitution or form of government, or equitable code of laws. Captain CLAPPERTON informs us—

"That there are here, besides the daily market attended by the inhabitants, two markets held weekly, which are resorted to by strangers. The extent of their attraction may be thus explained: from *Bornou*, far to the east ; from *Cubbi*, *Yaori*, *Zamfra*, and the borders of the Desert on the north ; from *Yarriba* and the Gold Coast westward ; and from *Benin* and *Jaboo*, and the furthest part of *Nyffe*, to the south. There resorts to this market parties of regular merchants, bringing the produce of their several countries for sale, as for instance, salt from the north ; red wood, peppers, and European cloths from the south ; *kolla* and *goora* nuts, gold, wollen cloths and printed cottons, brass and pewter dishes, earthen-ware, and muskets, from the western coast ; horses, *natron*, unwrought silk, undyed tobes, from *Bornou* ; besides a variety of articles which find their way across the Desert. Venitian beads, Maltese swords, Italian looking-glasses, gums, and scented woods of the east ; silks, turbans, and tunics of

checked silks and linen from Egypt, and many more, all of which are to be had at Coolfu, and meet with a ready sale. Some of these merchants erect tents for themselves outside the walls, where they sell their wares; others send them by their slaves to the market, and round to the different houses; others entrust them to brokers, of whom there are many in town, both male and female; others live in the houses of their friends. And besides these regular merchants, there are a great number of petty traders, chiefly women, who come from the towns lying to the west of the Niger in Yarribah, and Borgoo, many days journey distant, carrying their goods on their heads, and trading at the several markets as they pass. These lodge in the town, and, while they attend the markets daily, support themselves by spinning cotton during their spare time. As soon as they have sold what they have, and bought what they want, they return to their homes again. The inhabitants likewise, (not excepting the artisans and manufacturers, of whom there are many,) are mostly engaged in buying and selling."

From the above statements it will be seen that the *wants* of these people are rather simple, and comparatively few. They seem, however, not to be indifferent to *superfluities*. And in this particular at least they show some advancement toward civilization! They must possess considerable enterprise, or they would not go on such long journeys to buy and sell. And there must be more order and regard for the rights of others, than prevail in most other parts, or they could not find security for their persons and property in carrying on such an extensive traffic. If good government could be established among them, and good example set before them, and religion and education, the great levers of society, be made to exert their elevating and expanding influences, great things could be accomplished. Having reached their present stage, they will probably advance but little until some new motives of ambition are set before them, or some new stimulus to improvement is applied.

A people somewhat resembling these, but possessing perhaps more shrewdness and intelligence, is found at Kano. They are by no means unprepared to profit by new opportunities and brighter examples of civilization. They are ingenious, industrious, and full of traffic. They have a well-supplied market, a brisk and thriving trade, well regulated by laws and customs, and they show many signs of industry and ingenuity. The capital of this province is called Kano. Capt. CLAPPERTON spent considerable time in it, and says it contains from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, of whom more than one-half are slaves.

THE GABRIELLA.—We regret sincerely to learn that this notorious slaver succeeded in shipping some FIVE HUNDRED slaves in the neighborhood of Gallinas, with whom she got safely off the coast. *H. B. M. Brig Saracen*, it is reported, was in sight nearly all the time the slaves were embarking, but confident in her superior sailing, the Gabriella paid no attention to the cruiser until she was nearly within gun shot, when the anchor was weighed, all sails spread to the breeze, and the Gabriella, with her human cargo safely stowed, stood across the bows of the "Saracen," and was soon out of sight on her voyage to the Havana. Another slaver, whose name we have not learned, sailed a few weeks since, with about THREE HUNDRED slaves from the same neighborhood.—*Liberia Herald*.

PURCHASE OF TERRITORY.—The American Colonization Society claims jurisdiction over the coast embraced between the limits of Grand Cape Mount, and Little Poor River, near New Cesters, to which jurisdiction the Society has a constructive right, from its owning lands and having settlements at several points within those bounds. This claim, too, has been repeatedly acknowledged, even by some of the most distinguished and influential men in England, though not formally by the English Government. This territory is none of it occupied until fairly purchased of the natives; who are generally willing to sell it in order to secure the protection of the Colony. And the Society, being equally anxious to buy, has directed their Agent to purchase as fast as he can within the prescribed limits.

We have hitherto omitted to mention, that in the month of March, Governor BUCHANAN, through the active and effective agency of J. BROWN, Esq., was enabled to acquire the different tracts on the coast, known as Grand Boutaw, Little Boutaw, and Blue Barre—a distance on the sea of fifty miles, and extending indefinitely inland.

The transfer made for a valuable consideration, subjects the native inhabitants to the laws of the Colony, and annuls their laws and customs which are at all contrary to the spirit of our statutes. The universal law among them, by which they appropriate every thing to their own use that is driven on shore, even sometimes to the clothes of a hapless mariner, stranded on their beach, is one they are most loth to abrogate, for by it they not unfrequently become masters of large vessels and cargoes of valuable articles, which make them rich for a time.

The loss of the schooner *Hard Times* at Sinoe river, on the 6th March last, afforded an opportunity of testing the fidelity of the Blue Barre people, to the laws of the Colony, which they had a few days before agreed to respect and obey. The schooner, as soon as she struck, by their country law, was theirs, but they said "this is Mr. BROWN's vessel," and did not lay a finger on it, till the Captain and crew very unjustifiably forsook the wreck. Then, thinking the Americans gave it up to them, they commenced getting what they could from her. When Mr. BROWN heard of the accident and came to the spot, he succeeded in saving a chain cable, anchor, and the main sail; these he left in charge of a head-man to be delivered when called for. Rendered greedy by the trifling booty taken from the cabin, they afterward manifested an inclination to hold with a strong hand the things deposited by Mr. BROWN.

This occurred while Governor BUCHANAN was on his way to visit Cape Palmas. Seeing the wreck, he was induced to anchor and go on shore. Learning the state of things, he immediately went and demanded the articles mentioned, they being the only ones of much value. The smaller articles which were of the cargo, were so scattered, it was thought impracticable to attempt a requisition for their collection. To this abandonment of their old customs and adoption of those of the Colony, they had willingly subscribed *on paper*, but the practical operation of it, by which they were compelled to yield property they had been so long accustomed to think theirs by the special gift of God, was entirely another matter. The Governor seeing the necessity in the case, would listen to no compromise, but the speedy delivery of the articles demanded. These were finally returned to Mr. BROWN. And it happened well that so early in their allegiance to the Colonial Government, an opportunity was thus afforded of enforcing the Colonial authority in a matter of so much practical importance.

—*Liberia Herald.*

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society,
from the 20th August, to the 20th September, 1841, inclusive.**

Aug. 23, Received 4th July col. in Presb. church, Fairview, Rev. J. Eaton,	\$10 00
26, Do do do Carlisle, Rev. A. T. McGill,	22 00
28, Do from a Gentleman at Canonsburg, per W. S. Martien,	4 00
Sept. 3, Fourth July col. in Upper Octorora Presb. church, per Rev. J. Gault,	10 00
10, E. W. Howell, his annual subscription \$4, and donation \$1,	5 00
11, Fourth July col. in Presb. church, Dunlap's Creek, Rev. S. Wilson, pastor, by the hands of Rev. R. Baird,	3 47
11, Fourth July collection in Presb. church, Wilkesbarre, Rev. J. Dor- rance, pastor, per the hands of N. Rutter, Esq.,	3 25
14, Fourth July col. in Presb. church, Congruity, Rev. S. McFerran, in part,	5 83
16, Presbyterian congregation of Mingo Creek, to constitute Rev. Dr. S. Ralston a Life-member, (\$45 before paid Mr. Pinney,)	5 00
16, Rev. G. Marshall, of Bethel church, Alleghany county,	32 00
16, Centre congr'n, Washington co., per G. R. White, Esq., of Pittsburg,	5 00
18, Fourth July collection in Presb. church, St. George's, Delaware, Rev. J. C. Howe, pastor, per Rev. Mr. Phelps,	5 00
20, Rev. J. H. Grier, per Saml. Hemres, Esq., part of the money subscri- bed to Rev. J. B. Pinney, when he was there last August,	12 00
Collected by Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent, at the following places:—	
Sept. 1, Mifflinton, A female friend, D. I. Frow, each \$2, E. T. Doty, Esq., A. Parker, Esq., each \$5, E. C. Davidson, R. C. Gallaher, R. Gallaher, N. A. Elder, S. Pannebaker, J. K. Vallenge, W. Bell, J. Schweir, J. Rothrock, each \$1,	23 00
Sept. 2, Waynesburg, Hon. J. Criswell \$10, Wm. Patton, J. Hama, each \$5, Rev. B. Carell, Mrs. J. Dull, J. Astee, N. Wilson, each \$2, J. McDonald, J. Atkinson, J. Cooper, Dr. J. Rothrick, A. J. Atkinson, W. J. McCoy, M. Neice, R. Brattan, E. Davis, Wm. Hardy, M. Norton, J. Walters, Cash, each \$1, D. Morrison, Wm. Baker, each 50c.,	42 00
Sept. 3, Huntingdon, John Kerr, J. Miller, S. Steel, Mrs. Allison, W. Orleison, P. Swope, ea. \$5, Col. in M.E. church, \$3 48, J. Criswell, Rev. J. Peebles, ea. \$1,	35 48
Sept. 4, Alexandria, A. Caldwell, Dr. D. Hout, Dr. J. M. Young, E. Isenbury, Wm. D. Shaw, each \$1, Maguire & Moore \$1 50, Mrs. Criswell, H. C. Walker, C. G. Thompson, each 50c., J. Porter, J. Graffins, Mary Neff, each \$2, Mary Roe 25c.,	14 25
Sept. 6, Hollidaysburg, C. Garber, Wm. Walker, each \$10, A. Crawford, J. D. Rea, T. McNamara, J. Moore, A. Knox, Mrs. J. Walker, each \$5, Mrs. Rea \$7, J. Cox \$1, H. L. Patterson \$2 50, Cash 50c., T. Bingham, J. C. McLanahan, J. F. Lowry, J. Kelly, S. R. Cuen, W. Moore, each \$2, J. B. Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Robison, Saml. Smith, J. Robison, Cash, Mr. McCormick, Mr. Barr, Eliza McCormick, J. Gorley, A. McCormick, W. W. Robertson, Mr. McNamara, J. Moore, J. B. Nichols, T. J. Colley, J. M. Gibbony, R. Hamilton, Cash, S. W. Riddle, R. A. Hamilton, D. Caldwell, Mrs. Trampton, J. Smith, E. Galbraith, O. P. McGehan, J. Lytle, each \$1, Cash, Cash, Cash, T. Smith, J. Fair, G. W. Bingham, D. Tate, Esq., J. R. Black, M. Black, D. Martin, J. Dunlap, M. A. Powers, Cash, C. McClelland, S. A. Murphy, J. Hayes, C. Hayes, Cash, each 50c., E. Baker 3c., H. R. Baker, W. F. Leech, ca. 2c., Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, Cash, ea. 25c.,	117 78
Sept. 7, Johnstown, S. Kennedy, Peter Levergood, George W. Kern, John Roger, each \$5, J. Pickworth, S. H. Smith, J. Mathews, John Hedrig, C. Ellis, Capt. McDonald, Capt. Truby, T. McKeernan, R. P. Sinton, ea. \$1, J. Little, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 50c., Cash, 30c.,	31 33
Sept. 11, Indiana, Mr. Stewart, Judge White, James Sutton, each \$5, John Sutton, \$3, J. M. Watts, H. N. Cannon, James Bailey, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Stewart, A. Drum, P. Gallaher, Mr. Nixon, ea. \$1, Mr. McCabe, \$10, Wm. Lowman, Wm. Ewing, Mr. Craig, ea. \$2, J. Young \$3, Mr. Lloyd \$1 50, Mr. Soughead \$2, J. Thompson, Rev. S. W. Williams, ea. \$1, J. Towman \$1 37, Cash 50c., Hugh Thompson 25c.,	53 63
Sept. 11, Blairsville, Esq. Morehead, Esq. Steele, ea. \$5, Cash 25c., Mr. Cun- ningham, Mr. Devine, ea. \$1,	12 25
Sept. 11, New Alexandria, S. M. Read, A. Torrence, T. M. Johnston, Mr. McGinley, S. Agnean, J. Shields, Rev. A. Torrence, R. Rainey, J. Barnes, each \$1, J. McAllister, Wm. Shields, James Jartside, M. Shields, H. Came- ron, Mrs. J. Cook, G. Kincaid, each 50c.,	12 50

Sept. 13, Freeport, J. Gillespie, Esq. \$5, J. A. Barton \$1, - - -	6 00
Sept. 15, Kittanning, Collection in Court House \$4 21, Mr. Colwell \$8, A. L. Robinson, Miss J. D. Brown, each \$5, F. Dobbs \$3, A. Arnold \$2, J. R. Johnston, A. R. Franck, Rev. J. Stark, Rev. Mr. Painter, Mr. Scott, each \$1, Cash 25, Cash, Cash, each 50c., Cash 25., Cash \$1, Mr. Pulan 75c., Mr. Quest, J. McCarty, each 50c., - - -	36 46

\$628 73

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, and Receipts
from August 25, to September 25, 1841.**

MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester, Hon. Daniel Waldo \$50, Miss Waldo \$100, - - -	150 00
Tewksbury, Miss Rebecca Kittridge, per Hon. T. Shaw, - - -	10 00
Northampton, Per L. Strong, Esq., a further payment on account of the bequest of J. L. Pomroy, deceased, - - -	250 00
Fairhaven, Samuel Borden, - - -	6 00
Salem, Collections by Capt. H. Parsons—G. Whitmore \$5, H. C. Mackey \$5, A. French \$5, Captain Bacon \$1, - - -	16 00

432 00

CONNECTICUT.

Fairfield, Remitted by Rev. Samuel A. Nicholls, - - -	5 75
Hartford, Gaius Lyman, Esq., - - -	30 00
Middletown, Remitted by Miss Mary H. Hulbert, Secretary Female Col. Society, (\$5 of which is for the yearly sub. of Mr. Hulbert,) - - -	36 00

71 75

VERMONT.

Weathersfield, Per B. Bartlett, two years' subs. of Hon. Wm. Jarvis, - - -	20 00
Royalton, D. C. Denison, for the Col. Society of that town, - - -	15 00
Williamstown, Donations, per Hon. E. Paine, - - -	31 00

66 00

NEW YORK.

New York, L. D. Forest, - - -	25 00
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25 00

NEW JERSEY.

Bridgeton, Lucius Q. C. Elmer \$10, Ebenezer Elmer \$10, - - -	20 00
Elizabethtown, Collection in First Presbyterian Church, Rev. N. Murray, pastor, by Jas. Earl, Treasurer, - - -	22 06

42 06

VIRGINIA.

Romney Church, per Robt. B. White, - - -	\$15 00
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Collections by T. J. Shepherd, Agent:—[Particulars in next No.]

Fredericksburg, - - -	24 21
Richmond, - - -	580 00
Petersburg, - - -	24 00
Fluvanna county, - - -	60 00
2d instalment of J. H. Cocke, jr., - - -	100 00
Randolph Harrison, Esq., \$50, W. B. Harrison, \$25, - - -	75 00
Richmond, B. Brand, Treasurer Va. Col. Soc., - - -	187 00

863 21

Collections by L. T. Walker, Agent:—

Staunton, A. Hall, E. Berkley, B. Crawford, J. McCue, K. Harper, J. Points, each \$1, W. W. Donague, \$2, R. Cowan, A. Waddel, N. Michir, W. Kinney, M. Cushing, B. Johnson, S. C. Clark, Rev. P. E. Stevenson, J. McDowell, S. Clark, each \$1, Cash, N. B. Long, ea. 50c.: The Ladies of the Presb. ch., to make their pastor, Rev. E. Stevenson, a L.M. of the N.Y. Col. Soc., (he being already a L. M. of the A. C. S.,) Miss A. R. Waddel, Miss J. Waddel, Mrs. M. Warden, Mrs. M. Fultz, Mrs. M. Stewart, ea. \$1, Mrs. Baldwin, \$2, Mrs. F. C. Stuart, Mrs. Eskridge, Mrs. Gilkieson, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Cuthbert, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Coleman, Miss Bragg, Miss N. N. Clark, Mrs. Moschy, each \$1, Mrs. Heishel, 50c., Mrs. Harper, Miss Brooks, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. C. P. Stevenson, Mrs. J. S. Hall, Miss Garber, ea. \$1, Mrs. McDowell, \$2, Mrs. G. K. Taylor, \$10, Mrs. Hill, 50c., Lynchburg, S. McCorcle, \$20, T. A. Holcombe, F. S. Miller, J. M. Warwick, J. W. Bagwell, each \$10, Geo. W. Turner, Cash, Rev. M. Shaver, Geo. Bagby, C. Mosby, A. Tomkins, R. H. Toler, J. Ferguson, W. H. Fitzgerald, Cash, S. Poindexter, W. S. Smith, Mr. Rucker, Mr. Halsey, D. B. Payne, each \$5, M. Victor, Rev. T. Jones, Cash, Mrs. Davis, each \$1, — Bowles, J. Benaugh, Dr.	56 00
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Patterson, each \$2, Cash, \$1 50,	-	-	146 50
Liberty, J. A. Wharton, T. L. Leftwich, each \$5, J. Wilson, \$3, R. Campbell, \$4, J. J. Winn, O. Belt, Wm. Cook, Eliza Hurst, each \$1, M. Burwell's subscription, four years, \$4, Capt. W. J. Walker's two years' subscription, \$2, Mr. Wharton, Treas. of Society, \$11, Tabernacle (Methodist) Church, per Mr. Kenerly, \$5 12,	-	-	43 12
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Woodville, J. Arnett \$10, Lewis Thompson, const. himself a L.M. \$30,	40 00	40 00	
KENTUCKY.			
Lexington, Rev. Mr. Berkeley, col. in Christ's Church, 4th July,	-	26 00	
Paris, Collection in St. Peter's Church, thro' Rev. N. B. Nash \$9, Remitted by H. C. Hart, per Hon. G. Davis, collections by a recently formed Society of School Girls, to aid the Bexley Mission \$22,	31 00	57 00	
OHIO.			
Columbus, Ladies' Colonization Society, per J. N. Whiting,	50 00	50 00	
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis, Remitted by J. M. Ray, collection 4th July in First Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. D. Gurley, pastor,	-	25 00	
Terre Haute, per Hon. T. H. Blake, col. 4th July, in Cong. Church,	19 50	44 50	
ILLINOIS.			
Newcomb, Col. in Presbyterian Church, by Rev. W. H. Stewart,	3 00	3 00	
			\$2,142 14

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.—Williamstown, Hon. E. Paine, for '42,	-	1 50
MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston, Jas. C. Dunn, per Hon. E. Paine, to July '42, \$1 50; Fairhaven, S. Borden, to Jan. '42, (with \$10 for old Repository,) \$4,	-	5 50
PENNSYLVANIA.—Bushington, Seruch Titus in full, per Hon. Mr. Ramsey,	-	5 00
KENTUCKY.—Christian county, Remitted by G. Meriwether, \$40; Augusta, Col. J. Payne, per Hon. G. Davis, for '40 & '41, \$4,	-	44 00
OHIO.—Collections by C. W. James—Lancaster, Hon. T. Ewing, Rev. W. Cox, W. J. Reese, each \$2, to Jan. '41, \$6; Dayton, R. C. Schenck, to Jan. '42, \$3 50, W. L. Helfestein, to Jan. '41, \$2, \$5 50; Springfield, J. Murdoch, \$1 50; Columbus, J. W. Whiting, to Jan. '42, \$3, J. W. Cafry, to Jan. '41, \$2, J. Grubb, to Jan. '43, \$5, R. Neil, to Dec. '40, \$2, \$12; Lebanon, Hon. T. Corwin, to Jan. '42, \$3 50; Zanesville, C. G. Wilson, to Jan. '41, \$2; Circleville, W. McArthur, do. \$2; Chillicothe, W. Bernard, \$2 50, Hon. W. Creighton, to Dec. '40, \$2, Mrs. E. Worthington, to Dec. '41, \$3 50, \$10; Oxford, Rev. J. McArthur, to Dec. '40, \$2; Walnut Hills, Mrs. M. Overaker, to Dec. '41, \$1 50; Troy, T. W. Furnace, to Dec. '41, \$3 50; Urbana, J. Reynolds, do. \$3; Xenia, A. Hutchinson, \$1 50, Jas. Goudy, S. Goudy, each \$3 50, all to Dec. '41, \$8 50; Wooster, J. Sloane, to July '41, S. Cox, to Dec. '41, each \$3, \$6; Talmadge, A. Whittlesey, Dr. A. C. Wright, to Dec. '41, each \$4, \$8; Ohio City, R. Loyd, to Dec. '43, \$6; Cleveland, Hon. J. W. Allen, to Dec. '41, \$2, T. W. Kelly, do. \$3, \$5; Painesville, J. A. Tracy, P. T. Lines, R. Hitchcock, to Dec. '41, each \$4, \$12; Canfield, E. Newton, to Dec. '41, \$4; Warren, T. D. Webb, do. \$4; Amherst, E. Reddington, do. \$3; Perry, L. A. Axtell on acct., \$2; Ashtabula, Judge Hubbard, to Dec. '41, \$2; Kingsville, G. G. Gillett, to Dec. '41, \$3 50; Medina, D. King, do. \$4; Cincinnati, B. Storer, to Jan. '41, \$2, T. O. Prescott, to Jan. '42, \$1 50, S. W. Philips, to Nov. '40, \$1 50, G. Reeves, to Dec. '40, \$1 50, D. K. Este, to Dec. '41, \$3 50, C. Fox, to Dec. '40, \$2, Wm. Johnston, do. \$2, J. P. Foote, do. \$2 50, S. W. Davis, \$2, Henry Rocky, H. H. Goodman, H. T. Williams, do. each \$3 50, \$29,	-	149 50
INDIANA.—Collections by C. W. James—Lawrenceburg, Hon. G. K. Dunn, to Dec. '40, \$2; Madison, M. Park, to Jan. '41, \$2; South Hanover, Dr. Blythe, Prof. T. Haynes, to Dec. '41, each \$3 50; New Albany, Dr. A. Clapp, to Dec. '40, \$2, A. W. Scribner, \$2, J. R. Shields, to Dec. '41, \$3 50, W. C. Anderson, \$2 50, M. Downey on account, \$2; Jeffersonville, B. Henly, to Dec. '41, \$3 50; Connersville, Dr. R. T. Brown, to Feb. '41, \$2 33; Crawfordville, Dr. E. M. Baldwin, to Dec. '40, \$2; Indianapolis, J. Blake, \$3, B. F. Norris, \$2, to Dec. '41,	-	35 83
ILLINOIS.—Alton, M. Fish and E. Carter, each \$2 50, per C. W. James,	-	5 00

Total for Repository, \$216 33—added to cont., making total recpts. for month, \$2,388 47

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 15, 1841. [No. 20.

DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, 16TH JULY, 1841. }

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to inform you of the safe arrival at this place of the bark Union, with forty emigrants, on the 30th ultimo. The next day the emigrants were all landed, and immediately placed in houses here, hired for the purpose. The reason for my departure in this instance from the plan adopted heretofore, of establishing emigrants, on their arrival, in their own houses, where they are to remain permanently, was, principally, the illness of Dr. DAY, which positively unfitted him for the severe duty of attending a number of sick persons, except under the most favorable circumstances. In order to secure them regular medical attendance, it became a matter of necessity to provide quarters for them in this town. This will, of course, add materially to the expense of their support during the period they remain here—but, as the preservation of life is the object, and certain result, of this extra expense, I trust the Board will consider it perfectly justifiable.

Though the Doctor is still suffering from repeated attacks of fever, and is greatly debilitated, he is yet able to visit the people at their houses once or twice a day; and I hope, as soon as the heaviest part of the rainy season is over, he will be able to extend his visits up the river, when, if the health of the emigrants will allow of it, I shall send them up to their own places. In the mean time, I have been obliged to employ Dr. PROUT for one month as an assistant to Dr. DAY; perhaps at the expiration of that time I shall be under the necessity of extending the period of his services.

One of the emigrants, an old man of the name of GEORGE STEELE, aged sixty, died a few days after he landed. He embarked at New Orleans almost in a dying state, and suffered a great deal on the voyage. When he first reached the shore, he seemed to revive, and expressed hopes of getting well, but in a day or two his symptoms changed, and he died very suddenly.

Accounts.—Accompanying you will receive the accounts of the Commercial Warehouse, for the second quarter of the current year, ending the 30th June. As I promised, at the beginning of the year, you will see we have effected something in the way of collections, and a great deal in the way of retrenchment. By transferring the business at Bassa Cove to

SHERIDAN, we have cut off a multitude of small expenses, and the saving there is now even greater than here. The revenue of the Colony, I am happy to say, promises to be fully sufficient to meet the current expenses of Government, and there will, in all probability, be a surplus at the close of the year, to apply on the advances made by the Society last year. I must not, however, in this connexion, conceal that these favorable results are partially owing to the non-performance of some important things in the way of public improvement, which I have had much at heart. But I trust the Society will be able to commence another year unembarrassed by debt, and with such ample means as will authorise the prosecution of the most material works of improvement in the Colony.

At the close of the year, I shall forward you a full report of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, the imports and exports, agricultural productions, population, and such other statistics as can be collected, to exhibit the actual condition of the Colony.

Territory.—I sympathise deeply with the anxiety expressed by the Board through your letters and that of Mr. McLAIN, in regard to the acquisition of territory along the coast, particularly at Gallinas and New Cesters. At one time I had strong hopes of effecting a negotiation for the latter place, but the revival of the slave trade there will now defeat these hopes. That Factory, however, cannot exist long, and after its removal I think no one will establish another there.

Should a vessel be furnished next Fall, (as I continue to hope and urge may be the case, if she can be sent without those impracticable conditions, of making her pay for herself,) I shall most gladly spend a few weeks in visiting every place owned by the natives between this and Cape Palmas, and purchase the whole, if possible.

Gallinas, I fear, cannot be obtained, as the slave trade has been resumed in its neighborhood.

The Niger Expedition.—On the 5th inst., this long looked-for expedition entered our harbor, and presented a beautiful and novel appearance. The three steamers and store-ship were nearly in line as they approached, and with the steam up, and all sail set, they made a gallant show. Captain TROTTER, Commander ALLEN, and a number of the officers and gentlemen of the scientific corps, came ashore and dined at my house, and spent the afternoon. The next morning, I went on board the *Albert* with Gen. ROBERTS, the Secretary, Dr. DAY, and Mr. PERKINS, and breakfasted with Capt. TROTTER and his associate Commissioners. In the evening of that day, they weighed anchor, and sailed for Cape Coast Castle.

I regretted very much that they could not remain long enough here to enable them to visit the several settlements of the Colony, and acquire some knowledge of the practical results of our scheme, as I am certain they would have found abundant reason to recommend to the African Civilization Society the adoption of some parts, if not the whole, of it. Captain TROTTER and all his officers expressed themselves highly pleased with the aspect of things in Monrovia. A young man by the name of MOORE, was engaged here to accompany them, in the capacity of cotton planter. He is to remain one year.

The idea of our maintaining a Government, independent of the United States, and without its patronage, was what they could scarcely credit; and they were greatly surprised at the evidences of the efficiency and success of our institutions. One of the gentlemen asked, what we would do without the protection of the United States, in case we were attacked by the natives? I replied, that we had suffered many attacks already, and had succeeded in protecting ourselves, and hoped to still do so, without other aid than the favor of God. They had heard of our conflicts with

the natives and the slavers, but in some way had attributed the success of the colonists, to the United States.

It is surprising how little is known about the Colony in England, even among that class who take a deep interest in all that concerns Africa, and, with all its simplicity, it is to them a subject very difficult of comprehension. The European ideas of colonies and colonial governments, are so totally inapplicable to Liberia, that a person trained in those ideas finds himself completely at fault here, and is forced to become a learner on a subject with which he had supposed himself perfectly conversant. There is nowhere visible the strong arm of the mother country—the voice of her authority is not heard—the signs of her patronage are wanting—the PEOPLE alone, in their weakness and simplicity, are the Government. This is what the European can neither understand nor tolerate; but it is, under God, the great secret of our success, and it is what will yet raise Liberia to an eminence among the nations of the earth, and make her the effective agent in the emancipation of Africa.

We cannot, I fear, hope for any co-operation in our plans of action from Englishmen, until they improve their political creed, and learn to put more trust in men.

July 19th.—There are now twenty-five of the late emigrants down with the fever. No case considered dangerous. They are receiving every comfort and attention their situation requires. But, Dr. DAY has a severe task on his hands, and I fear will scarcely be able to bear up under the constant exertion he is obliged to make while in miserable health himself.

I am with the highest respect and esteem, dear sir,

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

TO HON. SAMUEL WILKESON, *General Agent*
American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, JULY 8TH, 1841.

MR. EDITOR,—Just at the dawn of day, of Sunday the 3d instant, the inhabitants were awakened with the deafening sound of a cannon from Central Fort, and scarcely had the unpleasant sensation occasioned by the disturbing of our slumbers passed over, before our attention was again called to a second discharge, and at the same moment, on a lofty staff erected for that purpose before the Government House, a large and beautiful American Flag was seen carelessly to unfurl its rich and ample folds to the noiseless motion of the breeze. At Central Fort and at Fort Norris the Liberia Flag was displayed, and the gentleness of the breeze would only permit us occasionally to notice the gracefulness of their folds. Every one knows perfectly well that the day was the one on which the Americans look with much delight and pleasure. It was the day on which they threw off the bonds of British oppression. It was the day from which they date their present independence.

His Excellency the Governor, has invariably celebrated that day, and we have never hesitated to go with him heart and hand in doing so. In fact we are Americans, and whatever cause we may have to dislike some of their principles, we cannot resist the pleasure it affords, in witnessing and hearing of their demonstrations of joy on the occasion.

At 9 o'clock, the troops from Caldwell, and New Georgia, joined those of this place, and marched to the parade ground, where His Excellency

reviewed them. Many and various were the evolutions they performed—the troops never looked better—the band performed their part well. The hour for the firing of the national salute having arrived, the troops were marched to Central Fort, when the firing of the salute commenced. Scarcely had the firing begun, when a circumstance transpired that went nigh to disturb the further performances of the day, and to cast a gloomy shade over all that had passed:—one of the guns went off while two young men were ramming it—they were seriously injured—every exertion was used to have them well attended to—they were placed under the care of the physicians. After the wounded men were disposed of, as well as they could be, the salute was continued and ended without further interruption or accident. When the troops were dismissed to dinner, the officers and the Reverend gentlemen of the place, and several American strangers, sat down to a very excellent dinner with the Governor at his house, and the troops were well provided for in the piazzas of the house, with every thing good in the eating line. Every thing went off well at dinner, and every one appeared to have enjoyed himself. Several toasts were drunk by citizens and strangers.

After dinner, the Monrovia Light Infantry, commanded by Maj. YATES, fired a salute on the occasion from four small pieces of artillery, after which the troops were dismissed, with thanks for their prompt attention to-day, &c., and a gun from Central Fort announced to us that the sun had set.

In the evening, gentlemen and ladies passed the time very pleasantly at the Government House with His Excellency, where the band did justice to itself, in the lively and appropriate manner in which it performed its part; occasionally through the evening from Central Fort, fire-works could be seen ascending high in the air, and on the walls of the Fort various colors of light were seen burning very beautifully. The many agreeable things which took place, and caused the evening to pass pleasantly away, I have no time to mention. Suffice it to say, that all present were well pleased.

Yours, &c..

“AFRICANUS.”

ACCIDENT.—The accident alluded to by our correspondent AFRICANUS, at the celebration of the 3d, was the untimely explosion of a piece of ordnance, as is supposed, from the removal of the person's thumb who was stopping the vent. The gun went off in the act of ramming the cylinder, and blew the two men from the wall of the fort, a height of about eight feet, down upon a very rocky place: both were severely burnt; one, beside the singeing, had the bones of the fore-arm fractured so near the wrist as to involve the joint. It is not certain whether it was from the force of the rammer, or from the fall.

The other had his right hand entirely blown off, so that it was necessary to amputate the stump about midway of the fore-arm. This man also had received several other flesh wounds; the worst was above the knee, caused in the fall. This most unfortunate accident, marred the promised pleasures of the day. It is very singular that neither of the injured persons were on duty; anxious to take a part in the celebration, they had volunteered after the firing had commenced.

The colonial physician was just recovering from a week's illness, from fever, and was unable to perform the duties required on the occasion. He now tenders his thanks to Dr. GOREEN, for his assistance on the occasion. Thanks are also due to Capt. RYAN, of the American bark Union, then in port, for his prompt and handy assistance.

We are happy to state the wounded are still living, and hopes are entertained of the recovery of the one most injured. No fears at all a c enter-

tained of the other. We do not know enough about the firing of heavy guns, to give any opinion, but we are informed that there are rules, which, if strictly observed, no accident can occur—from which it would appear that this, like every other accident of the kind, arose from carelessness or ignorance.—*Liberia Herald*.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN LIBERIA.

LIBERIA is perhaps better supplied with the Gospel, than many places in Christendom. Including Cape Palmas, Liberia has a population of two thousand five hundred colonists, all told. The town and settlements of Millsburg, Caldwell, New Georgia, Monrovia, Marshall, Edina, Bassa Cove, Bexley, and Sinou; the whole having about two thousand colonist inhabitants, and the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, with five hundred settlers.

At and in the vicinity of those towns, the various christian denominations spend annually not less than sixty thousand dollars in missionary operations; supporting twenty or more *foreign* missionaries, and a great number of colonists as preachers, teachers, and assistants. The education of youth, is principally if not wholly in the hands of the missionary societies, as also the supplying the destitute and needy.

METHODIST E. MISSION.—The missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has mission houses, school houses, and churches in nearly every town in the Colonies, and several houses and churches in native towns: in all twelve or thirteen churches, five school houses, eight mission houses, several rented dwellings and school rooms, eleven schools, one seminary and twenty or more persons, the most of whom are heads of families, in its employ.

Membership, nearly one thousand.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Missionaries of the Baptist denomination have concentrated their efforts in and around Edina, where they have a fair membership, mission houses, schools and a press for publishing the Scriptures in the Bassa language, which they have already translated. They have a flourishing school of native youths. The Baptists have a church at Millsburgh, Caldwell, New Georgia, Monrovia, Edina, Bassa Cove, a missionary at Bexley, and we think a small society at Cape Palmas. The Baptist Churches above named, except at Edina and Bassa Cove, support themselves with a praiseworthy zeal, without foreign aid.

Membership, three hundred.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—The Presbyterians have a flourishing mission at Fair Hope, Cape Palmas, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. LEIGHTON WILSON. The mission buildings at Fair Hope, include dwellings, school houses, church and other houses for the press, residence of the pupils, &c. At that place there is a school with nearly thirty boys and twenty girls, all natives; many of whom have made great proficiency, and a number have from time to time left the establishment with a fair education. Mr. Wilson with the assistance of the Protestant Episcopal missionaries, has published several elementary school books, also a dictionary, and is now engaged getting a part of the Holy Scriptures through the press; all the above having been translated into the Greybo language. They have mission stations at the native towns, Rocktown and Fishtown, and prospering schools at each. These stations are near Cape Palmas.

The Presbyterians have a church at Monrovia, Edina and Fair Hope: the two former supported by the colonists.

Membership, about fifty.

PROT. EPISCOPAL MISSION.—This mission is located at Mount Vaughan, Cape Palmas, and having two native stations at some distance, called Graway, and Cavally. The mission buildings are said to be (for we have never visited Cape Palmas) commodious and elegant. They are comprised in dwellings, church, school houses, &c., &c. The schools at Mount Vaughan, Cavally, and Graway, are flourishing. The mission generally is prosperous and greatly prized by the citizens.

The Episcopalians have no churches or schools in the colony except those above mentioned. Their operations are quite extensive, and all concentrated around Palmas.

Membership not known—say thirty.

Above we have given a short sketch of the various missionary establishments, now in Liberia. We have tried to be as accurate as possible, and will cheerfully correct any misstatement that may be detected: nay more, it will afford us pleasure to publish at length, the rise, and history, of any, or all, the mission stations in Liberia, if prepared and sent to us, by those who have charge of the same. We think our fellow laborers would greatly assist our common cause generally, by publishing in *Africa's Luminary*, such accounts and incidents as frequently occur in their respective departments, cheering and encouraging to themselves, and others. We invite them affectionately to do so.—*Africa's Luminary*.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

THE three steamers fitted out by the British Government, at an expense of not less than £30,000, to ascend the river Niger for benevolent and scientific purposes, came into our roadstead on the 5th instant.

One of the vessels, the "Soudan," passed immediately out again, and went on her way, while the "Albert" and "Wilberforce" came to anchor, and remained with us until the evening of the 6th.

The store ship was not a steamer, and was towed by the Albert.

The steamers are all of iron, and are built with the greatest care for the comfort and health of the officers and men. Every department can be ventilated by means of fans attached to the engine, or, if requisite, the same machinery may be made to supply each, and all the parts of the vessel with medicated air.

[Here follows a list of the officers of the Expedition.]

Captain TROTTER, and the commander of the Wilberforce, with other officers, were on shore, but did not remain long enough to get such a view of our Colony as we could have wished, nor long enough to learn much of our plan of colonizing, or our system of Government.

A number of the scientific corps were on shore—from one of whom we received the following note of their visit:

"H. M. SHIP ALBERT, OFF MONROVIA, IN LIBERIA, }
"West Coast of Africa, July 6th, 1841." }

"MY DEAR SIR.—I am much pleased with what I have seen of your interesting Colony; and feel assured that my gratification would have been still greater, had I had an opportunity of remaining longer and seeing more of it.

"DR. STANGER, who has examined the Cape, of course in so short a period, superficially, says that the only rocks he found there were highly ferruginous sandstone, similar to the Sierra Leone sandstone, which appears to have been cut through by greenstone. At the landing place the greenstone

is weathered to a great depth, and presents a curiously grooved appearance, evidently the result of aqueous action, a short way above the Governor's House.

"Believe me, my dear sir,

"Yours most respectfully,

"J. O. McWILLIAM, M. D.,

"*Surgeon H. M. S. Albert, Senior Surgeon of the Niger Expedition.*

"To Dr. DAY, Colonial Physician."

It is with much pleasure we are able to announce the assurance of Capt. TROTTER, that the entire company was well.

Mr. RALPH MOORE, a young man of this place, was employed, and proceeded with them. He is to be engaged as a cotton planter.

The object of the expedition as shown by Capt. TROTTER, is to proceed up the Niger, with a view to obtain accurate geographical knowledge and surveys, and to form treaties with the various chiefs in its route, for the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and the establishment of a legitimate commerce.

The immediate objects of the Society are, 1st, to make the Africans acquainted with the inexhaustible riches of their own soil, and to sedulously divert their attention to its cultivation, on a system of free labor. To convince them, moreover, of the unmeasurable superiority of agriculture and innocent commerce, even in point of profit over the slave trade, which excludes them

2. To instruct the natives in agriculture and practical science, by cultivating small portions of land as models for their imitation, to distribute agricultural implements, seeds, plants, &c., to introduce local and other improvements, and to suggest and facilitate the means of beneficially exchanging the produce of Africa for the manufactures of Europe.

3. To examine the principal languages of Africa, and reduce them, when possible, to a written form.

4. To investigate the diseases of the climate, and local peculiarities of Africa, for the benefit as well of natives as of foreign residents and travellers, to send out medicines and practitioners, and thus to separate the practice of medicine from the horrid superstitions now connected with it.

5. To co-operate by every means in its power with the Government expedition to the Niger, to report the progress, assist its operations, calculate the valuable information it may communicate, and generally to keep alive the interest of Great Britain in the suppression of the slave trade, and the welfare of Africa.—*Liberia Herald.*

DEDICATION.—The new Methodist E. Church at Edina, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Thursday the 17th of June, in a sermon by the Rev. A. HERRING, from the following words of the prophet Haggai: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts: and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." At the same time, the second quarterly meeting for the present year, on that station, took place; and we have been assured, that great peace rested upon the place, and that lasting good was accomplished.

The new Church at Edina, is about fifty feet by thirty-five or forty feet. The precise dimensions, have not been given to us. The interior is neat, plain, and comfortable; is well seated, has a good pulpit and altar, and two aisles. The house is durably finished, and surmounted by a bellfry, and bell. From the description given to us, it could not have cost less than six hundred dollars; and we take pleasure in being able to chronicle, to the honor of the M. E. Church at Edina, that more than two-thirds of the

whole expense was defrayed by its members ; and the entire building erected and completed in three months. They now sit, under their *own* vine and fig tree. May Heaven smile propitiously upon them.—*Af. Luminary.*

THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF MONROVIA.—A committee of this Society consisting of Mrs. C. Teage, Mrs. L. R. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. N. Lewis, Miss Mary Ann Lewis, Mrs. B. P. Yates, Mrs. H. Shackelford, and Mrs. E. Johnson, on Wednesday, March 31, 1841, visited New Georgia and Caldwell ; notwithstanding what has been done for the relief of the poor, they found objects of charity on which to bestow the ample store of clothes and provisions, with which their boat was stocked.

We perceive by a memorandum handed us, they gave at New Georgia,

Suits of clothes to 6 persons,

Provisions " 6 do.

Soap " 6 do.

Suit of clothes and 2 yards of cloth to 1 person.

At Lower Caldwell,

Suits of clothes to 2 persons,

Provisions " 3 do.

Soap " 3 do.

3 yards cloth " 1 do.

To another woman a dress for herself and two suits for her children, with provisions and soap.

Mrs. HARRISON an infirm lady has been entirely supplied monthly for four months, by this Benevolent Society, with between two and three dollars a month for provisions and clothing, as she from time to time stood in need.

This Society takes this method of acknowledging a donation by Mr. HORATIO BRIDGE, one of the officers of the United States sloop of war *Cyane*, recently in our harbor.—*Liberia Herald.*

COLONIAL SLOOP RANDOLPH WRECKED.—Sloop Randolph, eight tons burthen, employed by Mr RANDOLPH COOPER, the owner, mostly in trading between this and Marshall, in a heavy wind, 17th inst., parted her main-chain.

This caused her master to make what sail he could, in hopes of getting off shore. He kept clear of the breakers until daylight of 18th, when the wind still blowing dead on shore, she was made a complete wreck,—cargo, mostly of palm oil, and vessel, total loss. The crew were saved.

The wreck occurred at a place called Kimacres, about 30 miles down the beach from this place.—*Id.*

THE WAY THINGS ARE DONE IN LIBERIA.—We wish some in America could have stepped in our town last week, and witnessed the soldier-like bearing and accurately performed evolutions of the volunteer uniform company of Captain B. P. YATES. They were ordered out to receive a most beautiful standard, with the very appropriate motto, "FORWARD."

The flag was made and presented in person, by a lady of this place.

While mothers of such military spirit are found in Liberia, we cannot wonder at the prompt capture of Gay Toomba's town, nor need we fear in future, any Liberian will obey other than the watch-word, "forward," to glory and victory.

Captain YATES deserves the highest praise for his persevering enterprise in the military department.

We are pleased to learn that the Governor has promoted him to the rank of Major by brevet.—*Liberia Herald.*

WASHINGTON CITY, OCTOBER 15, 1841.

JOSEPH GILL, Esq., Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed Agent for the African Repository for the State of Virginia. He is authorised to obtain new subscribers, to receive money due for the same, and to give receipts. We hope our subscribers in Richmond and in the State generally will take notice of this appointment. But very few of them have paid for the last year. It is just so much held back from the cause of Colonization. We shall, therefore, regard it as a special favor, if our friends will send in their subscriptions at once. We hope that many new subscribers may also be obtained. The paper ought to circulate more generally in the State.

WE have the pleasure of laying before our readers much recent intelligence from Liberia—most of it being of an important and interesting character. The arrival of the last company of emigrants sent from New Orleans—the general health of the Colony—the continued prosperity, the growing industry and improvement of the colonists—the arrival and departure of the Niger expedition, the present pet of the British philanthropists—are all subjects which will command their share of attention, and deeply interest those who are looking for the triumph of the Gospel in Africa.

But, mingled with this, there is some sad intelligence. The accident that happened on the 3d of July is deeply to be regretted. It calls to our remembrance the many similar accidents that happen in this country on the annual return and celebrations of that ever memorable day. It shows that the colonists have not as yet gone far ahead of us in prudence and skill, and that more care is imperiously demanded in managing such dangerous weapons.

It is also with deep regret that we learn the melancholy fact that the slave trade has been revived at or in the immediate neighborhood of New Cesters and Gallinas, and that all the efforts of Governor BUCHANAN have been unavailing for the purchase of those two points. We hope, however, these places will yet be obtained. We shall not give up desire nor cease making the most diligent and strenuous efforts to secure them. There is no way in which the slave trade can be permanently broken up, but by the process which we have adopted and pursued at other points on the coast. We call the attention of all those who doubted the statements in a former article of ours on this subject, to these new facts in illustration and establishment of the principles there laid down. We trust the time is not far distant when the truth on this subject shall be received generally by our citizens and our Government. Then shall the grand principles of Colonization stand forth in all their glory. Its noble achievements shall command the meed of praise which has been so long and so unjustly withheld from them. A new plan for the suppression of the slave trade and

the elevation of Africa shall then be pursued by the nations of the earth. May that day soon arrive. Surely the present failures of all efforts save Colonization ought not longer to be allowed. Africa has bled long enough. Her sons have gone into captivity long and deep enough! When shall the time of her release come? O that all our friends would feel that this question may be answered in a good degree by themselves.

A VERY venerable clergyman in New Jersey, inclosing \$10 to aid in carrying on the operations of the Society, adds:

"I view the Colony of Liberia as founded on the most noble and benevolent principles of any since the days of JOSHUA. And, like him, we have not destroyed the nations, nor taken their land without pay. It has been my uniform desire and prayer that the Colony may prosper, and be a blessing to the citizens and to all Africa."

The age, the wisdom, the experience, all add force and power to the language of this gentleman. The contributions of such men have a double value. And the prayers offered up for this cause by such men are the ones which reach and move the hand of Omnipotence.

THE MENDIANS.

THE remarks made on another page in regard to these people will not fail to attract attention. It seems at last that the great mystery which some of their friends tried to throw around the place of their nativity is now cleared up. Our colonist, JAMES BROWN, Esq., visited them, and very soon found in conversation with them, that he knew the region of country from which they came. Indeed he knew some of their acquaintances in Africa, and was thus able to afford them much satisfaction.

It is very amusing to witness the manner in which those persons who have special charge of these Africans treat them, and the whole subject of their return to their own country. One thing strikes us as supremely ridiculous, and that is, their idea that they cannot carry them home without landing first at Sierra Leone, and their efforts thus to draw around them the sympathies of the British nation! Let them court the favor and friendship of that mighty people. Their power is every where, and it may be thought wise to consult it. But they may find at last that the touch of English sympathy is like *the tender embrace of a lion*.

AMONG the many letters of encouragement which we receive, the following one is not the least unimportant, accompanying as it did a ten dollar note:

"Permit me to assure you that my heart is with you in your labors for our poor brethren of color. From the first inception of the American Colonization Society, I have been its ardent well-wisher; and it is a matter of unfeigned regret that I have little else to give it beside good words, kind wishes and earnest prayers.

"That the blessing of the Almighty may be abundantly bestowed on your labors and those of all connected with this work of mercy, is the fervent prayer of
Yours, very respectfully."

We trust many of our friends will remember us in this same way. It encourages us much to find such friends increasing daily.

AFRICA.

Journal of Rev. J. PAYNE:—Cavally, Sunday, September 27th.

THE congregation to-day very large. When the boys, who had been sent to ring the bell, arrived in town, the public drum had just been beaten to summon the people to hear an important message from the interior. As soon, however, as the message was delivered, the people agreed to obey the summons to hear the word of God, before considering the subject proposed to them.

G. has related to me a conversation which he has had since service this morning, that affords most gratifying proof also of the existence of a religious principle amongst this people. He was urging upon the son of one of the leading head-men to learn to read; amongst other reasons in favor of this he said it would enable him to read for himself the word of God, and thus enable him to secure that salvation which he reveals. Here he was interrupted by the father, who said, "G., have *you* been to God that you speak so confidently of the state of those who have died? or has *any one* ever returned from the state of the departed to enlighten us in regard to it?" "No," replied G., "but I have heard it in such a way that I cannot but believe it." Another old man sitting by, addressing the one just mentioned, says, "WIAH, what we hear I believe to be true. Could you love or do good to your son if he did not obey you? How then can we expect that God will love, or do us good, if we do not regard his word? I wish we could agree together to attend to this matter." "But," says WIAH, "it is not the custom of our country. We *cannot* do this." "And do we never," replied G., "change the customs of our fathers? They formerly had nothing but grass clothes to wear; why do we wear better ones? Your father, too, was a poor man—had no name; why have you riches and glory in your name? We *can* change; and let me tell you, WIAH, unless you do, neither your riches nor your name can avail you any thing when you die." "What is the matter with you, G.?" says W., "did P. send you here to talk in this way?" "No, I speak the feelings of my heart: PAYNE did not send me," replied G.

Monday, Oct. 12.—Returned to-day from Mount Vaughan, where I was suddenly called to witness, as was expected, the last moments of Mrs. MINOR. She was represented as dying when the note was sent to me; a merciful God, however, had ordered it otherwise. Soon after the note was sent, when the attendant physician had given her up, and her husband was communicating to her their fears in regard to her state, a favorable change took place, and she continued to improve until this morning, when I left her. Thus, by the goodness of our Heavenly Father, the cloud which looked so dark has been caused to "burst in blessings on our heads." I say *blessings*, because the dispensation was felt to have nearly all the effect upon the mission that could have been produced by death, so confidently expected, admonishing us to be also ready; and impressing upon us the important lesson that the ways of the holy, wise, and perfect Being cannot be like those of sinful, foolish and short-sighted creatures like ourselves. And trying as would have been the expected stroke, I trust that all were prepared to say, "Not my will but thine be done."

Sunday, October 18.—Unavoidable absence from my station the last two Sundays, has affected, I fear, in no slight degree, the attendance on our religious services. Though quite a respectable number were present to-day, they were more promiscuous and less attentive than usual. The extremely busy season, it being their "time for building," contributed to this and caused many to violate the Sabbath, though faithfully warned against it. Though it is, perhaps, too much to expect the Sabbath to be religiously observed so soon, it is most melancholy and painful to see *those* violating it who are known to have been instructed and have professed a desire to be influenced by these instructions.

Friday, October 23.—G. came to me to-night, much excited, to get my advice how to act in the trying circumstances in which he has been brought. It appears that in the small town in which he formerly lived he left two houses—having at that time no need of them. His younger brother having now grown however, therefore needing them, G. went this afternoon to remove his property, having previously obtained permission of this family so to do. A young man of the town, however, not connected with his family, opposed his removing the houses, upon a plea sanctioned by custom, that when an individual had been *driven* from a town, such possessions became town property; and threatened violence to G. in case he persisted in his purpose. This, the latter declared he would do, since it was *indisputably private* property, and he asked what he must do in case personal violence were offered. I advised him to pray to God for direction, and promised him that I would do the same.—*Spirit of Missions.*

AFRICAN MISSION.

Letter from the Rev. O. K. CANFIELD:—May 13 to 28, 1841.

MR. CANFIELD thus notices the lamented death of Mr. ALWARD, his fellow-laborer:—

God in his infinite wisdom, and to us mysterious providence, has afflicted us very sorely. We are in deep waters, and are well nigh overwhelmed. Never has any dispensation cast such a shade over my mind, and humbled me so low in the dust before God. Brother ALWARD is dead. His work, and toil, and sufferings are over. God has nothing for him to do *in Africa*; though I hope he has, and will by his death, do great good for Africa. It was in his heart to do much, and his willingness has been accepted of God, and he has manifested his acceptance, by taking him from this wicked world to engage in something more elevated and pure.

The suddenness of this event has given us a shock, that we were poorly prepared to bear. He first complained of being unwell on Sabbath morning, April 17th. The physician was soon at his side. He complained of pain in the head, back, and limbs, the premonitory symptoms of an attack of the fever. The means used produced the desired effect; the head was relieved, perspiration produced, and an intermission of the fever followed. But on Tuesday night there was a decided change for the worse; great exhaustion, and prostration of every energy, with a sinking, from which he could not be aroused; stupor followed, and he never uttered a word, but gradually sunk away until the middle of the forenoon, when without a struggle or a groan, he slept, as we confidently hope, in Jesus, to wake in his righteousness and receive a crown of glory.

All that the kindness of friends could do was done, and all that the skill of physicians could do, but without any avail. He has gone, it is true, to an early grave, but being dead he yet speaketh. I know the influence every death in Africa has upon the minds of the people at home; it strength-

ens the prejudice of some, and causes others to doubt of the propriety of sending the white man to these shores. It is this influence that has weighed upon my mind more than any thing else. I am left alone, and will any others come, and assist in carrying forward those operations, which require the strength and wisdom of more than one? The appeal for help comes with renewed force. Surely those whose hearts are set upon this field of labor, will not by this dispensation withdraw, and consider it an intimation that they are not to come; no, tell those brethren not to waver; to come, not as martyrs, but in the spirit of Christ, with a holy zeal, and an entire dependence upon God.

Mrs. ALWARD was quite sick at the time of his death. They were necessarily separated at the commencement of their sickness, and never saw each other again. The blow to her has been severe, but God has enabled her to manifest the power and beauty of the religion of the Lord Jesus. We all admire her fortitude, and the cheerfulness that she manifests, the only thing in all probability that kept her from speedily following her husband. Few have been called to pass through sharper trials, than she has within a few weeks. She thinks it her duty to return to the United States as soon as an opportunity shall offer.

Mr. CANFIELD afterwards gives an account of his own and his wife's illness, from which they were then almost recovered. CECILIA VAN TYNE had the fever also, though colored people suffer less from the climate. It gives us much pleasure to add a paragraph making grateful mention of the kindness which they had all received from the Rev. J. L. WILSON and wife, of the American Board Mission.

We owe much, very much to the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. WILSON. They have done all and more than we could have asked. While we were all sick they gave up every thing, and attended to us. By day and by night they watched over us and administered to our wants. The rapidity of our recovery depended very much upon their attention and good nursing. All the missionaries have been very kind and attentive.

Of PETER and ABRAHAM, native young men, who have spent some time at school in this country, ABRAHAM having gone out with Messrs. C. and A., we have the following notices:

PETER and ABRAHAM are attending Mr. WILSON's school and making good progress. They are the most forward of any of the boys on the premises.

PETER bids fair to be a useful man. As soon as I can put up a suitable building at Settra Kroo, I shall set him to teaching. ABRAHAM is doing well, but is not so quick and active. Still he will be of much service when there is a place for him to work. . . . I have just heard from Settra Kroo. They have sent a message to learn what I am going to do. They are exceedingly anxious to have me come.—*Foreign Missionary Chronicle.*

THE MENDI PEOPLE.

THUS the Africans, late of the schooner *Armistad*, call themselves. It is found that no such country as Mendi is known to geographers. The district from which the Mendians came may be known to them by some other name, but these Africans, one and all, very distinctly pronounce the word Mendi, when speaking of themselves or their native land. Its precise location is unknown to us. They cannot describe its situation. They say, however, that it is six days from Mendi to the coast. Thus they compute distances. A day's journey, we conjecture, is from 20 to 30 miles. Mendi, then, may be some 150 miles from the Atlantic coast. We suppose it to lie a little north of east of the mouth of the river Gallinas.

Several of these people had heard of Sierra Leone before they were kidnapped and sold to the Spaniards. They say traders from that Colony have visited Mendi with their goods. The name seemed to be familiar to them. JAMES COVEY, the interpreter now here, is a native of Mendi, but as he was sold into slavery when only six years of age, he is not able to describe the situation of his native land. FULL-WU-LU, one of the liberated Africans who lived in the Fimmani, near the Mendi country, it has been recently ascertained, has been at Sierra Leone. He, and many of the others, seem to entertain no doubt but they could easily find Mendi, if they were only set down at Sierra Leone.

The Rev. THOMAS PAYNE, an Episcopal clergyman of London, has sent to a member of the committee acting in behalf of these Africans, a copy of a new work published in London for the benefit of those who have gone to explore Africa in the steamers fitted out for the Niger. It is entitled, "Specimens of African languages spoken at Sierra Leone, appended to African vocabularies," by Mrs. HANNAH KILHAM. We find by this volume, that the language or dialect which we have denominated Mendi, is called Kossa. No intimation is given in the above mentioned work, as to the native district of the Kossas. Mr. DAVID BACON, of New Haven, speaks of it, we learn, as being in the interior, back of Grand Cape Mount and Sierra Leone, and as being called Longobar. The name Kossa is written Korso, in the *African Repository*, vol. vii. page 283.

Since the act of the committee, appointing Mr. COFFIN to proceed to Sierra Leone with two or three of the Africans, these distrustful people have opened their hearts more freely than heretofore, to their instructors and friends. They have acknowledged that hitherto they had agreed among themselves to be reserved respecting their native country, because "they did not know as we would save them." FULL-WU-LU now says that his father lives in Mendi, but that he, three years before he was stolen, lived with his grandmother, in Koyeh, near Sierra Leone. It is, he says, one day's journey by land, and two and-a-half by water, from Sierra Leone. FULL-WU-LU says that he has been to Sierra Leone a great many times. It is probable that some of the others have relations at or near this Colony.

On mentioning to the Africans that we had a book in which their country is described as Kossa, they say, that is not its true name, but it is a term of reproach, a name that has been applied to the Mendi people, by the English, and by those who dislike them. This accounts for their never having mentioned the word Kossa to their teachers and friends.

So great is the desire of these people to return to their native country, to their wives, children, and friends, and so much encouraged are the committee in the belief that the situation of Mendi, and the route to it, can be learned at Sierra Leone, that they have resolved on sending a special agent to that Colony, the present autumn, accompanied by COVEY, and two among the most intelligent of the Mendians, on a tour of inquiry. If it be possible for them they will reach Men li—convey to the relatives of CINQUE, and the rest, the fact, that these men and children, supposed to be lost, are alive and well—that is, the survivors of the group who were torn from Africa. After conveying this joyful intelligence, they, or some of them, will return to the United States, to conduct the whole band to Africa. JOSHUA COFFIN has been selected as the proper individual to go.

The committee have just forwarded a memorial to the President of the United States, soliciting the aid of Government to send back these Africans to their native land, and it is hoped that Congress, on his recommendation, will make the necessary appropriation. It will be honorable to this nation to furnish the means of restoring these men to their own country and their friends. The world will say—that is right.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF AFRICA.

THE past history of Africa presents a mysterious page in the book of Providence, and constitutes one of the most mournful and humiliating passages in the annals of mankind.

With the exception of a few favored spots, the seats of either ancient or modern civilization, nearly the whole of this vast continent, so far as we are acquainted with it, has been from time immemorial immersed in moral darkness, adapted only to exhibit scenes of the deepest human degradation and woe.

Successive ages have borne the elements of social improvement to almost every other considerable portion of the globe—but Africa, unhappy Africa, the cradle of ancient art and science, the depository of ancient grandeur, has made no onward progress; and although upon her northern and eastern frontiers, a by-gone civilization still lingers, yet her central, western, and southern districts appear to have ever remained in almost primeval barbarism, a monument of the ingratitude of those nations who first borrowed from Africa the rudiments of their own advancement.

In contemplating the desolation and misery of modern Africa, it were unjust to forget that Europe is herself a debtor to the ancient population of that now benighted Continent. Egypt first taught the use of letters; first unveiled the mysteries of science; set the most successful examples of agriculture and commerce; and by imperishable memorials in architecture and design, “the works of Memphian kings,” awakened the genius and the wonder of all succeeding generations. Nor can Christianity itself deny its obligations to a Continent which gave birth to the author of the earliest of the sacred oracles; which produced the Septuagint; listened to the voice of Evangelists; and in the primitive ages of the Church, gloried in the possession of many of its most illustrious martyrs, apologists, and fathers.

It were well if the imputation of ingratitude and neglect could alone be urged against civilized and Christian Europe. It were well if the horrors of Africa and the disgrace of Europe were all comprised in such a complaint. But Europe is charged with far other offences than these. She stands convicted, alas! of an avarice mingled with a cruelty so insatiable, that having exterminated the natives of one hemisphere in the lawless pursuit of gain, she with a fiend-like rapacity sought for fresh victims in helpless Africa, dragging them across the Atlantic to share the same miserable fate, and adding to these enormities, at first the hypocrisy of benevolence, and, when that failed, the blasphemy of denying to men, created in the image of their Maker, the dignity and the rights of manhood.

It is painful to remember that, in the perpetration of these atrocities, Great Britain once took a prominent part; and that, notwithstanding her sincere though late repentance, the mischief of her example still operates among other nations far less disposed to imitate the costly sacrifices she has since made towards the expiation of her guilt.

Great indeed, have been the efforts of this country to redress the wrongs of Africa, from the period when first the venerable CLARKSON among the people, and the sainted WILBERFORCE within the walls of Parliament, made the ears of all classes to tingle with the horrors of the accursed traffic. Their struggle was long and arduous, but the day of victory at length arrived, and the British slave trade was blotted out forever from the list of national offences. Since that period Great Britain has never wanted hearts to feel, nor hands to labor, nor tongues to plead, both eloquently and well, on behalf of the enslaved and suffering sons of Africa. The recent emancipation of 800,000 slaves at a cost of £20,000,000 sterling, and indefati-

gible, but hitherto unsuccessful, exertions in connexion with other Great Powers, during upwards of thirty years, for the extinction of the foreign slave trade, exhibit specimens of national compunction and penitence such as no other age of the world can show, though still far from commensurate with the greatness of her guilt.

But merely *compulsory* methods have confessedly failed, and the slave traffic now rages with terrific and still increasing fury.

And is there, then, no method of staying the wide-spreading plague? This question has long engaged the attention of British philanthropists; and, however much they differ about the means of applying the remedy, all appear to agree in the necessity of employing one of a strictly benevolent and pacific character; and no considerate person will, probably, deny that the wounds of Africa can never be effectually healed but by imparting to her children the blessings of Christianity and civilization.

If the spectacle of a vast Continent, once foremost in arts and sciences, but now thrown far behind in the march of civilization, excites no compassion for its future welfare—if the increasing horrors of a traffic which annually sweeps hundreds of thousands of unoffending beings into slavery or eternity, and dooms the countries from whence they are torn to the terrors of perpetual alarm, entailing, moreover, the curse of endless barbarism, kindle no indignation, and provoke no effort for their deliverance—if the sense of deepest national responsibility, incurred by long participation in the guilt and the gains of the man-stealer, produce no compunction, and suggest no thoughts of ample reparation,—or if, on the other hand, the powerful influences of Christianity, combined with the beneficial influence of enlightened self-love, acting upon the resources of a Continent still teeming with inhabitants, endowed with incomparable fertility, and offering the richest rewards to free agricultural industry and legitimate commerce, justify no hopes, and afford no probable or allowable means of promoting the moral and social improvement of Africa,—then might it be feared that further arguments would be urged in vain. But past events have shown the fallacy of these hypotheses, and have proved the progressive interest felt, both in this country and upon the Continent of Europe, in plans like these for rendering justice to Africa. Nothing, therefore, remains but to commend them earnestly, though in no exclusive spirit, to the fervent prayers and the generous and persevering exertions of a philanthropic public, with a conviction that they still leave ample scope to the useful efforts of kindred societies, and with an unfailing confidence in the expansive power of Christian charity to furnish adequate funds for the encouragement and support of all suitable means for the advancement of this righteous cause.—*Friend of Africa.*

A SLAVER.—We learn by the ship *Sarah-and-Arsalie*, last from Pernambuco, that the British brig-of-war *Acorn*, on her voyage from Plymouth to Rio Janeiro, fell in with the brig *Gabriella* under Portuguese colors, and, after a chase, in which the *Gabriella* carried away both her topmasts, boarded her and took off fifty-eight negroes, which were afterwards landed at Rio. The captain of the *Gabriella* jumped overboard when the crew of the *Acorn* boarded his vessel, and was lost.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Our readers will remember the difficulty which the *Gabriella* had to get her cargo on board, and leave the coast of Africa uncaught by the men-of-war. They will also mark the difference between the number of slaves on board then, and now. Comment is unnecessary. The horrors of the slave trade can never be told.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

THE following piece, in the hand-writing of a lady, now deceased, who has, with a good deal of justice, been called "the HANNAH MORE of America," is the more worthy of publication, as she had probably prepared it not long before her last illness, and because it comes from a section of the country where the great mass are opposed to Colonization :

"I mentioned, sir, in a former letter, that trade and commerce were some of the means of God's appointment to civilize and evangelize nations, for they not only carry the means of civilization from place to place, but it carries the information with the means. I find in my conversations with free colored people about colonizing in Africa, or civilizing their own countrymen, that most of their prejudices grow up to their present formidable height, from ignorance of their country and the nature of the Colonization Society. I met with a colored man some few years since who went from New York as coachman to a gentleman and family who were visiting the South. The gentleman took sick and died, and his man was left to look out for himself. He spent some years at the South, in different places, of all which he gave a good account, and also of his countrymen both free and bond. At length he got sick, and when I saw him he was making his way back to New York as he could. I perceived him to be an understanding man, and asked him what he thought of the African Colonization Society. "I never heard of such a thing," was his reply. I then told him there was such a Society, and how and when it commenced, and what had been done; and how it had been put down by abolitionists calling it the "grave yard of Liberia." He seemed in perfect extacy, that such provision had been made for the colored people. "Why," says he, clasping his hands, "if I could once set my foot on the land of my fathers, (for he was a free born American,) I would go, if I knew I should die the next hour. But I never heard of such a thing." This man, sir, ~~must~~ have had the means of knowledge as much as most free colored people; and those that I have conversed with from that time to this, are about as wise on the subject as this man was. If they ever heard of such a thing, it was in such black shades that they might as well not have heard at all, so far as any benefit could be derived. But they can, any of them; tell you the whole story of oppression, abolition, and the grave yard of Liberia.

"The mechanic arts, is another very powerful instrument in the hand of Him who holdeth the ocean in its bounds, and directeth the storm. It

may, sir, be a little out of your line of business to know how much labor and expense has been put in requisition to send the Bible into Arabia, all to little or no purpose. But you have seen, I suppose, that one of Colt's patent rifles, has brought an Arabian ship to our very doors to supplicate for help. "I have," says God, "created the smith that bloweth the coals and bringeth forth an instrument." This very instrument, sir, has been the means made use of to carry the Word of Life, liberty and peace, to the Imaum of Muscat, (which probably it would have cost a man his life to have offered ten years ago,) and through him to that long lost people, whose hand for ages "has been against every man's, and every man's hand against him;" and not only the Word of Life, but trade, commerce and the mechanic arts, all means of God's appointment to civilize and evangelize nations. Under such circumstances, let no one despair of Africa; but introduce through the Colonization Society our useful manufactured articles, and we shall soon see a polished and civilized nation. Neither agriculture, commerce, nor any business whatever in which man engages, can be carried on to any advantage, without great help from the mechanic arts. Experience has taught that lesson to this nation most fully, and we know in olden time, when one nation wished to oppress and destroy another, their first attempt was to remove the mechanic arts. Make it then your first business to supply the Colony with every necessary implement of husbandry, in exchange for the produce of their fields; keep a full supply in your warehouses. Their own fancy will furnish "ribbons, gloves and rings," without our aid. Nothing should be wanting to encourage industry and usefulness, with temperance in all things. But what you will find most important is, see that every man, woman and child, has the Bible put into their hands as soon as they can read it. There they will find the only law and the only precepts, which ever have, or ever can govern mankind. Take this away, and the sword will soon be in full requisition, no matter what is the color of the skin or climate they inhabit."

The above I take from a great mass of manuscript left by my deceased friend, on the origin, history, present condition and future prospects of the African race; in which she has advocated the plan of Colonization which the American Colonization Society are now endeavoring to carry out. She has evidently written much which has been published, but where, even her bosom friend does not know. With ample means of support, and although surrounded by a large circle of highly valued friends, yet she spent years in her study, writing for the benefit of persons in every walk of life, and especially for the poor down trodden African. Among her writings, which are evidently the most of them the first drafts of what she sent abroad, is found essays on politics, political economy, history, religion, schools, advice to young ministers, school teachers, &c., &c.

Yours, &c.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—Letters were received in this city on Friday, from the American Consul at St. Helena, which stated that the brig CIPHER late of this port, had been seized by the British on the coast of Africa. The CIPHER left Salem in command of Capt. DAYLEY. She was sold at Cabena, Africa, to the Portuguese, for the sum of \$7,500, and on the 11th of July was taken possession of by the British brig PERSIANI on charges of being intended and fitted up for the slave trade. Suits were instituted and the brig was condemned to a Court of Admiralty.—*Salem Register*.

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

THE HON. SAML. BENEDICT, the author of the communication from which the following extracts are taken, a man of color, resided in the State of Georgia, and emigrated to Liberia in July, in 1835, with an expedition sent out from Savannah by the New York Colonization Society. Since that time he has occupied stations of the first responsibility and honor in Monrovia; was a member of the Legislature which formed their civil constitution, and was also appointed Judge of the Superior Court. About the month of June last, Mr BENEDICT returned to the United States, partly on commercial business, and also to visit his native country. As his attention during the summer has been much occupied with his personal concerns, and I had little opportunity of private conversation with him, I requested him to furnish me in writing an impartial account of Liberia, with the present condition of our Colonies, and their future prospects. In compliance with this request, Mr BENEDICT, a few days previous to his departure, left the subjoined communication, which I now submit to the consideration of an enlightened benevolent public.

ALEXANDER PROUDFIT,

Cor. Sec. N. Y. Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, OCT. 12, 1841.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 14th, 1841.

REVEREND DOCTOR PROUDFIT :—

RESPECTED SIR,—In relation to the prospect of the Colony of Liberia, as we had not sufficient time to converse fully on this subject, I now embrace a few moments to write, but presuming that you will give publicity to my statements, I write more fully than I intended at first, hoping it may have a salutary effect.

Sir, my candid opinion of this Colony is, that with proper management, it will become one of the first countries on the globe. I went there in 1835, under those impressions, and now after a lapse of more than six years, I feel more confirmed in my mind that Liberia with all the disadvantages which it must encounter, in common with other new settled countries, *suits me best*, and not only myself and family, but you would insult almost any Liberian in good standing in the community, if you only mention to them that they ought to return to live in the United States. No sir, the man of dignified feeling enjoying full liberty, with the concomitant advantages which we have in Liberia' would spurn at the idea of returning to live in America, even if we were permitted to occupy some of your most splendid mansions, together with the luxuries of your finest cities. With these considerations, we are thankful to our benefactors for procuring a country for us where we are men, and as for Liberia, I see not what is to hinder us from living there, for in that country which we can with propriety call our own, we enjoy all the blessing of life. The soil is generally good, producing almost everything that grows in tropical countries; rice is raised in abundance, and having latterly paid more attention to that object, we will in a few years be amply supplied; our woods abound with deer and another game, our sea and rivers also abound with excellent fish; we often stand in our streets or dwellings and see the whales spouting in the sea; mackerel are often caught in our harbor fully two feet in length; we have also abundant growth of the palm tree, the oil of which has contributed a fruitful part of the revenue of Great Britain and your own country; the lands are well timbered, some of which are as durable as any in the world, particularly so for ship building; we have abundance of rock and stone for building, and although we have not yet discovered stone for making lime,

we have an abundance of oyster shells from which we make our lime. Our forest produces the richest and highest priced dye-wood of any known part of the world, and as agriculture, that surest source of wealth and plenty, which I am sorry to say has heretofore been too much neglected among us, has been lately better attended, to we therefore feel more encouraged to go forward.

Our Government is intended to be a republic, and although there is too much power in the hands of the Governor, still the remedy is in our own hands, and we feel sanguine that before long we will be rid of every arbitrary feature; we will then enjoy a purer form of government than any now to be found, even that of the United States. The natives around us, who are our principal laborers, work freely for those who pay them fairly, and treat them with kindness; they are learning gradually the arts of civilized life. But above all, what can be more cheering to the heart of the Christian, and philanthropist, than to witness these long benighted aborigines of Africa, forsaking their idols and embracing the blessed Gospel of Jesus; many of whom I have heard preaching and exhorting their friends and neighbors to unite with them in the participation of the blessings of our holy religion as set forth in the Bible. Since witnessing the above, I feel more satisfied than ever with the choice I have made in going over to assist in settling this new country, which, if properly managed, will not only prove a blessing to the natives and ourselves, but will raise the names of its friends on the highest temple of fame. Liberia is greatly indebted to those excellent missionaries of the cross, who have forsaken their native land with all its elegances, some of whom had lived at ease, surrounded by friends and relatives at home, who had entreated them with tears not to embark in this dangerous enterprise, but at the call of their dear Lord, they took their lives in their hands, and entered fearlessly this vast field of love and duty. Many of whom had no sooner entered the field than they were cut off by death, yet their places have ever been filled up by others, and I firmly believe that the cause is approbated by the Lord, and will therefore go on in spite of all opposition. Our churches in Liberia are very flourishing, numbering at least two-thirds of the adult population; the vices of large cities have not as yet got much among us, and we hope never will. As to the health of Liberia, I think it will fully compete with the most of the southern States of America. On first going out to any country, persons must expect more or less to be sick during their acclimation; this is the case in Liberia; and although we are often constrained to mourn over departed friends, yet we are not discouraged, knowing that death is the lot of mortals and visits every clime. However, we feel satisfied that when we have the low lands around our settlements properly cleared and drained, that it will add at least twenty-five per cent. to our health, as in most every other part of the world; for example, read the history of the first settlements in the now United States; and even if it never be healthier, the settlement of colonies will go on, knowing it at present to be the only feasible plan that human wisdom can devise, for civilizing and christianizing Africa, and ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate man of color.

Since my visit to the United States, I have been astonished and amused to see men, who, in every other respect seem intelligent, yet so very ignorant, or pretend to be, about Liberia; many of whom seem to be under the impression that at almost every step we take, we are in danger of treading on serpents, and that we are almost eaten up by musquitoes and flies. Now sir, as for snakes, I have seen more in one week in Georgia and South Carolina, than I have seen in six years in Liberia. As for wood flies we have far less than in the southern parts of the U. States, and as for

the house flies we have none, and fewer musketoes than in America. Many again imagine that we are nearly scorched to death by the rays of the sun, and will hardly believe when we tell them otherwise, and that our thermometer varies only from 65 to 88 in the extreme, that is, in the shade. Some suppose that because our year is divided into the dry and rainy seasons, that during the rain we never have fair weather, and that during the dry we never have a shower; how mistaken or preposterous are such notions! Again, I have been told that the laws of Liberia prevented citizens from leaving the Colony, but on condition of returning. This is not true, for no citizen is ever prevented, if he but procure a passport, unless he is in debt and his creditor stops him until he gives security to the amount.

I have written much more than I expected when I first took up my pen, but thought proper that these facts should be made known, for I dislike to hear such gross misrepresentation; we would desire our beloved brethren to go over and share with us the blessing of genuine freedom; we are not anxious to see any embark for Liberia but volunteers; such as have fully made up their minds for better or for worse to cast in their lots with us; no other will be contented, but will be always desiring to get back again into Egypt.

I heartily desire to leave these words as a legacy to my family and relations, never, never, to think of returning to live in the United States.

I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir,

Your grateful servant,

S. BENEDICT.

COLONIZATION.

THE problem which remained doubtful for some time whether a Colony could be established, whose capacity would enable it to receive any large portion of the black population of this country, is solved. Such a Colony is established; and in its commerce, general prosperity, order and good government, challenges the history of all preceding ages for a parallel. In the providence of God, all great undertakings, materially affecting the condition of nations, have been beset with difficulties and embarrassment—the timid and irresolute have been alarmed; and they have hankered “after the flesh pots of Egypt,” and those possessed of the most ardent faith have at times doubted, whether they should pass over Jordan. It is beyond our comprehension, that MILLS, ASHMUN, and others, who have fallen martyrs to the cause of Colonization, should have been removed from their spheres of usefulness, when so much apparently depended upon them: but who shall instruct God in wisdom, or dictate to him in accomplishing his designs or set bounds to his power! An attentive pursuit of the bondage and liberation of the children of Israel, would edify, and greatly instruct any one, inclined to oppose the restoration of the blacks to their country.

We have all marvelled again and again, that this chosen people should have been doomed to waste forty years of their lives, in traversing a wilderness before they were permitted to enter into the land of promise; and we have heaved a sigh of regret, that neither AARON nor MOSES, was permitted, after so much labor, toil and hardship, after having borne with patience the murmuring of their brethren—to enter the confines of the inheritance of their nations.

In the great work of restoring the descendants of HAM to the land of their fathers, and in civilizing and christianizing one entire quarter of the globe, the United States have been selected as the meet instrument.

GRANVILLE SHARP, took an active part in colonizing Africa as early as 1783; and he "may be regarded as the founder of Sierra Leone." Although this settlement has been under the fostering care of the British African Institution, it has accomplished but little in civilizing the natives. The American Colonization Society, has accomplished more in the period of ten years, to remove the gloom of night from Africa, than has been achieved by all the European powers. I am addressing a christian audience, who believe the words of inspiration will be fulfilled. You entertain no doubt the time will arrive, (and you have thought you have seen the twilight of the glorious day,) when the heathen nations shall be converted and take a stand, among the civilized, and polished, and intelligent nations of the earth.—How is the blackness of darkness to be dispelled from Africa?—"which is still to us, what it was to the ancients thousands of years ago—the land of mystery." Although "its coasts lie in sight of the most civilized countries in Europe, yet we know nothing more than its outlines; and into the interior, the foot of an European has lately for the first time penetrated." In the period of Egypt's greatest prosperity, deep night seems to have enveloped the surrounding countries. Subsequently, the Greeks and Romans, became better acquainted with the Mediterranean coast of Africa, and penetrated into the interior, perhaps as far as the river Joliba or the Niger; but their knowledge never reached beyond the confines of Numidia, and they were totally ignorant of the southern part of Africa. Its outlines were not determined until the 15th century."—MUNGO PARK, a recent traveller, supposes the Joliba, or the Niger of Herodotus, to run from west to east; but where its waters were discharged into the sea, if they were discharged at all, remained a profound mystery, until it was ascertained by the LANDERS in 1830, that they emptied into the Gulf of Guinea, at the cape of Formoso.

Do any of you entertain the vain expectation, that the word of life will be disseminated through that vast continent, by Missionaries from Europe or America? How long have the heralds of salvation proclaimed the risen Saviour to the savages of our own country, and to the heathen nations of Asia? and how many trophies have they won? Suppose the Gospel had been conveyed by their own kindred, how different do you suppose would have been the result?—Where will you find European or American Missionaries, in sufficient number to instruct 150,000,000 of barbarians; scattered over 12,256,000 square miles, stretching from 15 degrees of west, to the 51st of east longitude, and from the 34th degree of south to the 37th 20 minutes of north latitude, in a region, a part of which, at least, they must encounter "the lifeless atmosphere of the tropics, where the heat of the sun is so terrible that eggs are roasted in the sand, and the naked feet of the negroes are blistered. Or do you suppose the whole economy of God is to be changed, and this great work is to be accomplished without the use of instruments? that he will say as he did at the creation, when "darkness was upon the face of the deep—let there be light?" What part of divine inspiration has taught you, that without the use of means, "the spirit of God will move" over Africa, as it "moved upon the face of the waters?" It is true we read, "nations shall be borne in a day," but we are informed also "the fallow ground" is to be prepared for the reception of the seed.

It is computed that there are in Africa 150 languages spoken, of which 70 only are known to the civilized world. If you send civilization by Africans, not only as missionaries, but by the formation of colonies, you disarm jealousy and discord, and you inspire that confidence which will alone insure success. The influence of the Colony has already had the most happy effect upon some of the neighboring tribes, whose kings have sent

their children to the Colony, to be instructed in the schools, and to be taught the mechanical and agricultural arts. The negroes are a simple, honest, inoffensive, but timid people, without a single trait of the savage ferocity that distinguished the aborigines of this country. Their kindness and hospitality to the LANDERS, generally, would do honor to refined society.

I am incapable of drawing even a faint outline of what Africa will be in a century, if this plan of Colonization shall be prosecuted. It is in our power to repair, in a great measure at least, the injuries, that not only this country, but all other nations have inflicted on Africa. The United States was the first power that declared the slave trade piracy, and provided by law for the punishment of the offence by death. We have exhibited to the world how odious we consider this traffic, by declaring the perpetrators of it to be outlaws, and by subjecting them to the same punishment that is inflicted on the enemies of the human race.

Let us not stop here, but march on in the van of other nations in the great work of rescuing Africa from the deep night that has so long enveloped her in more than Egyptian darkness. "The valley of the Nile, was once the cradle of commerce, the arts and sciences; Syria, and Greece, and Italy, were indebted to Africa," for whatever of renown they possessed. Let this nation in the ardor of her youthful enterprises, restore to Africa the arts and sciences, of which she has so long been bereft.

Do any of you doubt the practicability of civilizing Africa? Why is this more difficult than to civilize people in other quarters of the globe? The most enlightened, polished, intelligent, and refined portions of Europe, tradition and history inform us, were more savage and barbarous than Africa now is; and more can be achieved by the combined efforts of the people of the United States in a single year to reclaim Africa, than it was in the power of any nation eighteen centuries ago, to have performed in the period of fifty years.

It has been said the condition of the blacks at the Colony, is more miserable than it was in this country. On this point I only ask you to examine the evidence, and decide the question as you would, if you were called upon to decide a contested question in the jury box, or to administer justice on the bench. Thus situated, you would examine the testimony with care, and if you found it conflicting, you would ascertain the number of witnesses called by each party, their means of having the facts about which they were called to give testimony; and you would become thoroughly acquainted with their characters, and the motives that might influence them in perverting the truth.

Were I concerned for the Colony, I would present to you the testimony of Dr. AYRES, Mr. ASHMUN, Dr. RANDALL, and Dr. ANDERSON, agents for the Society—who resided at Liberia, and must have been intimately acquainted with the condition of the inhabitants, and with their comforts or their wants. They died martyrs to the cause, and their testimony is consecrated by their dying declarations. Mr. ASHMUN in the last supplication he audibly addressed to his Heavenly Father, a few hours before his death, while "the perspiration flowed from his pallid brow, and every feature expressed death," thus presented the Colony for the benediction of that Being into whose presence he was sensible his disembodied spirit would soon appear: "O bless the Colony, and the poor people among whom I have labored."—*Address of Hon. E. Whittlesey.*

THE Montreal Courier states that the number of runaway slaves from the southern States who have escaped into Canada, is about twenty thousand. It is said that an attempt has been made to induce them to emigrate to Jamaica.

THE writer of the following letter was a native of Accoo country. He was taken as a slave, carried to Sierra Leone, received an education so as to write, and became a member of the Church. He at length, with some others of his countrymen, returned to their country, Badagry, and now he writes to the Superintendent of Missions at Sierra Leone, to have the Gospel sent them and their countrymen.

BADAGRY, MARCH 2d, 1841.

To the Rev. Mr. DOVE :—

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It was my desire to write to you this day, hoping it may not offend you. By the providence of God, I was once brought to Africa where the sound of the Gospel is ; and I have seen and taste the blessedness of Jesus, and know I asked permission by the name of the Queen to go to my native land ; and it was granted, so I took a passage in the Queen Victoria, and by the goodness of the Lord I arrived there in safe, which I do think as I have already seen it, that the place is very good ; no war is seen there, no nothing of such kind is there, so I humble beseech you, by the name of Jehovah, as to send one of the messengers of God to teach us more about the way of salvation, because I am now in a place of darkness, where no light is. I know that I was once under light, and now I am in darkness. It is to bring our fellow citizens in the way which is right, and to tell them the goodness of Jehovah, what he had done for us ; and by so doing if the Lord will have mercy to brake that stony heart for them, that they may attend to the words which I have spoken to them ; all will be right betwixt us and them, and I know better than them. It is my duty to put them to right, or the way which is right. But not to go and meddle with them in their evil ways, for if I do, the Lord will be angry with me, and therefore some of my family children, which arrived in the brig Margarett wishes the children to be instructed also. So I humble beg of you that if you so good and kind and to pity on us, and send one of the servant of Christ to instruct us ; by so doing if we ourselves will instructed I will try to speak to them the same as I have instructed, and by so doing the place will be the land of the Gospel.

Hoping you must not be afraid to send us any. If anything matter to him we will stand, we will take good care of him as our father and mother, hoping our few observations will find you and also your family in good of life as it leave me at present.

Sir the Governor to Badagry his compliments to you, and he is very glad to hear the word of God. he understand English well.

Yours humbly poor obedient Servant,

JAMES FERGUSON,

And the governor of Badagry by the name of WARROVO.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN JEREMIE.—By the arrival of the “ Gipsy,” from Cape Mount, we are grieved to learn that His Excellency Sir JOHN JEREMIE, Governor General of the British possessions in West Africa, has deceased. We have not heard the particulars of this mournful event, but, from previous intelligence, there is no doubt it was caused by African fever, brought on by excessive exposure, in the discharge of his important and arduous duties.

It is but a few months since Sir JOHN arrived at Sierra Leone, to enter upon the office of Governor, as successor to Colonel DOHERTY. His brief career in that office, has been one of great zeal and activity ; and all classes under his authority, will doubtless mourn his early loss.

WASHINGTON CITY, NOVEMBER 1, 1841.

THE LATE EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE ship *Saluda* sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, for Monrovia, Liberia, on the 16th ult. Very contrary to all our expectations and preparations, she had on board only six emigrants. Of these four were from Washington, N. C., one from Augusta, Georgia, and one from Hartford, Conn. These few, however, are a host of themselves. They are enterprising, intelligent persons, who are actuated by the noblest motives, expecting not only to improve their own condition and augment their happiness, but also to accomplish much for the welfare of their "brethren and kindred according to the flesh."

As this is a much smaller number than we expected to send out at this time, our friends will like to know the reasons of the failure. We expected eighteen from Flemingsburg, Kentucky, who had the privilege of going to Liberia, left them by the will of their late master. But just as we expected them to start for Norfolk, a suit was instituted, which will detain them till it is decided.

We expected twenty from Richmond, Virginia, but these also were detained by new difficulties, springing up after the executor supposed the whole case settled. We also expected eight from Trenton, New Jersey, who were detained by an individual offering to send them to school for a year. One from Abingdon, Virginia, arrived at Richmond, and was there induced by the agent from Trinidad to change his course. He went to Baltimore expecting to get free passage to Trinidad, and, after his arrival, liberal wages. One from Louisville, was on his way, but did not arrive in time for the vessel. Some four or five others were expected, but we have not learned the reason of their non-appearance. We had made preparations for a large expedition—but circumstances which we could not anticipate, and over which we had no control, interrupted our plans; and that too at a time so near the ship's sailing, that we could not make any other arrangements.

The ship carried out a supply of goods for purchasing more territory and carrying on the operations of the Colony. She had also several passengers on board. The Rev. Mr. SAWYER and lady, missionaries of the General Assembly's Board of Missions, destined to Setra Kroo. Mr. SAWYER goes out to supply the place made vacant by the death of the late Mr. ALWARD. Dr. JOHNSON, who will take charge of the High School on Factory Island. Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, Judge BENEDICT, Mrs. OLIVER and Mr. SAVAGE, colonists, and SIMON PETER, a native African and a convert to Christianity, all of whom have been on a visit to this country.

The *Saluda* has been repaired by her present owners at great expense, and will doubtless have a quick passage.

LINES ON THE DEPARTURE OF THE SALUDA.

I.

THOU art gone on thy mission of faith and love,
 To climes far o'er the sea,
 And may He who sitteth enthroned above,
 Whose spirit doth over the waters move,
 In mercy remember thee.

II.

In safety, amid perils of wind and wave,
 May He guide thee on thy path,
 Unheeding the elements bounding rave,
 Since protected by Him who alone can save,
 From the storm-god's fiercest wrath.

III.

For good to the souls of men, we speed
 This barque o'er the ocean's foam,
 Chartered by freemen, in the time of need,
 The scattered flocks with the crumbs to feed,
 In the heathen's darkened home.

IV.

O! is there a spot on earth's wide bound,
 Or the seas unceasing tide,
 Where the Gospel trumpet in vain will sound
 Its echoings through the deep profound,
 Or its precepts may not abide?

V.

Ah no! for the Saviour of all hath said
 That the weary in sense and soul,
 The man of sin, whose bondage is made
 By snares which the enemy slyly hath laid,
 In faith may still be made whole!

VI.

Then bear thee bravely the waters o'er,
 To thy destined port afar—
 Heralding peace and joy to more
 Than have ever yet heard of our distant shore,
 Or seen its bannered star.

VII.

America hails her sister land,
 As earlier blest than she,
 For long, long since on thy favored strand,
 Dark Afric! stood a holy band
 Of martyrs, bold and free.

VIII.

And though the cloud is on thy brow,
 And gone thine ancient fame,
 The day is coming when even thou,
 With all thy idol things shalt bow,
 To the Redeemer's name.

IX.

For is it not written in sacred lore,
 "The world is given to thee,"
 The "heathen heritage," yea more,
 The "uttermost parts" from shore to shore,
 Thy chosen place shall be ?

WE commend the following article to the serious consideration of all those who have been sceptical about the policy of Colonization, and the character and influence of the colonists in Africa. It is testimony unsought by us. It comes from a high and responsible source, and it ought to be received as the truth. In view of such statements we are astonished that any body can have the effrontery to charge our colonists with a participation in the accursed slave trade. And yet it is done, and that too by men who must have seen the article inserted below. In a former article, it may be remembered, we quoted the statements of some of the most responsible English Journals, in which they asserted that the colonists were by no means clear of this deadly sin. We trust they will have the frankness to take back their declarations, and accord equal justice to whom it is due.

From late English papers, received from the European Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

LIBERIA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* has forwarded to the editor of that paper the following extracts from official documents, "for the purpose of extending more ample justice to the labors of the good men who have founded the interesting free settlement of Liberia."

Capt. ARABIN, R. N., in one of his despatches, says, "nothing has been done more to suppress the slave trade in this quarter than the constant intercourse of the natives with these industrious colonists." And again: "their character is exceedingly correct and moral; their minds strongly impressed with religious feelings; their manners serious and decorous; and their domestic habits remarkably neat and comfortable. *Wherever the influence of Liberia extends, the slave trade has been abandoned by the natives, and the peaceful pursuits of legitimate commerce established in its place.*"

Mr. STOLL, R. N., in a letter to Dr. HODGKIN, dated July 17, 1840, says: "it promises to be the only successful institution of the sort on the coast of Africa, keeping in mind its objects, namely, that of raising the African slave into a free man; preparing him for the exercise of civil liberty, in its various branches, from the Governor to the laborer; the extinction of the slave trade; and last, though not least, the religious and moral improvement of Africa at large;" and adds, "the surrounding Africans are aware of the nature of the Colony, taking refuge, when persecuted by the few neighboring slave traders. The remnants of a tribe have lately fled to and settled in the Colony, on land granted them. Between my two visits, a lapse of only a few days, four or five slaves sought refuge from their master, who was about to sell or had sold them to the only factory on that part of the coast. The native chiefs in the neighborhood have that respect for the colonists, that they have made treaties for the abolition of the slave trade, as also constituted the Governor judge in disputes amongst themselves; and a remarkable instance had occurred only a

few days previous to my visit; one chief submitted to the arbitration of Gov. BUCHANAN, though contrary to his own idea of right and justice, and paid the fine imposed upon him."

Capt. IRVING, in a letter to Dr. HODGKIN, August 3, 1840, observes: "You ask me if they aid in the slave trade: I answer you no! and I am sure the colonists would feel much hurt should they know such a question could possibly arise in England. In my humble opinion it is the best and safest plan for the extinction of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, for it is a well known fact that wherever their flag flies it is an eyesore to slave dealers."

And Capt HERBERT writes to the same philanthropic gentlemen: "with regard to the present state of slave taking in the Colony of Liberia, I have never known one instance of a slave being owned or disposed of by a colonist. On the contrary I have known them to render great facility to our cruisers there in taking those vessels employed in that nefarious traffic, by obtaining from the natives of the different slave factories information of the time these vessels would sail with their cargoes. I could name various instances of their aversion to slavery which have come under my own eyes; I will here name one of late date. In November last, while I was trading at Edina, there came into the Cove two Spanish vessels, evidently slavers, seeking for British arms, ammunition and clothes, for which they would have given specie; yet there was not one colonist to be found who would trade with them, notwithstanding the extensive profit which could have been made."

Trusting that these authorities will establish the just claims of these interesting people to our confidence and regard, relieve Colonizationists from the obloquy so unjustly heaped upon them by the anti-slavery party, and prevent the unhappy alienation so likely to be engendered between the sister countries by their attacks,

I am yours, &c.,

JOHN BULL.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF MONROVIA.

ARRIVALS.

- May 22, Colonial sloop Randolph, Fletcher master, from Junk.
- " 24, Colonial sloop Hope, Barbour master, from the leeward.
- " 27, Colonial sloop Nathan Bangs, Smith master, from the leeward.
- " 28, United States schooner Grampus, J. S. Paine Lieutenant commanding, from Cape Palmas.
- " 31, Spanish schooner Leon, Antonio master, from the leeward.
- June 6, British brig Tom Cod, Tyler master, from Bristol.
- " 9, American brig Atalanta, Lawlin master, from Philadelphia, via Sierra Leone.
- " 10, United States schooner Grampus, Lieut. J. S. Paine commanding, from the leeward—passenger, his Excellency the Governor.
- " 10, Colonial schooner Providence, Carroll master, from the leeward.
- " 11, American brigantine Virginia Trader, Brown master, from Philadelphia.
- " 17, British brig Gipsey, Harfield master, from the leeward—passengers, Mr. Theodore Canot and Mr. Curl.
- " 18, British schooner Hirondeale, ——— master, from the leeward; British schooner Guineaman, Jackson master, from the leeward; American brig Trafalgar, ——— master, from the leeward.
- " 19, French schooner Marie Auguste, Laurestier master, from the windward.
- " 30, Colonial schooner Providence, Carroll master, from the leeward.
- " 30, American bark Union, Ryan master, from New Orleans—with 40 emigrants.
- " 30, Colonial sloop Nathan Bangs, Smith master, from the leeward.
- July 8, American brig Atalanta, Lawlin master, from Cape Palmas—passengers, Mr. J. R. Daily and Messrs. J. A. Burton and Perkins.
- " 4, British brig Enterprise, Tilby master, from the leeward.
- " 5, The Niger Expedition, under command of Captain Henry Dundas Trotter, from England. Left there next evening. (6th inst.)

DEPARTURES.

- May 20, Colonial schooner Providence, Carroll master, for the leeward.
 " 21, Spanish schooner Leon, Antonio master, for the leeward.
 23, American schooner Herald, Hunt master, for the leeward—passenger to Cape Palmas, Mr. J. R. Daily; British brig Gipse, Harfield master, for the leeward—passengers, Mr. Theodore Canot and Mr. W. Curl.
 June 2, Colonial sloop Randolph, Fletcher master, for the leeward.
 " 2, Colonial sloop Nathan Bangs, Smith master, for the leeward.
 " 2, Spanish schooner Leon, Antonio master, for the leeward.
 " 4, United States schooner Grampus, J. S. Paine Lieutenant commanding, for the leeward—passenger to Grand Bassa, His Excellency Gov. Buchanan.
 " 11, United States schooner Grampus, Lieut. J. S. Paine commanding, for the windward—homeward bound.
 " 12, American brigantine Virginia Trader, Brown master, for the leeward.
 " 12, British brig Tom Cod, Tyler master, for the leeward.
 " 15, American brig Atalanta, Lawlin master, for the leeward.
 " 15, Colonial schooner Providence, Carroll master, for the leeward.
 " 19, British brig Gipse, Harfield master, for Sierre Leone.
 " 26, British schooner Guineaman, Jackson master, for the leeward.
 " 26, British schooner Hirondeale, ——— master, for the leeward.
 " 26, American brig Trafalgar, ——— master, for Baltimore, via. Boston.
 " 30, French schooner Marie Auguste, Laurestier master, for the windward.
 July 7, Colonial sloop Nathan Bangs, Smith master, for the leeward.—*Lib. Herald.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

- JOHN N. LEWIS, Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment.
 B. P. YATES, Brevet-Major.
 D. B. BROWN, Captain of New Georgia Militia.
 J. C. MINOR, Adjutant of the First Regiment.
 J. B. MCGILL, First-Lieutenant of Monrovia Light Infantry.
 W. J. ROBERTS, First-Lieutenant of New Georgia Militia.
 ALBERT JOHNSON, Third-Lieutenant of Monrovia Light Infantry.
 GEORGE CRAWFORD, Sergeant-Major of the First Regiment.
 THOMAS HUNTER, Quartermaster Sergeant of the First Regiment.—*Lib. Herald.*

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society,
from the 20th September, to the 20th October, 1841, inclusive.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| Oct. 4, Received 4th July col. in Lawrenceville Presb. church, | \$7 50 |
| 11, Of Robt. Patterson of Burgetstown, his annual sub., for 1841, | 5 00 |
| 11, Radner Circuit, 4th July col. in Radner M. E. church, \$4 60; do. at Salem M. E. church, \$2 68, | 7 28 |
| 11, Of E. F. Backus, donation, | 50 00 |
| 14, Of the Benevolent Fund of the New London Cross Roads Presb. ch., per R. P. Du Bois, | 10 00 |
| 14, 4th July col. in Pequa Presb. church, received of J. Wallace, pastor, per James Suyers, Treasurer, | 5 22 |
| Collected by Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent, at the following places:— | |
| Sept. 16, Butler, Wm. Campbell, Esq., J. Gilmore, Esq., each \$5, J. McLain, Esq., S. A. Purviance, Wm. S. Boyd, J. Bovard, each \$2, J. Duffy, Rev. L. Young, J. L. Maxwell, R. & W. Carnahan, G. Miller, J. B. McGlaughlin, T. R. EcMillan, O. David, J. McQuestion, J. Shanner, each \$1, J. Calless, J. J. Sedwick, Mrs. Cresswell, each 50c., T. Stephenson, W. B. Zenmon, N. Kinchart, Mr. Thompson, S. A. Wilson, each 25c., | 30 75 |
| Sept. 21, Mercer, D. W. Findley, \$15, J. Zanhizer, A. Bower, J. J. Pearson, H. Bingham, J. Bowman, each \$5, J. Findley, G. Taylor, A. Patterson, ea. \$2, J. Frazier, M. Zeager, A. Thompson, Wm. McElhenny, Cash, H. W. B. Tree Broisck, G. Cline, D. T. Porter, J. S. Vaughan, J. McGill, each \$1, J. K. Caldwell, 50c., W. Dight, 25c., public collection, \$7 60, Dr. McGoffin, \$5, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Cunningham, each \$2, a Friend, \$1, | 76 35 |
| Sept. 21, Meadville, Hon S. Barlow, \$10, J. P. Davis, E. Heidikoper, H. J. Heidikoper, J. Bliss, J. Morrison, Wm. Thorp, each \$5, D. Dick, \$5 25, E. A. Reynolds, J. Dick, C. Cullum, H. Cullum, Rev. J. Barker, K. Davis, each \$3, W. W. Dick, W. H. Davis, Anna Moore, L. Collender, Wm. Reynolds, Rev. J. P. Reynolds, each \$2, Thos. Kerr, Miss M. Reynolds, A. Clark, Wm. Gill, jr., Rev. J. Hamer, A. Findley, Rev. A. J. Clarke, H. B. Beatty, M. Bagley, G. Burnet, J. Allen, B. Honeywell, J. B. Stout, E. Rockwell, J. Radle, B. H. Ives, D. Henick, S. Toabette, S. C. Thomas, J. | |

A. Gould, R. Burt, J. Wanell, J. H. Lewis, J. D. Wheeler, each \$1, Miss Andrews, J. Mason, each 50c., D. Shyrck, 25c.,	-	-	-	-	105 50
Sept. 21, <i>Waterford</i> , Amos Judson, \$10, H. Colt, \$1,	-	-	-	-	11 00
Sept. 28, <i>Erie</i> , Public collection \$8 75, J. P. V. Hamot, \$5,	-	-	-	-	13 75
Sept. 30, <i>Greenville</i> , S. Goodwin, J. & A. P. Waugh, each \$5,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Sept. 30, <i>Neshamock</i> , J. Johnson, \$1, Mrs. E. Moore, 50c.,	-	-	-	-	1 50
Oct. 1, <i>Clarksville</i> , Wm. Fruit, Esq., \$5, S. Lee, F. Easter, each \$2, J. S. McClure, C. Koonce, J. C. Thompson, each \$1, Danl. Koonce 25c., C. Clark, 50c., Dr. J. N. Dungan, \$1 50, Wm. Glenden, A. Mettock, each 25c., Wm. Clark, jr., Mary Clark, each 12½,	-	-	-	-	14 50
Oct. 1, <i>Sharon</i> , Gen. J. B. Curtis, \$10, C. G. Carner, \$3, G. Boyce, M. C. Trout, M. Murdock, each \$1, D. W. Totman, H. H. Budd, each 50c., R. Dudham, 25c.,	-	-	-	-	17 25
Oct. 2, <i>New Bedford</i> , J. Carnaham, Rev. Mr. Nesbit, each \$5, J. McGaughey, Wm. Porter, Esq., A. Satterfield, E. Satterfield, each \$3, E. P. McConahey, Rev. Mr. Nesbit, each \$2,	-	-	-	-	26 00
Oct. 4, <i>Beaver</i> , J. Allison, Esq., \$10, Wm. Allison, \$3, D. Somers, E. J. Henry, Esq., R. H. Agneau, W. Lawrence, R. McCreary, each \$1, Hon. T. Henry, \$5, Wm. Henry, Esq., J. Shrively, each \$2, Mr. Minnis, 50c, C. Rissinger, L. Whetsel, each \$1 50,	-	-	-	-	30 50
Oct. 6, <i>Connellsburg</i> , 4th July collection in McConnellsburg Presb. church, per N. G. White, pastor, \$15 50, Rev. Mr. Jennings, 4th July col., per Dr. Edington, \$3 75,	-	-	-	-	19 25
					\$441 35

CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, and Receipts from September 25, to October 26, 1841.

[Statement of Collections acknowledged in Repository of October 1st, made by T. J. Shepherd, including \$187 credited to B. Brand:—					
<i>Fredericksburg</i> , Jno. Metcalfe \$10, Cash, each \$5, Mr. Minor \$2, Misses Lomax \$1 71, Cash 50c.,	-	-	-	-	24 21
<i>Richmond</i> , Monumental church—Wm. H. Macfarland and Jacquenue P. Taylor, each \$50, John Thompson, Thos. W. McCance, each \$20, M. Williams, D. Walker, J. H. Gardner, Wm. B. Hamilton, Robert Gwathney, Wm. Mitchell, jr., Henry W. Moncure, James Dunlop, G. A. Myers, Wm. H. Hubbard, each \$10, George T. Booker \$5, C. Ellis \$2, Collection in church \$73 34,	-	-	-	-	320 24
First Presbyterian church—John C. Hobson \$50, Joseph Mayo \$10, Collection in church \$47 67,	-	-	-	-	107 67
United Presbyterian Church—Nicholas Mills \$50, Fleming James, D. M. Braden, each \$20, Lewis Webb, James Gray, Chas. Gennet, A. Pleasants, James Scott, Samuel Reeve, Jno. Jones, each \$10, J. H. Eustace, Heath James Miller, Shields & Sommerville, Wm. C. Allen, each \$5, Lorenzo Gennet \$4, Cash \$1, Collection in church not yet taken,	-	-	-	-	185 00
Kent, Kendall & Atwater, Wm. Kerr, each \$20, Saml. Mar, O. A. Strecker, Jas. C. Crane, Cash, (1st Baptist ch., each \$10, Adolph Dill \$5, T. J. White, (2d Baptist ch.,) \$2, A. Mailert \$1,	-	-	-	-	88 00
<i>Petersburg</i> , Geo. W. Bolling \$10, Robt. Ritchie \$5, E. P. Nash \$4, H. Nelson \$3, Peter B. Butler \$2,	-	-	-	-	24 00
<i>Fluvannah county</i> , Gen. John H. Cocke \$50, A. M. Harrison \$10, John H. Cocke, jr., Esq., 2d annual instalment \$100,	-	-	-	-	160 00
<i>Goochland county</i> , Randolph Harrison,	-	-	-	-	50 00
<i>Surry county</i> , Wm. B. Harrison,	-	-	-	-	25 00
<i>Richmond</i> , Wm. D. Pemberton, subscription to Liberia Herald,	-	-	-	-	1 50
					985 72½

MASSACHUSETTS.

Collections by Capt. George Barker, Agent:—					
<i>Amherst</i> , Prof. E. T. Swell \$2, L. Sweetser, \$5, L. M. Hills, \$1 50, H. W. Strong, 50c., Rev. W. Tyler, S. F. Cutler, each \$5, a Friend, Mrs. M. A. Wilson, S. R. Mock, Dr. Gridley, M. Houghton, E. Dickenson, each \$1, L. Green \$3, S. C. Carter 50c.,	-	-	-	-	29 50
<i>Belchertown</i> , Esq. Doolittle, S. Strong, M. Lawrence, D. Graves, C. H. Dwight, Deacon Towne, each \$1,	-	-	-	-	6 00
<i>Enfield</i> , Dea. Smith \$2, L. Wood, E. Jones, J. B. Woods, O. Walker, D. Ford, H. Forbes, J. Cummings, each \$1, A. Warren, W. Pope, L. Daniel, L. Chapin, S. Dixon, B. Eaton, each 50c., S. Hagen, Mrs. M. Rabbitt, — Trask, each 25c.,	-	-	-	-	11 25
<i>Ware</i> , B. Eaton 50c., J. Cummings \$1,	-	-	-	-	1 50
<i>Worcester</i> , A. Bigelow \$2,	-	-	-	-	2 00
<i>Barre</i> , H. P. Woods \$5, S. Field \$3, S. A. Kinsman \$1, O. Allen,	-	-	-	-	

Mary C. Bates, J. W. Jenkins, each \$1, W. Broad \$2, J. Rogers, \$3,	17 00
Hardwick, Rev. B. M. Fay \$5,	5 00
Greenfield, Col. A. Phelps 50c., Dea. Greenwell \$1, W. Brainerd, 50c.,	
Rev. Mr. Strong, 25c.,	2 25
Springfield, George Whitesler, Esq., for two years' sub., to Jan. '41,	100 00 274 50

CONNECTICUT.

Collections by Rev. Samuel Cornelius, Agent.—

Hartford, J. B. Hosmer, C. B. Smith, C. Seymour, J. Beach, jr., each \$5, A. W. Butler \$4, J. Olmstead \$3, W. T. Lee, S. Terry, B. Hudson, D. Watkinson, D. F. Robinson, A. Dunham, H. Hudson, C. H. Northam, E. Gilman, Mr. Langdon and others, each \$5, E. Goodwin \$3, S. Spencer \$10, J. L. Boswell \$3, Alfred Smith \$25, How, Mathew, E. Terry, each \$5, Cash from several persons \$27 35,	
Cash \$3,	158 35
East Hartford, Contribution,	4 25
New Haven, J. Trumbull \$20, President Day, Professor Sillman, A. N. Skinner, Mrs. E. Reed, each \$5, Mrs. Apthorp \$3, Rev. Mr. Dutton, Mary Hillhouse, each \$1, Dr. E. Ives, Hotchkiss & Buckingham, A. H. Maltby each \$2, R. S. Johnson \$1, C. W. Hinman \$2, Thompson & Peckham \$1, Mr. Donaghe \$2, M. G. Elliott \$3, Mr. Olmstead, C. Judson, each \$1, S. Trowbridge \$2, E. Sanford \$5, Brady & Canfield, a Lady, W. Peck, J. Clark, J. Retter, each \$1, Mr. Alice \$5 37½, L. Fitch \$2, Mr. Barrit \$5, C. Hooker \$3, G. Rice, S. Noyes, G. Mean, J. A. Gorham, each \$1, Mr. Read, T. Howell, P. Blake, N. R. Clark, each \$3, C. A. Judson \$2, H. W. Edwards, E. W. Blake, D. Kimberly, S. Collis, each \$5, H. Hotchkiss \$3, L. Griswold \$2, A. Wilcox \$1, R. M. Clarke \$3, A. Trowbridge \$2, T. Street \$5, Rev. Mr. Crosswell \$2, E. Gilbert, Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, each \$1, Cash from several persons \$26 75,	177 12
New Britain, S. J. North,	5 00
Farmington, Collection,	12 80
Meridan, Collection \$16 29, E. C. Birdsey \$5,	21 59
Southington, R. Lowrey \$10, a Friend \$4, Mr. Whittlesey, \$2, others \$4 50,	22 50
Bristol, G. Mitchell \$10, E. C. Ives \$5,	15 00
Suffield, a Friend \$2, W. Gay \$3, Dea. C. Sherman \$3 50, A. Butler \$3, an English Friend \$1, J. Gimmel 25c., a Friend, Widow King, H. Shelden, the Misses Hathaways, each \$1, D. Hale, S. Trumbull, a Friend, each 50c., Mrs. Hathway \$2, Mrs. I. A. King 25c., J. Fuller, Mrs. H. & E. A. Loomis W. C. Remington, each 50c., J. Johnson, \$2, L. Stanley, S. Ansten, each \$1, a Friend 50c., a Friend, Widow E. King, each 25c., D. W. Norton, J. Fowler, each \$2,	31 50
Weathersfield a Friend,	50
East Windsor, Second Society,	2 25
North Coventry Congregation,	2 00
New Haven, John Anketell, Esq., for the benefit of emigrants sent by him to Sinoe,	300 00 552 86

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Hanover, Church and Society, Hanover Plains per Capt. George Barker, Agent, to constitute Rev. John Richards of Hanover, a L. M.,	30 75 30 75
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VERMONT.

Putney, Collections in Cong. church, per R. R. Chandler, P. M.,	7 00
Peacham, Dr. Josiah Sheed, his annual sub., per J. P. Fairbanks, Esq.,	10 00 17 00

NEW YORK.

Buffalo, Collection in Pearl street church, 4th July,	8 00 8 00
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MARYLAND.

A Friend to the colored man, to aid in sending an emancipated negro to Liberia,	10 00 10 00
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VIRGINIA.

Warrenton, Rev. W. Williamson, collection in Presb. church, 4th July, \$1 80, and self 20c.,	2 00
Hatfix C. H., P. T., per Mrs. M. A. M. Love,	5 00
Charlottesville, A Lady, per Rev. B. B. Miles,	5 00
Norfolk, Mrs. David Walk,	5 00 17 00

KENTUCKY.

Danville Capt. Jesse Smith, per J. A. Jacobs,	10 00 10 00
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NORTH CAROLINA.

Chapel Hill, Remitted by W. M. Green from a few well wishers,	8 00 8 00
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OHIO.

<i>Bellefontaine</i> , Remitted by Rev. J. L. Belleville, collection in 2d Presb. church,	5 00
Collections by Rev. W. Wallace, Agent:—	
<i>Washington</i> , Rev. S. Hair \$5, T. W. Laughlin, Dr. J. McFarland, Miss J. Barton, W. Robinson, jr., W. Skinner, Margaret Craig, Ellen Caldwell, W. McKelvy, M. Frame, G. Williams, A. Sprout, J. K. Caldwell, each \$1, W. Robinson \$3, P. Slaughter 25c., F. Rea, J. Endly, O. L. Granger, O. Withrow, each 50c., Sarah McCarty \$3, J. Frame, \$1 50, W. Ryan, J. McConnel, W. McElerg, J. Thompson, J. McKenny, P. B. McKenny, J. B. Longsly, J. Lawrence, J. McCreary, G. W. Morison, R. McLeary, W. Anderson, J. C. Paxton, J. Beymer, O. G. Seldon, E. Lower, Cash, D. Frazy, J. McKetrick, F. A. Linn, J. McGregor, S. Shepman, Wm. Hurst, each 50c., Elizabeth Robertson, Jane Thompson, J. Roach, J. F. Baird, each 25c., Cash 30c., Mrs. Begger 18½c., J. Hannah, G. Linar, each \$1, R. Forsythe 26c., J. Baird 56c., others \$2 08,	44 64
<i>Fairview</i> , J. Davean,	1 00
<i>New Athens</i> , J. Lyle \$3, A. L. Campbell, \$1, W. Sharp, M. Philips, each \$5, Rev. M. Allen \$20, J. Tarnnehill, T. H. Tarnnehill, S. Thompson, each \$3, C. Hanah, J. Gibson, M. Irwin, each 50c., Mrs. Campbell, J. Lyon, each \$1,	46 50
<i>Somerville</i> , Sundry individuals,	9 60
<i>Lodie</i> , Hon. S. Hannah \$7, C. Vincent, S. McFadden, J. Shark, Cash, J. Martin, J. Mitchell, each \$1, D. Kilgon, Hon. T. Bingham, each \$5, Cash 25c., C. Dewy \$3,	26 25
<i>Mt. Pleasant</i> , Sundry persons,	16 25
<i>Monestown</i> , do,	15 76
<i>Xenia</i> , Remitted by James Grundy, Tr. of Green county Male and Female Colonization Society	120 00
	285 00
	\$1518 11

FOR REPOSITORY.

VERMONT.— <i>Hartland</i> , D. H. Sumner to Oct. '42, \$1 50, W. H. Lemmex, for '41 & '42, \$3; <i>Greenfield</i> , Danl. Wells, Esq., for '40 '41, \$4, (with \$6 on account of old Repository,) <i>Wethersfield</i> , Wm. Jarvis, J. Haskell, for '41, ea. \$1 50; <i>Windsor</i> , E. R. Campbell, '40 & '41, \$3, Allen Wadner '40 & '41, \$4; <i>Woodstock</i> , M. E. Cheny, '41 & '42, \$3, J. Converse, '40, '41, '42, \$5, B. Swan, '40, 41, '42, \$4 50; <i>Hartford</i> , S. Tracy, '41, '42, \$3; <i>Norwich</i> , T. Hazen, '40, '41, (with \$6 on account of old Repository,) \$4; <i>Charlotte</i> , C. McNeill to Dec. '42, \$2,	40 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Hanover</i> , M. Olcott, '40 '41, \$4; <i>Lima</i> , D. C. Churchill, '41, \$1 50; <i>Oxford</i> , Rev. D. Campbell, '40, '41, \$3; <i>Bath</i> , J. Goodall, '40, '41, (with \$1 67 for old Repository,) \$3 33, <i>Plymouth</i> , Dea. A; Queston, Rev. Geo. Punchard, each \$5,	21 83
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Suffield</i> , Dea. C. Sherman, D. Hale, to Oct. '42, each \$1 50; <i>New Haven</i> , Rev. Mr. Cleaveland to Oct. 42, \$1 50, E. Gilbert to Oct. '42, \$1 50, Isabella Martin, for '40, '41, \$1; <i>Meriden</i> , O. W. Everest to Oct. '42, \$1 50, Gen. W. Booth to Oct. '41, \$1 50; <i>Southington</i> , R. Lowry, Esq., E. Twichell, W. Barnes to Oct. '42, each \$1 50; <i>Farmington</i> , Mrs. Phebe James for '41, \$1 50; <i>Bristol</i> , Geo. Mitchell for '40, \$2,	21 00
NEW YORK.— <i>Wampsville</i> , H. Cobb, J. Shepherd to Sept. '42, \$1 50 each,	3 00
MARYLAND.— <i>Kent county</i> , G. D. S. Handy for '40, '41, (with \$6 for old Repository,)	4 00
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Chapel Hill</i> , W. M. Green to Jan. '42,	2 00
OHIO.— <i>Lancaster</i> , T. O. Edwards in full, \$3; <i>Frankfort</i> , A. McNeill, D. Hamilton, each \$3 50; <i>Zanesville</i> , D. Burst, \$3 50; <i>New Athens</i> , G. Armstrong for '41, \$1 50, Jas. Vanuren 75, —. McClellan \$2,	17 75
Total for Repository,	\$109 50
Receipts from other sources,—In supplies for the Colony,	1,100 00
For freight, passage, &c.,	467 93
For articles sold,	252 80
For Liberia Herald,	5 00
	1,825 33
Donations,	1,518 11
Total,	\$3,343 44

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1841. [No. 22.

From late English papers, received from the European Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, Sept. 20.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Lord BROUGHAM said that he held in his hand a petition on a subject of the greatest possible importance; to which he begged to call the attention of the House. The petition came from the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and was signed by the chairman. Although he knew that the slave trade was carried on to a frightful extent, yet he had hoped that British subjects would have long since retired from all participation in it; but the statements in this petition would show that British capital and skill were still engaged in this infernal traffic. The petition stated that many mining companies were formed in this country which carried on their operations in Brazil and Cuba, working their mines by newly-imported slaves from Africa, who were illicitly purchased by the agents of these companies, although such agents well knew that the importation of slaves was illegal, contraband, and piratical. If British subjects, in a country where the slave trade was lawful according to the municipal law of that country, though domiciled there, should engage in the slave trade, then they were guilty of felony and piracy, and were liable to be convicted as pirates and felons in this country when seized, taken and tried; but if a British subject purchased a newly imported African, knowing that the African had been newly imported, then the question was whether that purchase amounted to an act of slave-trading, and if it did, then he would be liable to be sentenced to transportation for life. The petition then stated that in many instances officers in the army and navy, and persons holding civil appointments, had taken situations in connexion with these companies, and had acted as their agents in the purchase of slaves—that these companies, in addition to the large establishments which they had already formed, were about to extend them to countries where the slave trade was at present legally carried on, and that there were manufacturers who manufactured what were called “coast” goods in this country for the express purposes of the slave trade. With regard to this last point, as the law at present stood, he did not see how it could be considered illegal. The petition then stated that there were British subjects in Brazil and Cuba who sold British manufactures to persons well known traffickers in human bodies, and that these British subjects had frequently, if not a direct, an indirect interest in the slave trade by some conditional advantages which they derived from the traffic itself; but in all cases they ven-

ded the goods knowing the inhuman object to which they were to be applied. He held it to be illegal that a person should sell goods to a slave factory; not selling the goods out and out for a price, though knowing that they were to be applied in the slave trade, but selling the goods upon a bargain to be paid so much for them in proportion to the profit made by them in the slave trade, he was prepared to say was illegal and prohibited by law. All this could be proved by reports which had been made to Government on the subject of the slave trade. The petition also stated that shackles and fetters, employed either in the punishment or torture of slaves, formed part of the exports of this country to Brazil and Cuba. Though the parties knew how these goods would be used, yet, as they sold them out and out, he did not think that they came under the provisions of the slave-trade abolition act. The petitioners expressed their deep regret that British subjects had become the purchasers of estates both in Brazil and the Spanish colonies, and that they had stocked them with slaves. However this was to be lamented, yet he hardly knew that it was illegal. They also stated that vessels had been built in this country specially for the slave trade, and they had been covertly prepared for that traffic in British harbors. He (Lord B.) knew one instance in which a vessel had been so built and fitted up, as to leave no doubt that it was intended to be sent to the Havana, and from the Havana to the coast of Africa, to be engaged in the slave trade. The prayer of the petition was, that the House would either extend the provisions of the 5th of Geo. IV., the act to consolidate the laws relative to the slave trade, so as to meet these cases, or that it would appoint a committee to inquire into these practices. He would take this opportunity to ask the noble Lord at the head of the Board of Trade whether he would have any objection to lay on the table the report of Dr. MADDEN, who had been for some time on the west coast of Africa, on this subject?

The Earl of RICH said he presumed that the report to which his noble and learned friend alluded was addressed to the Secretary for the Colonies, and therefore he was unprepared to say whether it could be laid on the table of the House; but he would make an inquiry, and communicate the result to his noble and learned friend. With respect to the other question, the carrying on of the slave trade by British subjects in the manner which the noble and learned Lord had described, he (Lord R.) should have thought that British subjects would have been, as they ought to be, the very last to dare to degrade their own character and the character of their country by any such proceedings. He had never before heard the statements which had been made by the noble and learned Lord, and he would fain hope that they were not true. His noble and learned friend said that he could establish his statement by proofs. Some of them, which were not within the actual provisions of the law, were however, so much within the moral view of the law, that undoubtedly they might render some alteration necessary. [Hear, hear.]

LORD BROUGHAM said that he knew the report was addressed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The statement which he made, he must add, was taken from the petition.

FIGHT WITH A SLAVER.—The Boston Courier of Saturday says: "Captain GOLDSMITH, of schooner *Herald*, arrived yesterday from Princess Island, Africa, reports that Her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Iris*, Captain TUCKER, touched at Princess Island about September 1st for water. A short time before, she had had an engagement with a large slaver in the Bight of Benin, and had been beaten off with several men killed and wounded, the commander among the latter.

EXTRACTS

From Instructions of the Executive Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions to the Rev. ROBERT W. SAWYER and his Wife, Missionaries to Africa.

* * * * *

One of the first sacrifices you are called to make, is to part from your friends and relatives, from father and mother, from brothers and sisters,—from those in whose company you have lived so long that their endeared society, has, in a manner, become a part of your existence. This trial is so severe, so painful to flesh and blood, so desolating to the natural feelings of the heart, that many of God's professing people are unwilling to meet it. They cannot give up a beloved son,—they cannot thus part for life with a beloved daughter. But the cause of Christ requires this sacrifice, severe and painful as it is; and when the Saviour's glory is concerned, and the eternal interests of perishing men, these light afflictions which are but for a moment ought not to be even named.

By your own free choice, and with the approbation and sanction of the Executive Committee, Western Africa has been selected as the field of your future labors. A beloved brother has just fallen in that field, and you have been appointed to supply his place. This circumstance throws a more than ordinary degree of solemnity over our present meeting. It is a serious thing to be thus baptized for the dead. But may we not hope that in as much as your appointment has been made, after much prayer to God for his direction, it will meet with his approbation.

Every field of missionary labour has obstacles to the efforts of the church, and discouragements peculiar to itself. In some, "the man of sin opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God or is worshipped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God." In others, the exterminating spirit of the false prophet suspends the sword over every one that turns to the light. Others, again, are prevented by an ignorant despotism from hearing the truth; and, in others, is the influence of unhealthy climates. This last is the case with Western Africa, and this obstacle is a serious one. Every branch of the church which has engaged in missionary labours there, has found it so. In deciding, therefore, on what is duty, we are called to examine the subject in the light of God's word, and of his providence; and above all, to look to him for wisdom and direction.

The first question to be examined is, shall this field be abandoned,—the missionaries now there withdrawn, and the benighted inhabitants, excluded from the efforts of the church, be left to perish in ignorance and sin?

Let it be admitted, that to plant the church in Africa, will cause the death of some of God's servants. If we take the example of the apostles for our guidance, we will not find in this a sufficient reason for leaving the millions in this country in the unmolested possession of Satan. It cost STEPHEN and JAMES their lives to witness for the Saviour at Jerusalem; and PAUL was "ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus." In view of the bonds and afflictions which every where waited for him, he could say, "But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God." It were easy to multiply examples of the sufferings of the apostles and first Christians, in their labors to build up the church. In no instance did the fear of death deter them from preaching the glorious gospel of the Son of God. They were influenced by his Spirit, and acted in view of his high and holy example.

"Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us; and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren."

There is a tendency in some minds, to draw an inference against the missionary work from the death of a missionary, which is not thought of in the death of a minister among the churches at home. But this position will not bear examination. Within a few months, how large has been the number of beloved brethren, most of them in the prime of life, who have been called home from their labours, yet no one infers from these dispensations of Divine providence, that it is not the duty of the church to use every means to supply their places. Nay, all agree, that for this purpose, increased efforts, and increased prayer to the Lord of the harvest, together with a deeper humility and repentance for her unfaithfulness becomes the special duty of the church in these seasons of rebuke and affliction. These principles apply in all their force to the death of our dear brethren in the foreign field; and the church is not at liberty to apply one rule of duty in regard to her ministers at home, and another rule to her ministers abroad. The word of God makes no such distinction; the field for her agency is the world. Although there be a risk to human life, in sending to benighted Africa the knowledge of the Saviour, his commission, the spirit that was in him, and the example of his apostles require it to be done. In thus engaging in the Lord's work, the church is not making experiments; she is but obeying the command of the Saviour; and if she perseveres in carrying out His commission, her success is just as certain as that her Redeemer rose from the dead. The redemption of Ethiopia, and her in-bringing to the fold of CHRIST are in the purpose of God; and her very name is mentioned in his glorious promise. "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God." Ps. lxxviii. 31. Now the word of God is explicit, that his purposes of love and mercy, and all his promises shall be fulfilled by the use of the appointed means. By the preaching of the gospel, all nations shall be brought to the knowledge of the Saviour; and Africa, though long oppressed, and trampled under foot, with her benighted and degraded people, shall, by the blessing of God, on this his appointed agency, be brought to the light and liberty of the children of God. As the constitution of colored men can endure the climate of Africa better than white men, the question may be asked, Why not commit the entire work to them? The answer to this is, that we have not got suitable and qualified men of this class to take the charge of this important work. If it be left to them, the efforts to bless this benighted people must for the present be postponed. Hence the absolute necessity of educated and qualified white men.

But although the agency of white men cannot at first be dispensed with, it is not required that the whole missionary work be done by them. On the contrary, there is so much that from the first can be done by qualified assistants, that even with an equal number of them the force of the mission would be doubled. Hence it is the part of wisdom to employ the agency of colored men, as far as their qualification will permit. At present, teachers and assistants of this class can be obtained, others of higher attainments, men of piety and zeal for this great work will in time be prepared, both in this country and among the natives, to take the burden of the missionary work in Africa on themselves; so that the blessings of the gospel will be carried to this benighted land chiefly by the agency of her own children.

The whole of the Western coast, from Sierra Leone to the Sinoué river, had long been the mart of the slave trade. First the British, and then the American colonies arrested its progress on large sections of the coast; but it was only within the last year that the slave factories at the Gallinas and New Cess were broken up. The whole country back of these colonies

has been the seat of this murderous traffic, which to a large extent still continues. The part of the coast lying between the Sinoe river and Cape Palmas, and occupied by the Kroos, the Grand Sesters, and the Grebos, has, for the most part, escaped this dreadful scourge. No missionary has ever resided among the Kroos, or the Grand Sesters on the coast, or any of the tribes behind them. The first station for the mission, must, from the state of the country, be on the coast. Every tribe in that region are most anxious to have missionaries to reside among them. The Kroos living on the coast claim to be first supplied before they will permit a station among their neighbors more inland, who are equally desirous of missionaries with themselves. In a short time, we hope to have another station on the highlands in the Waw country, leaving the station on the coast in the charge of the colored members of the mission. This point gained, we have good reason to believe that the health of our brethren will not suffer materially from the climate in the interior; and that we may then look forward to the permanent continuance of the mission without more than ordinary risk to the health and life of the brethren sent from among ourselves.

By our last accounts from Africa, the mission family now there had past safely through the first attack of fever, which is always the most dangerous, and which, in this instance, proved fatal to one of the brethren. The vessel that takes you out, carries also a house prepared to be set up, and large enough to accommodate two families. The vessel will touch at Cape Palmas, and it is arranged, that Mr. CANFIELD will proceed to the Kroo country, taking assistance with him to set up the house when the materials are landed. A boat will also be sent with you sufficiently large to run between the station and either of the colonies. It will most likely be best for you to remain at Cape Palmas until the building at Settra Kroo is ready to receive you, or even longer, if that be deemed best by yourself and the brethren there.

Whilst it is the duty of the church, and of all her judicatories, and her Board of Foreign Missions, as well as of all her missionaries, while laboring for the spread of the gospel, to mature the best plans for carrying forward the work, it is equally the duty of all to contemplate with awe and reverence, and with deep humility, the Divine sovereignty, and to acknowledge in all things the overruling providence of God. Without his approval, every plan and council, however wise to human view, will be turned to foolishness and disappointment. It becomes us, then, to look to the word of God for direction, and to follow the example of his servants as therein recorded for our instruction. It is worthy of our imitation how frequently the apostle to the Gentiles, though commissioned by the Saviour himself, and living for his glory, and laboring more abundantly than all others, refers, in all his plans and purposes, to the will of the Lord. "I must by all means keep this feast that cometh in Jerusalem; but I will return again to you, if God will." Acts xviii. 21. "Making request, if by any means now at length I might have a prosperous journey, by the will of God, to come unto you." Rom. i. 10. "That I may come unto you with joy, by the will of God, and may with you be refreshed." Rom. xv. 32. "But I will come to you shortly, if the Lord will." 1 Cor. iv. 19. "For I will not see you now by the way; but I trust to tarry a while with you, if the Lord permit." 1 Cor. xvi. 7. "And this will we do, if God permit." Heb. vi. 3.

Such also was the practice of the prophets. "And the king said unto Zadok, carry back the ark of God into the city; if I shall find favour in the eyes of the Lord, he will bring me again, and show me both it and his habitation. But if he thus say, I have no delight in thee, behold, here am I, let him do me as seemeth good unto him." 2 Sam. xv. 25, 26.

"Then I proclaimed a fast there at the river Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of him a right way for us, and for our little ones; and for all our substance. For I was ashamed to require of the king a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way; because we had spoken unto the king, saying, The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek him; but his power and his wrath is against all them that forsake him. So we fasted and besought our God for this; and he was entreated of us." Ezra viii. 21—23.

"Who is he that saith and it cometh to pass when the Lord commandeth it not?" Lam. iii. 37. "And all the inhabitants of the earth are reputed as nothing, and he doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth; and none can stay his hand or say unto him, What doest thou?" Dan. iv. 35. In every thing we do, therefore, in the Saviour's service, it becomes us to act under the influence of these solemn truths, and in all our proposed measures, follow the example of the prophets and apostles, saying, *If the Lord will.*

In contemplating your field of labor, whilst we would not disguise from you, nor from ourselves, that it is of more than ordinary peril to life and health, still, as the beloved brother now there remarks, it is not required that you go there with the spirit of a martyr; but with the spirit of a missionary of the cross, whose wish and desire is to labor in the Saviour's cause, as long as the Saviour sees good to prolong your life and health. If there be danger in this field, there is also great need of laborers. Generation after generation of immortal beings are there living and dying under the cruel dominion of Satan. There is a people for whom every thing remains to be done,—a people who have had a double portion of the wormwood and the gall.

Let us pause a moment to consider and weep over the complications of evil and oppression which trample this people in the dust. First, the blasting influence of the slave trade, extending over a great part of the Western coast, breaking up every bond of society, arraying the different communities against each other, and making it the interest of every man to quarrel with his neighbor, that he may betray and sell him to the man-stealer and the pirate. Next, the despotism and oppression of their rulers, by which almost the whole community are reduced to slavery, and subjected to the caprice, avarice and cruelty of those who ought to protect and cherish them. Then comes their miserable and unprincipled priesthood, their fetish men, their witchfinders, their devil men, their rain-makers, with all their train of debasing and cruel forms of worship, and low unmeaning idolatry. We turn to the dark shades of the picture, and there we find poor degraded woman. No plague spot so deep as this. Here is half the community, the mothers of the rising generation, brutalized, and doomed to the most abject depression where all are depressed and wretched. But the darkest shade still remains to be considered, and that is the closing scene. To them no ray of light breaks across the thick darkness that rests upon the grave. Death is to them a most dreaded and most dreadful enemy, and from his approach they shrink with terror and despair to the last. Nor is this to be wondered at, for he comes to them in unknown terrors. The love of a dying Saviour has never reached their ears; the message of mercy, of pardon for sin, of peace with God, has never been sent to them. They have lived in the region and shadow of death, and they die surrounded with terror and remorse, with every prospect shrouded in the darkness of the tomb. O, how much this people need the knowledge of that remedy which has the promise of this life and that which is to come. How emphatically to them would the message of the gospel be good-tidings of great joy. * * * * *

Should it be the will of God that your constitution can bear the climate to which you go, there never was a brighter prospect of usefulness than is now before you. Dark and waste and dreary as are the moral desolations of the people to whom you are sent, there is not, perhaps, any where a more interesting field of missionary labor; and as far as the inhabitants are concerned, one that is more encouraging. They are found to be of a teachable disposition, and many of them affectionate and confiding; and when brought to the knowledge of the truth, consistent and orderly professors of the name of CHRIST. Among the tribes on the coast, and those immediately inland, there is a great field of labor and much work to be done; but our Master's vineyard lies also beyond all these, stretching far into the interior, and indeed embracing every tribe and people, whether wandering in the deserts, dwelling in cities, or solitary places, in the bosom of the forests, or on the banks of the lakes and rivers. All these are included in the command of the Saviour to the church, and all these are included in his purposes of love and mercy. The way is fully open to commence the missionary work among them; and the progress of the truth from tribe to tribe, will still further and further prepare the way of the Lord, till the good news shall reach the most remote and obscure corner of the land.

Go forward, then, dear friends, without despondency, Present duty is our concern, and results belong to God. Live near the blessed Saviour. "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their Lord." In the prayers of God's people we trust you will not be forgotten: and whilst in the name of the church we bid you God speed,—whilst we say farewell, we would with adoring reverence commend you to the care and keeping of the living God; and may his grace, mercy, and peace be with you! Amen.

AT LOWER CALDWELL.—On Saturday the 26th of June the M. E. Church lately erected in that place, was dedicated to God, and his worship, by the Rev. B. R. WILSON, a pertinent discourse from Haggai, the second chapter, and the latter part of the seventh verse: "And I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts." Here too, a quarterly meeting was commenced, at the time of dedicating the Church. We visited Caldwell on Sunday the 27th, and joined with the congregation in divine service in the new Sanctuary. We were much pleased with the neat appearance of the assembly, and found it pleasant and profitable, to be in the house of the Lord on that occasion.

This building has been put up at the expense of the M. E. Missionary Society. It is a plain, comfortable and permanent wooden structure; about thirty by twenty-five feet, neatly seated, and having a good pulpit and altar.—*Africa's Luminary*.

FROM AFRICA.—The following curious and interesting announcement is from the *Southern Literary Messenger* for October. Authentic accounts from Timbuctoo will put the literary world on the alert. Dr. "CHARLES MATHEWS, who left the United States about fifteen years since, with a view to make discoveries in the interior of Africa, writes to a friend in Vermont from Abyssinia, that he shall return in the summer of 1842, and that he has been generally successful in his researches. He had travelled from Morocco across the Great Desert, to Timbuctoo, and from that capital nearly to the Cape of Good Hope, back to Timbuctoo, and to Abyssinia, besides making several less important journeys, which had added much to his knowledge of the geography of the country and the social condition of its people."

WASHINGTON CITY, NOVEMBER 15, 1841.

It has occurred to us that the present season of the year is a very proper time for our friends throughout the country to make donations to aid in carrying on Colonization. The farmer has gathered in his crops, and sent much of his surplus to market, and received his returns. How easy would it be for him to appropriate a small part of his gains to help to lay the foundations of a great and free Republic on a far distant shore? The mechanic has completed most of his summer and fall work, and is about receiving the rich reward of his labors. Would he ever regret it, were he to set apart a portion of it for the sake of introducing the arts of civilization into a land long shrouded in darkness, and lost to all the improvements of life? The merchant has enjoyed, or is now enjoying, the brisk fall trade; he has realized his profits, and is now laying his plans for future operations. Could he act more wisely for his own interest than to give a large sum for the purpose of opening to himself the commerce of one of the richest countries on the globe? The man of science and letters has passed through the recreations of the summer, and is now well prepared to prosecute his researches in the mines of richest literary lore. Has he no desire to scatter the rays of light over that dark land? The minister of religion has prosecuted his arduous duties for many months, and now he longs for more success, for an enlargement of the sphere of his usefulness, and he is praying for the universal spread of the Gospel, and the conversion of the world. Do we ask too much, when, looking over the millions of Africa, we entreat him to preach *one sermon* for them, and devote *one week* in raising funds to aid us to send them religion with all its attendant blessings. Indeed here is an object, now is a time for "who-soever will" to do good on the easiest terms, and on the largest scale! During the summer months there are many obstacles supposed to be in the way of making collections for benevolent objects. As these are now removed, we hope our friends will make new efforts to sustain this cause. We assure them that without such efforts we cannot imagine how we can possibly meet the heavy demands upon us, and carry on the indispensable operations of Colonization. To them, therefore, we commit the important question, whether this noble cause shall advance or decline, and we pray that the decision they render may be according to righteousness.

LORD BROUGHAM has furnished us (see his remarks in another column,) with some facts and statements in proof of declarations which we have often made in regard to the participation of British subjects in the slave trade. Many persons have refused their assent to our statements on this point. They have thought, and even said, that *ours* was the only civilized and christian country whose citizens were engaged in this unlawful traffic; that here alone were vessels clandestinely fitted out for sale or charter to the persons openly carrying on the trade in slaves. We trust that when

they have read the remarks made by Lord B., they will admit their mistake, and give us credit at least for aiming to tell the truth, and making only a fair representation of the facts in the case. We are willing, aye, anxious, that every American who gives any countenance whatever to the slave trade should be ferreted out—exposed—held up to public contempt—disfranchised and punished condignly. But we also wish that even justice should be done to every offender. CÆSAR ought to have his due, and we shall not spare, we shall not attempt to screen, any body. We are willing that our Government should be censured if in any thing they have done wrong in this matter; or if they have been less vigilant than they ought to have been, or if they have not in every instance been able to protect their honored and glorious flag from shielding some miscreant who was determined to make a fortune, though at the expense of the life and blood of others. And we see no just reason why the neglects and failings of the British Government should meanwhile be apologised for, and concealed from public scrutiny.

There are depths of iniquity about the slave trade which few persons have ever even dreamed of. There are persons engaged in it, who would never be suspected, and whose characters stand fair to the public eye. There are also ways of "*aiding and abetting*" this trade which have, until lately, been entirely overlooked, but which demand the immediate and powerful application of the strong arm of legislation.

We hope there will soon be a perfect understanding on this subject, and that all the well wishers of the human race will unite in the most vigorous efforts to put down this accursed trade.

THE Mendi people are expected to sail for Sierra Leone on or about the 16th instant. They are to be accompanied by some white persons in the capacity of teachers and missionaries. The individuals who have had the charge of them, make a strong appeal for some colored man to go out with them. Indeed it is manifest that they feel themselves placed in an embarrassing condition. The difficulty of sending white men to contend with the African climate; the natural prejudices of the people so long abused and trampled upon by white men, and the scarcity of suitable white men who are willing to go, all combine to render the return of these unfortunate Mendians a rather difficult matter to their inexperienced guides and protectors. To let them return alone, with only their present stock of knowledge, would be fatal to their future prospects. To send out no persons with them but *whites*, is imminently to endanger their future hopes: for how soon may the whites be cut off, and leave them only half heathen, in the midst of the most degraded and degrading heathenism.

If we are not entirely mistaken, those who are sending home these exiles, will soon learn a lesson of the value and indispensableness of Colonization, which they have never known as yet, and which will do them good all their lives long. Experience is often a very severe teacher; but her lessons are important.

THE Maryland Colonization Society expect to sail a vessel from Baltimore for Cape Palmas on the 1st of December, carrying out emigrants and supplies to their Colony. The vessel will touch at the other settlements on the coast. Letters for the Colony should be directed to JAMES HALL, M. D., Colonization office, Baltimore.

WESTERN AFRICA.

JOURNAL OF THE REV. DR. SAVAGE.—JULY TO DECEMBER, 1840.

Departure for the Leeward Coast—Druin—Cape St. Andrew—Cape Lahoo—Cape St. Appolonia—Ancient Forts—Dix Cove—Cape Coast—Annamaboe—Finnebah—Accra, &c.

IN accordance with a resolution of the mission, authorizing me to examine the Leeward Coast with a view to future stations, I sailed from Cape Palmas on the evening of July 27th. Intercourse, more or less free, was had in going and returning, with the most important points, as far as Accra, including a range of sea coast not less than 550 miles. Passing the Bah-bo and Plah-bo tribes, and what is known as the "Tahoo country," my report will begin with the region familiarly known to traders by the name of *Druin*.

Druin—Character of the Tribe—Cruelty of Traders.—Druin is divided into three or more districts, called Pigquaniny, Druin Saucy, Druin, and High Druin, extending coastwise about twenty miles. The inhabitants, with those of St. Andrew adjacent, belonged originally to the same tribe. Though still speaking the same language, they are divided into distinct branches, each having its separate interests, a state of things observable among other tribes. Their numerals contain two words only ("sunk" and "tank" two and three,) precisely like those of the Grebo; the others show no affinity whatever. The reputed barbarous practices of the Druins, are well known. I was, however, agreeably disappointed in their appearance as they came on board, not discovering that ferocity described by others. It is the practice of some traders to keep a rigid guard while at anchor, but others having established among them a character for fair dealing, find it no more necessary here than at many other points. It is now the generally received opinion among the oldest and most experienced traders, that their acts of plunder and barbarity have arisen more by way of retaliation and revenge, than from any natural disposition to ferocity. Many and cruel are the impositions practiced by the white man. Within the last five years natives have been decoyed on board of vessels, chained and concealed, and carried into hopeless slavery. The last act known to have been committed, was that of cold blooded murder by an American.

Cape St. Andrew—Soil—Productions.—This is a more important native settlement, on the east bank of a large river of the same name. Vessels anchor oftener here than at Druin, the natives being of a more pacific character. The land is high and broken, affording, it is said, a fertile soil and excellent water. The productions are rice, maize, &c. Poultry, pigs, goats, sheep and bees, are so abundant as to induce vessels "to run in and stock for the homeward voyage." Ivory, palm oil, and camwood constitute the chief articles of commerce. The distance from Cape Palmas is about one hundred miles. Annual visits are paid by many of the inhabitants to the "Grand Devil," whose location is about twenty-five miles up the Cavally river, where their annual Fetich is renewed. We had a visit from the chief, who, upon being asked, expressed a desire to have a missionary reside among his people, giving the usual, but dubious evidence of his sincerity, a profusion of promises of protection and assistance.

Cape Lahoo—Character of the inhabitants—Trade—Visit of chief—prospect for establishment of a school—Population—Products—Country east of Lahoo, &c.—The next most prominent point is Cape Lahoo, 70 miles from Cape St. Andrew, and 170 from Cape Palmas. The shore here is low, and without any prominence that can entitle it to the name of cape. The town is unusually large, (from three to four miles in extent,) and is known by numerous lofty cocoa-nut trees interspersed throughout: thus embowered, it presents a highly picturesque and interesting view from the sea. We were repeatedly visited by the inhabitants in overwhelming numbers, whose general aspect bespeaks a decided superiority over the more windward tribes. The majority of those who came on board spoke English intelligibly, exhibiting throughout a surprising degree of shrewdness and tact at trade.

It is here gold dust is first seen, and offered as a product of the region, and hence it is considered as the commencement of the Gold Coast. More trade, it is said, is done here, than at any other point west of the Forts. There has been a free exchange of commodities with Europeans, almost from the time of their earliest discoveries. I was disappointed here also, as at Cape St. Andrew, in my design of going on shore. Our arrival was at an unfavorable time, when the periodical swell from the ocean had set in with great violence. The coast at this point is wholly unprotected, having no rocks or projections whatever, to break the force of the waves in landing. I had dressed myself in view of an upset, intending to make an attempt, but so strong was the captain's representation of the danger, and remonstrance, I felt it my duty to desist, hoping that a favorable opportunity would occur on my return. We received a visit from the chief, and some of his head men, who did not seem so desirous to have a school as I had been led to expect, though their consent was readily obtained. They have always been opposed to the residence of a trader among them, from a desire to retain in their own hands the profits and commissions of the business annually done here, to a large amount. The benefit of a school in their estimation, is simply the acquisition of the English language; and of that, sufficient only to render them intelligible in trade. There is a mongrel dialect of the Portuguese, Spanish, French and English combined; and in some places, Dutch, which, being easily acquired, is made the common medium of communication with the natives by traders from these different nations. It is also the English used throughout the Western coast by the Dutch, Portuguese and Danes, and is more often the only means of intercourse among the different European residents. Among the natives, to acquire this, is to qualify one's self to be an efficient tradesman. A school therefore, will be admissible at some point, where the location of a trader will not be. Besides, many of those who speak English having visited foreign settlements, have learned in some degree to distinguish between the missionary and trader. Little or no difficulty, therefore, need be apprehended in establishing a mission at Cape Lahoo. The population I am inclined to think is more dense than in any other part of the Gold Coast. A large river, having a common origin with two others, empties its waters into the ocean just east of the town, by which a free intercourse is had with the interior.

Rice and maize are among the principal productions of the region. *Live stock* of the usual kinds abounds. Fish are obtained both from the fresh and salt waters of excellent kind. Gold, palm oil and ivory, are the principal articles of export, large quantities of which are taken off annually by English and American ships.

East of Cape Lahoo lies a range of coast of similar geographical features, and embracing several other important trading points. The population

however, is less dense, it having been at different periods, the scene of cruel warfare. The principal towns are Jack Lahu, Grand Bassam, Jacque a Jacques, and Assinee, all of which are visited more or less, almost constantly by vessels of different nations, and will be found on the maps. At Assinee a larger amount of gold is said to be taken than at any other points west of the Forts. At about this point the land begins to be higher, and is characterized as you proceed eastward by bold elevations, projections and granite rocks. A number of fine rivers empty their waters into the sea along this range and afford great facilities for intercourse with interior tribes. Assinee is spoken of by different tribes as a desirable location for a missionary.

Cade St. Appolonia—Ancient Forts erected for protection of slave trade—The Ensemah Tribe—Barbarity of the Chief—Remains of a Church.

Cape St. Appolonia is the next point deserving especial notice. There may be seen the first of that long line of forts and castles erected centuries ago by Europeans for the protection and successful prosecution of the slave trade. The present fortifications were erected by the British, are now much out of repair and unoccupied, though they still claim a jurisdiction over a part of the territory; the name of the tribe inhabiting it is Ensemah. They extend to the vicinity of Cape Three Points. Their chief is notoriously barbarous, performs human sacrifices with an unsparing hand, and hesitates not to rob every man who is helpless, and wholly within his power. He is at present under some restraint by the British Governor at Cape Coast.

In this vicinity, I was informed by Governor McLEAN, are the remains of a church, which must have been built about three centuries ago, by the Portuguese Catholics. It is well known, that their missionary efforts were coeval with their discoveries along the coast, which began near the middle of the fifteenth century. But all the vestiges of these early efforts now traceable, are these remains, and a few mutilated crucifixes and gold coins, unless it be a perceptible admixture of Romish with the native superstitions. It is to be hoped, that when the British shall have repaired their fortifications at this point, (which I am informed is their present design,) missionaries from England will be found, to preach the Gospel to this sanguinary people.

Dix Cove.—Passing Axim, where is a fine fort occupied by the Dutch. Fredericksburg, and Cape Three Points, having forts in ruins, belonging also to the Dutch, we anchored off Dix Cove in the evening of August 6th. Dix Cove is the principal town of the Ahanta tribe. With its neighboring settlement it contains an estimated population of about 6,000, about one-fourth of the whole tribe. The territory of the Ahantas extends along the coast about fifty miles, and to the interior twelve. As is the case throughout the Gold Coast, (formerly the scene of an active slave trade,) wars, in connexion with other causes known to be in operation, have greatly reduced the population. At Dix Cove we begin to perceive that subdued aspect among the natives, which is observable within the vicinity of all the permanently occupied forts. Such acts as subverted the interests of the slave trade were introduced from time to time by the old "African Company," and thus quite an air of civilization has been obtained. Houses built of clay or stone, with galleries stuccoed, and furnished with couches, tables, sideboards, &c., are not uncommon. It is, however, rather incongruous, to see a large black man, dressed only in cloth, lounging on his soft sofa, or sitting at a mahogany table, well furnished with wines and cut glass. This, though expensive, is not unfrequently seen at all the forts, in imitation of the whites. I found at Dix Cove a very gratifying feeling in favor of missions and general improvement. Every facility was

proffered, by both the commandant of the fort, and natives. There are quite a number who have put on, to a considerable degree, civilization, and desire the immediate location of a missionary. There are about twenty who can read well in the Bible, and understand enough of English to receive instruction without the aid of an interpreter. The greater part of this number have attended the fort school at Cape Coast, and derived their knowledge of the language principally through that channel. They are so urgent in their call for a missionary, that they offer to assist largely in the erection of a mission house and chapel immediately. This point may be considered the most promising, in respect to immediate results, between Cape Palmas and Cape Coast, and ought to be at once occupied.

A school has been in operation for about a year, established by the Governor of Cape Coast, and taught by a native of that place. If the circumstances of our mission would permit, I should deem it my duty to recommend its occupancy without delay. At Boutry, four miles, and Secondee, twenty miles from Dix Cove, are native settlements, with forts occupied by the Dutch. The population is sparse, having been reduced by repeated wars. About four years since, a bloody battle took place between the Dutch and natives, in which seven of the former, including the Governor General of their settlements on the Gold Coast, were killed. The distance from Secondee to Elmina is twenty miles. The latter is the capital of H. N. Majesty's possessions in Guinea, and boasts of the largest and best castle and fortifications on the Gold Coast. It is the oldest European settlement in Guinea, was begun by the Portuguese in 1482, and taken from them by the Dutch in 1638, in whose possession it has been from that time.

There have been at different periods several Europeans residing at this point, either connected with the Government or pursuing trade. Many fine buildings have been erected after the European style, by the merchants, who now are principally colored men. Educated at great expense in Europe, and strongly characterized by intelligence, some of the blacks have made considerable advances in external civilization. The houses are built in imitation of the whites, and not unfrequently furnished with mahogany, cut glass and silver. The strand is the finest on the coast, wharves, cranes, &c. for landing merchandise, with a good breakwater, and bridges have been constructed at considerable expense. The masonry, carpentry, and cabinet work of the place are done by the native blacks. Chairs with cane seats, tables, &c., of solid mahogany or other woods are to be seen in the vicinity of all the forts, the manufacture of the native African, uncivilized, and his scanty cloth. But long as this part of the Gold Coast has been in the hands of the Europeans, no change has been effected in their religion. The Fetish with all its concomitants seems to have as strong a hold upon the people as any other. The Governor, however, freely gives his consent to missionary effort anywhere within the Dutch territory, and has personally expressed his wishes for our success. Intelligence has been recently received from Holland, that a missionary will be sent out to this point under appointment from the Government; but it is probable nothing more is meant than the appointment of a chaplain, whose efforts will be circumscribed by the walls of the fort.

The Elminas are an integral part of the Fantee tribe, but having been so long under the Government of the Dutch, they necessarily present many points of difference from what are now called the Fantees proper, who are under that of the British.

The population of the native town is estimated at 12,000. Free intercourse is had with the interior tribes as far as the Dinkern and Ashantees, beyond whose limits travellers from the Western Coast are not permitted to penetrate.—*Spirit of Missions*.

WE find the following description of Cape Palmas, and of the original purchase of the territory in the last number of the "*Maryland Colonization Journal*." They are worth preserving as matters of history :

The next question that presented itself, was the selection of a site for a new Colony ; and, after the most full and careful deliberation, the Board of Managers selected Cape Palmas, or its immediate vicinity. The coast of Africa, after pursuing a south-east direction from the Rio Grande, passing by Sierra Leone, Cape Mount, Monrovia, Grand Bassa and Cestos river, here turns to the east-northeast, towards Cape Three Points, the mouth of the Niger, and Fernando Po, in the Bight of Biafra. The return voyage from Cape Palmas to the United States or Europe, is at all times easy, the trade winds being constant and regular from the northwest ; but from the leeward or eastward, towards the mouth of the Niger, out of the reach of the trades, the prevalence of calms and currents, renders a return to the windward round Cape Palmas extremely long and tedious. The position of Cape Palmas alone, is therefore sufficient, to make it one day, a most important commercial depot. All the vessels, destined for the Niger, must pass by it on their way from Europe or America ; and the delay and uncertainty of a voyage to the east of it will, no doubt, in many cases, make it the place of deposit or exchange for European or American manufactures, the further transportation of which will either be, by land towards the interior, or by the coasting trade of the Colony to the great river of Central Africa.

On the 28th of November, 1833, the brig Ann, Capt. LANGDON, sailed from Baltimore, with a full cargo of goods and provisions, and eighteen emigrants, for Cape Palmas. The expedition was under the charge of Dr. JAMES HALL, a gentleman whose experience in Africa admirably qualified him for his situation. The Rev. JOHN HERSEY accompanied him as his assistant, and the Rev. Messrs. WILLIAMS and WYNKOOP, agents of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, took passage in the Ann, with a view of ascertaining the fitness of Cape Palmas as a place for missionary labors. On the 25th of January, the Ann reached Monrovia, remained there ten days, taking on board thirty old settlers, nineteen of whom were adult males well acclimated. On the 5th of February, the brig reached Bassa, and receiving five more recruits, sailed on the 6th for the point of her ultimate destination. Dr. HALL had sent word to the kings of the vicinity of the purpose that brought him to Africa, and when he reached the Cape, which he did on the 11th of February, he found them prepared to treat with him. On the thirteenth a grand palaver or council was held, at which the only difficulty that presented itself grew out of Dr. HALL's refusal to make rum a part of the consideration of the proposed purchase. "His master," so he told the natives, "did not send him there to give rum for their land. Rum made the black man a fool, and then the white man cheated him. He came as a friend to do them good—not as an enemy to hurt them." Arguments like these, which he took care to have well explained by the head men of the towns who had been previously made to understand them, joined to the great desire of the natives that the Americans should be as one people with them, overcame the difficulties which at first threatened to break up the palaver, and the land was sold by the kings to the State Society, for a quantity of trade goods fully satisfactory to them, though perhaps small, when the ultimate and probable importance of the settlement was considered. The kings reserved to their people the use of their villages and fields, and stipulated that within a year a free public school should be established in each of the principal towns. The deed of cession is dated on the 13th February, 1834, and is signed by PARMAN, king of Cape Palmas—WRAH BOLKO, king of Grahway—and BAPHRO, king of Grand Cavally.

WE are glad to see the statements made by Mr. KING in the following letter. It shows good temper and intention on his part. We hope when he finds that the orders already issued for the government of their squadron on the coast of Africa, fail to prevent their committing disorderly acts, he will adopt some more vigorous and effective measures.

SEIZURES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The *Salem Register* publishes a correspondence between Mr. ISAAC CHASE, American Consul at Cape Town, Africa, and Rear Admiral KING, Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces on that station, relating to the treatment of Capt. WEBB, of the Salem brig Cherokee, which was very roughly overhauled some time ago by a boat from the British brig Curlew, on the old suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

Mr. CHASE forwarded a copy of Capt. WEBB's statement to Rear Admiral KING on the 20th March. The answer, which is all that could be wished or expected, we give below :—*National Intelligencer*.

H. B. M. S. SOUTHAMPTON, }
SIMON'S BAY, March 23, 1841. }

SIR : I have had the honor to receive to-day your letter of the 20th inst., with its enclosures, reporting the reprehensible conduct of an officer belonging to her Majesty's brig Curlew, while boarding and examining the brig "Cherokee," under the flag of the United States, and feel extreme regret that any officer under my orders should have acted in the manner complained of by Mr. WEBB. A strict investigation of the matter shall be made on the earliest opportunity; and, should I find the complaint established, I shall certainly inflict a severe reproof upon the offender, my instructions to the squadron on assuming this command being that every proper moderation and courtesy should be observed in performing the unpleasant duty of boarding the merchant vessels of friendly nations, and especially those of the United States.

It is gratifying for me to observe the temperate language used by Mr. WEBB in his representation, and the friendly consideration you have expressed for Lieut. Ross, while bringing the subject under notice.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. D. KING,

Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

THE MENDIAN NEGROES.—The committee who have charge of those Africans have made application to the President of the United States for assistance in restoring them to their native country. They were under the impression that the President would deem the case a proper one for the exercise of national liberality if the laws would justify the Executive in such expenditure. The following is the President's reply :

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, 16th October, 1841. }

Sir:—I am Instructed by the President to inform you, that he knows of no provision in the law to cover the case presented in your letter to the Secretary of State, of the 23d ultimo, and further, that there is no ship of war at present destined for the Coast of Africa.

"The President regrets this state of things, as it deprives him of the pleasure which he would otherwise have in aiding the unfortunate Africans to return to their native country.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

FLETCHER WEBSTER, *Acting Secretary.*

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq, New York.

THE African mission is of God. He has already stamped it with the sacred seal of his approbation, known and read of all men. Ethiopia is stretching out her hands to God. Two native towns have already embraced the Gospel; and far into the interior the inquiry is waked up among the sable sons of Africa, yea, in the very depths of her forests, "What is this God-palaver which our brethren near the great water have heard?" Deputations come and are convinced that the white man's God is the true God. They hear the simple story of the cross, and believe with a heart unto righteousness. Let her once stand "redeemed, regenerated disen-thrall'd by the spirit of universal emancipation;" let the manacles of spiritual thralldom be broken by the power of the Gospel, and let her Christianized and civilized population ask for her lost and captive tribes, here and elsewhere, and it is not in human nature to turn a deaf ear to the call.

We assure our friends that the African mission was never more promising than at this time; and but for the embarrassment of our treasury, the missionary Board would feel authorized greatly to enlarge it. Never since the apostolic days was there a fairer field opened to missionary labor. It often happens that our efforts have to be made where men and means seem to be useless for a time: but here the amount of good to be done can be estimated with almost arithmetical certainty, from the means we have at command. To say nothing of the readiness with which the adult population receive the glad tidings of salvation—the rising generation is given to us; and if we can supply Christian schoolmasters we may teach the principles of Christianity to the youth without limitation, as far as we have yet ascertained the temper and disposition of the people. Meantime we have no want of men. The men are ready; the money only is wanting. They ask only food and raiment; yet to supply these the means are not at our command. O, who can hear the cry from the depths of African desolation and not deny himself, that he may contribute something to wipe away the tears—the bitter tears—of helpless Africa!—*Advocate & Journal.*

ACCIDENT AND DROWNING.—At Millsburg on the afternoon of Friday last, (4th inst.) as Mr. HARRY JONES was crossing the St. Paul's river, in a canoe with two natives, the canoe capsized, but in water that was not over their heads. After collecting the things that were in the canoe, the native boys requested Mr. JONES to stand where he was until they caught the canoe, and returned to take him. Instead of doing so he undertook to swim to the shore with the things, and when within a few yards of the bank he went down to rise no more.

It is presumed that he must have been carried below the surface by an under current, which, now that the river is considerably swollen by the rains, would be likely to exist at the point where he disappeared. The body was found on Saturday afternoon. This man was the only surviving one of the three messengers who were sent to the blood thirsty GAY-ROOM-BA, before the war. The others were horribly slain and eaten, we believe. Mr. J. while confined in the barricade was frequently led out, and the murderous axe held over his head. He at length escaped, wandered about in the woods in search of his path home; and at last arrived at Millsburg just in time to save him from death by starvation. Mr. J. was a consistent member of the M. E. Church at Millsburg.—*Liberia Herald.*

NEGROES IN CANADA.—An attempt has been made to induce the colored population of Canada to emigrate to Jamaica. The Montreal Courier computes that the number of negroes in Canada, who have escaped from slavery in the Southern States, is about twenty thousand.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 1, 1841. [No. 23.

SLAVERY.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1841.*

LORD BROUGHAM said that he rose to call the attention of their Lordships to a subject of very great importance, and upon which, as there happily existed no difference of opinion in that House or the other House of Parliament, and as there was, indeed, a singular unanimity in every part of the country on the subject, it would be the less necessary for him to trouble their Lordships at any very great length upon the present occasion. The subject was the slave trade and slavery. He believed that there did not exist any description of persons, either in Parliament or in the country, who did not entertain the strongest desire to see this most detestable traffic universally and immediately extinguished, and also to see the state of slavery itself as universally, and with all practicable expedition, extinguished also. (Hear, hear.) The ground upon which he felt it necessary to trouble their Lordships upon the present occasion, was, that very great misapprehension had gone forth as to the state of the law respecting both slavery and the slave trade, as it at present stood upon the statute book. He presented a petition to their Lordships some ten or twelve days ago, which contained a variety of allegations in detail, and he distinctly stated at the time that the truth and accuracy of those allegations must rest with the respectable petitioners who requested him to bring the matter before the House. But, that if the facts they stated turned out to be true, it appeared that to a large amount the capital of this country was employed, not only in continuing slavery in foreign countries, but actually in maintaining and upholding the slave trade in our own settlements. He deemed it expedient in going over the different statements to specify those facts which he understood from the best attention he could give the subject, to be contrary to the laws as at present existing—those which he considered of doubtful character, and those which were clearly not prohibited.

He would begin with those alleged to be done by British subjects. The law with regard to them was, that any British subject, in any part of the world, whether in a part where the slave trade was lawful or illegal, or in a part where the slave trade was not only allowed, but was encouraged by the laws of that country, engaging in or carrying on the slave-trade was guilty of felony—that the slave-trade if partaken in by that British subject was felony—that he was liable to transportation for life if that act of slave-trading was committed on the high seas or within the jurisdiction

of the Admiralty—and that he was liable to transportation for fourteen years if the slave-trading act were committed otherwise than in the Admiralty jurisdiction. For several years this offence had been a capital felony, but of late it had been reduced to transportation for life, but still it was piracy as well as felony if committed within the Admiralty jurisdiction. The person guilty of it was liable to be tried, if taken. He was liable to be at once brought to a British settlement, wherever the offence was committed, and there tried as if he had been convicted of an offence in the county of Middlesex. After this he hoped that it would not be again stated, as he had been surprised to find that it had been stated, that in his opinion the illegality of the offence depended on the law of foreign countries. He had stated the exact opposite of this. Equally certain to this was it that a foreigner committing an act of slavery within British dominions was subject to transportation for life, the same punishment with the Englishman committing the same offence. Now, the only question was whether any given act amounted to slave-trading or not? Several acts had been stated in the petition which he had presented, which, in his opinion, appeared not to amount to acts of slave-trading. Of others there mentioned he had no very confident opinion respecting them. It was very doubtful whether they were or were not, but of others again he was clearly of opinion that they did amount to slave trading, and fully came within the provisions of the Act. If a person fitted out a vessel to traffic with a slave-factory, and sold goods to that factory for slave-trading, in such a case as this, if the goods were at once sold out and out for a price stated, then, he had given it as his opinion, as far as it was worth any thing, that this did not amount to an act of slave-trading. Whether it was a sort of traffic which ought to be encouraged; whether it was a sort of traffic which one would wish to be engaged in, or of which one would approve was altogether another question; but merely with regard to the law, in his opinion it was not illegal. If again the goods were of a description about which no doubt could exist as to the object for which they were intended, that the use to which they were to be applied was evident—such, for instance, as fetters, which could only be used in the slave-trade—in such a case as this he was not prepared to state, that that was an act of slave-trading, liable to a charge of felony, and the punishment consequent upon it. This case was very doubtful; but if one class of goods or the other, those that might be engaged in the innocent commerce, perhaps, of Africa, and those which could only be employed in its guilty commerce—in either of these cases, if the price of the goods depended—as had been stated by the petitioners that they did depend—upon the success of the slave-trading, in which they were employed, that the sale of such goods was an act of slave-trade, the parties engaged being, indeed, the partners of slave-traders themselves, he could not entertain a doubt. They were guilty of felony within the meaning of the Act, and they subjected themselves to all the penal consequences involved in it.

There was another more extensive point, to which he entreated the attention of their Lordships, and of the Government. He alluded to the act of holding property in foreign settlements, cultivated or worked—cultivated if plantations, worked if mines—by slave labor, and consequently of being engaged in the purchase of slaves with a view to the cultivation of these plantations, or the working of these mines. On this kind of dealing the question arose whether the Abolition Act had effect here or not. Many persons held a very confident opinion that the Act did not apply. He could not see how that view of the law had arisen. It was a very general opinion; it was commonly acquiesced in—it was called upon to a very

large extent. It induced parties to invest their capital, and to lend their money, and yet when their Lordships came to attend to the provisions of the Act, he gravely questioned whether he had a right to go so far as to say that they would entertain one grave doubt as to the illegality of these proceedings. The question was not as to the holding of property. It was clear that the Abolition Act did not prohibit British subjects from holding such property; but the question was, whether it had been legal, since the Abolition Act, for British subjects to purchase slaves—voluntarily to make themselves the holders of slaves—to buy and to sell slaves. On this opinion his statements the other night had been misrepresented, and consequently he had received several letters from persons who were desirous of knowing whether this said Act was lawful, as they had understood him to have said so. He had carefully abstained from saying any such thing—from giving any such opinion. He could have given no such opinion, for he thought it certainly illegal. He confessed that it was not a matter wholly free from doubt, but still on the whole, he thought that the Act struck at the case to which he was alluding. He would briefly state the grounds on which he entertained his opinion.

In 1824, as their Lordships would remember, a great change had taken place in the law by which slavery had for the first time been declared piracy. In 1811 was passed an Act on this subject, but in 1824 it was declared felony and piracy, and the punishment of transportation for life was to be inflicted on those who were guilty of the offence within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and of fourteen years on those who committed it in other places. The words by which the lesser punishment was enacted were, that “all or any persons who trade in, purchase, sell, barter, or transfer, any slaves, shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction, shall be transported for fourteen years, except in special cases hereinafter to be provided for.” Now, what were these special cases? They were contained in the 13th and 14th section of the Act. The first was, Except where the slaves were purchased, &c., “in any colonies, settlements, forts, or factories, of his Majesty;” and the second was, That no slaves should be removed from one country or one colony to another without a license, except by “their own masters.” When this was the law, how, he asked, could men in Cuba and the Brazils sell or purchase, or trade in, or barter, or transfer, or remove any slaves in either of those places, being within the specified exception of her Majesty’s dominions? On this ground he knew not on what view of the law, parties had been advised to proceed to these settlements, and to enter into such speculations either by themselves or by their agents. The law likewise said that they “who knowingly and willingly advanced money or goods for the objects hereinafter forbidden and declared illegal,” should be held guilty of felony, these objects being the buying, selling, and bartering of slaves. How these parties could be advised thus to sell their goods and to lend their money he could not see, but such advice had been given—such views had been taken. He trusted, therefore, that his noble friends in the Government would turn their attention as early as possible to the consideration of this subject. If there were any doubt found to exist amongst learned authorities as to the state of the law, let them come down to Parliament and have that doubt at once removed. If there were no doubt, and these acts were declared unlawful, then he should say that the course must be advantageous to the public and the fairest way to individuals would be to notify by proclamation what was the state of the law, to give a general notice to all persons who had got into this predicament, and, at all events, thus to prevent all possibility of any one again embarking in it by stating the inevi-

table consequences of so doing. What the legislature had already done was well worthy of their Lordships' attention. The first measure on the subject of slavery had been brought into Parliament in 1806 by Sir ARTHUR PIGOT, which forbade the lending of money in any transactions connected with slaves. In the following year Lord GREY's Act made all slave-trading by British subjects anywhere, save in the British dominions, felony. Then came the Act of 1824, introduced by his lamented friend Mr. CANNING. That change, far from diminishing, extended the provisions of the former Acts. Nothing but the lateness of the session prevented him from moving for an address pledging the House to take the question into their earliest consideration in the ensuing session. A similar motion had been agreed to on a former occasion. If their Lordships, however, thought that there was now any objection to this course, in consequence of the advanced period of the session, he would not press it, but he sincerely hoped that the Government generally, and especially his noble friend at the head of the Board of Trade, would give their deep attention to the matter, and would deal with it in the way which their experience would show to be necessary. A report had been received, he believed, from Dr. MADDEN, connected with the state of slavery on the western coast of Africa, and, for form's sake, he would move for its production. He begged to ask his noble friend (the Earl of Ripon) whether he had any objection to bring it forward? But, whether he had or had not, he, at any rate, trusted that he would take some steps in the business. Before he sat down he must call the attention of their Lordships to the subject of slavery in India. In Malacca the legal existence of slavery had always been doubted. It had remained a matter of difference and dispute, but all difficulty had lately been removed by the unanimous resolution of the slave-owners, agreed to on the 23rd November last, to liberate their slaves from the 31st of December, 1841. This was certainly a good opportunity for putting an end to slavery in that colony. He would, however, for a few minutes draw the attention of their Lordships to the dreadful effects of slavery on the continent. He would briefly refer to the report of the law commissioners as to one of the many fearful consequences arising from that system. In a report made to the commissioners by Major SLEYMAN were described the practices of certain gangs of natives for the purposes of supplying slaves: "These gangs invariably take their families with them on their expeditions, and the female members of the gangs are employed as inveiglers to win the confidence of the emigrant families they fall in with on the road. They introduce these families to the gang, and they are prevailed upon to accompany them to some place suitable for their designs upon them, when the parents are murdered by the men, while the women take care of the children." The following is the account given of them by a Jemadar: "We call our trade (viz., murdering travellers for their children) '*meg-punna*.'" To a question put to him, "Are you not afraid that the children will disclose the manner in which you got them, and thereby get you into trouble?" the answer was, "We invariably murder our victims at night, first taking the precaution to put the children to sleep, and in the morning we tell them that we have purchased them of their parents, who have gone off and left them." Again, he says, "The children are seldom aware of the fate of their parents, and in general we sell them to people very well acquainted with the nature of our proceedings." Another Jemadar, a leader, says, "After the Capture of BHURTPoor, NANOO SING BRINJARA, and four other Byragees, residents of Kurroulle, came to me with four travellers and their four children, and invited me to participate in their murder, which I consented to, and with the assistance of my gang, we

strangled the whole of them, preserving the lives of the children, whom we sold at Jeipore for 120 rupees, half of which was divided among the members of my gang. After this affair I resolved on selecting for my victims the poorest class of travellers, and murdering them for their children, for whom there was so great a demand in all the great cities." He then gives an account of the number of murders which he had committed. Another says: "I left my home with a gang of 40 Thugs, and proceeded to Husseegunge, where HEERA DASS and ROOKMUNEE went to the city of Muttra for the purpose of buying some clothes, and succeeded in winning the confidence of four travellers, two men and two women, with their three children, whom they brought with them to our encampment; after passing two days with us, TEELLA DASS, MUDHOO DASS, Byragees, and DEWA HOOKMA, TEELAKE, GUNGARAM, BRINJARAHS, BALLUCK DASS, CHUTTER DASS, NEPUT DASS, and HUNCOMAN DASS, prevailed on this family to accompany them to the banks of the Jumna, and murdered the four elderly travellers in a garden near the village of Gokool; after throwing their bodies into the Jumna, they took their three children to the tanda, or encampment, of DEWA BRINJARIAH, near the village of Kheir, and sold the two female children for forty rupees, and the male for five rupees." One of them, a woman, says: We now went off to Thaneisier, where we encamped in a grove on the bank of a tank, and here several parties of travellers were inveigled by the wives of the leaders of our gangs to come and take up their lodgings with us—1. A Chumar, with three daughters, one thirty years of age, and the others young. 2. The widow of a carpenter, and her son, ten years of age. 3. A Brahmin and his wife, with one beautiful daughter fourteen years old, another five, and a son six years of age. 4. A Brahmin and his wife, with one daughter about fourteen, another twelve, and a son three years of age. These travellers lodged for two or three days among the tents of the NAEKS and BRINJARAHS, after which we all went one morning to a village in the territory of the Toorooee Rajah; I forget his name. Here very heavy rain fell at night, and deluged the country, and we got no rest. The next morning we went to a village on the bank of the canal, still in the same Rajah's country. The next day we went to a village on the bank of the Jumna; and two hours after night KANER DASS, proposed that we should go down to the sacred stream of the Jumna, say our prayers, and remain there. They all went down accordingly, leaving me, ROOPLA and his second wife (ROOKMUNEE) at the village. They murdered the seven men and women, and threw their bodies into the river; but who killed them, or how they were killed, I know not. The CHUMAR and his eldest daughter, the two BRAHMINS and their wives, and the carpenter's widow, were all murdered. They brought the nine children back to us a watch and a half before daylight. They were all crying a good deal after their parents, and we quieted them the best way we could with sweetmeats and playthings. We came to Beebeepore, and encamped in the grove. A daughter and son of the BRAHMIN's were extremely beautiful, and these we left with DHYAN SING for sale." (Lord BROUGHAM continued, but from the low tone in which he spoke, and from the excitement under which he labored, he was almost inaudible. We understood him to speak as follows): I have not language—I have no power of speech wherewith to give utterance to the mixed feelings of pity and of horror which must arise in the breast of every man at such atrocities as these. But it is not necessary for me to add one word to the account which I have read to your Lordships. I defy the most powerful orator to paint these atrocities in colours more striking—to place them in a light more appalling—than they receive from the simple statement

of the facts themselves. Steeped in blood—no nation of the earth—nay, not Africa herself—ever presented more appalling examples of the proneness to take away life—of the utter indifference as to taking away of life—which distinguishes this cruel, this revolting traffic. It strikes a blight upon the heart of every man, in whatever region it is permitted to curse. It debases the mind—it blunts the feelings—it lowers the intellect of all who are engaged in it, who are connected with it, or who even are spectators of it. But we ought to reserve some share at least of our just and natural indignation for those who allow the continuance of such atrocities. As long as Parliament, the noble lord continued to say, did not directly interfere, the dealing in slaves would not be put down. He begged to remind the Government of the advice given by Lord GLENELG with respect to accelerating the suppression of slavery in Ceylon, contained in his dispatch of November, 1838. He begged to recommend that dispatch to the consideration of his noble friend at the head of the India Board, and he fondly hoped that these inquiries by himself and his colleagues would lead to the adoption of measures to accelerate a real and effective security from the horrors of slavery and the slave trade. (Cheers.)

The Earl of RIFON said that the only reason which prevented him from referring to those cases to which his noble and learned friend had called the attention of their Lordships was that he had not before been acquainted with their fearful details. He would, therefore, only allude to a subject with which his noble friend had commenced his speech, and of which had a more personal cognizance. His noble and learned friend had asked him whether he should have any objection to lay upon the table the report furnished to Government by Dr. MADDEN. Anxious as he seriously was, that every information should be given on a subject of so much importance, it was with considerable regret that he *felt himself compelled* to say that it would not be expedient to lay that report before the House. That report was of an extremely confidential character. It referred to many of the settlements on the coast of Africa, including an account of the state of their defences, and other points of a similar nature. It involved also allusions to our relations with other countries, and it also affected named individuals. The publication of such report, his noble and learned friend would at once see, would defeat the object they had in view in making and maintaining such an inquiry. As to the questions raised by his noble and learned friend, whether certain acts connected with slavery were affected by the law as it at present stood, he could give no decisive opinion. But he would tell the House that his noble friend the Secretary for the colonies had given his best attention to the particular points of the Act of Parliament to which his noble and learned friend had that night referred. When the Government were in possession of legal advice, they would at once consider how far it was practicable to apply the law, if it were declared to be applicable; or, if it were not so held, to call upon Parliament to make it so. With this assurance of the intention of the Government to pursue a full inquiry upon the subject, his noble and learned friend would see that it was not desirable, nor would it be necessary, to press for the production of the report. (Hear, hear.)

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said that he was surprised that his noble learned friend was not acquainted with the report which had been laid upon the table on the 6th of April last, and which had been printed six or eight weeks ago. It was very inconvenient to read a few extracts from a report containing nine hundred pages, and merely from such extracts to judge of the general state of India. He had yesterday put upon the table of the House a minute of Lord AUCKLAND, to which he begged to call the atten-

tion of their Lordships, and from which they would obtain a more general and more accurate view. With regard to the cases which his learned and noble friend had read, if they went to some particular part of the most civilized country in Europe, they would find individual cases of fearful atrocity. Let them go to Scotland, which was admitted to be as civilized, as moral and religious, as any portion of the United Kingdom; and yet not many years ago, their Lordships would recollect, persons were murdered in the metropolis of that country, merely for the value of their dead bodies. If they looked into the facts of those cases they would find them more connected with Thuggee than with slavery. And it was notorious that the crimes of the Thugs arose more out of a love of murder than for the sake of gain. They believed they were doing a kind action to the men they murdered. The Government had endeavored to overpower it, but they had not succeeded. It was well known, however, that these crimes were committed for murder's sake and not for the value of the victims; for the value of these children could be little or nothing—certainly not above two or three rupees in any case, and, of course, less than that of the parents. In 1833 Parliament directed the Government of India to take the subject of slavery into its consideration. They had referred it to the law commission, and it could not be left in better hands. The local Government could decide upon the matter far better than they could; and when they had settled upon any course which ought to be pursued, there would be every disposition on the part of the Government to carry it into full effect.

LORD BROUGHAM said that the speeches of both his noble friends had been most satisfactory, but he could not agree with his noble friend who last addressed the House as to the facts which he had brought forward. Certainly the persons committing these crimes were Thugs, but they were peculiar to the Thugs in general in the respect to which he had adverted. His noble friend had been, too, most unfortunate in his selection of an analogous case. If he had wanted an instance to bring forward in favour of his argument on slavery, and in favor of the expediency of preventing such atrocities by extinguishing slavery, which was their cause, he could not have found one better suited to his purpose than that to which his noble friend had called the attention of their Lordships. He remembered that some time previous to the horrid murders which had been committed in Edinburgh, he had been conversing with three or four friends on the exorbitant price of subjects for anatomical dissection, and he then said if something were not done to remedy the defect as to supply of subjects, they might depend upon it that they would have murders committed for the value of the dead bodies. Then those fearful murders subsequently had taken place, a friend of his Mr. JOHN SMITH, who had been present at the conversation, reminded him of his remark. It was precisely the same cause which produced those horrors that also produced the dreadful results of the slave trade in India, namely a price in the market. It was the ready price in the open slave market that produced those enormities, and the atrocities to which the noble lord had adverted only strengthened the arguments against the slave trade. What had been the consequence of these occurrences to which the noble lord (Lord ELLENBOROUGH) had directed their attention? They had passed a Bill which allowed "subjects" for anatomical purposes to be obtained at a low price, and since the enactment of that law no similar horrors had occurred. He should under the circumstances of the case, withdraw his motion for the production of the report of Dr. MADDEN.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

ONE number more will complete the volume for 1841. We naturally expect many persons will order their paper "stopped." We should be disappointed were the facts to be otherwise. We trust, therefore, that they will allow themselves due time for reflection before they take this step. They and we have now been in communication one year. It has been our endeavor to furnish them with the best information in regard to this great cause, and to give them all the news respecting its prospects or discouragements. They will not, therefore, we are sure, forget that they ought to *settle up all dues* before they bid us farewell. Or if they think the paper is not worth the small amount it costs, we will readily forgive the debt on their informing us that such is their opinion. We only ask even justice.

To our *perpetual friends* we have a word to say. We do not expect that our subscription list is to be shortened. While many discontinue their papers, we expect our friends to add many more who will be faithful readers and punctual payers for many years to come. A very little exertion, a few kind words, and even a gentle suggestion on the part of our numerous readers, would add many hundreds to their number. Can they then accomplish more good in any other way, or upon any easier terms?

WE are yet unable to lay before our readers any more recent intelligence from the Colony. We have been anxiously expecting an arrival for several weeks past; but we have been disappointed. We have also been depending on receiving a return cargo of camwood, palm oil, &c., to enable us to meet our heavy liabilities, falling due at this time. But in this we are also disappointed.

Our friends will thus see the importance of the Society's owning a vessel to run regularly between this country and the Colony. We might then calculate with great certainty both as to the time of the arrival and the departure of our expeditions. Now we are obliged to rely mainly upon transient vessels—whose movements are very little to be depended upon. And hence we are liable to be kept in anxiety and suspense in regard to the most important interests of the Colony.

We entreat our friends to bear these things in mind when they are meting out their contributions to aid in carrying on the benevolent operations of the day.

THE extracts inserted in the present number from the debates in the British House of Lords will attract the attention of our readers. The facts there disclosed confirm the statements we have made repeatedly on the same subject. We hope to see the day when the American Congress will make an investigation into the deep abominations connected with the slave trade, and when effective measures will be taken to remove them from the earth. We add once more, COLONIZATION is the one great, and the only, remedy.

THE LIBERIA HERALD.

THE subscribers to the Liberia Herald who receive their papers through this office, are informed that payment is to be made for the same to us. And as we are responsible to the editor of the Herald for so many copies of his excellent paper, we trust they will not be delinquent in sending in their subscriptions before the year closes. It is as impossible to sustain a paper in Liberia without money as it is here !

THE MENDIANS.

THE Amistad captives were to set sail for their native land, accompanied by two or three teachers and missionaries, about the 15th of last month. Contributions were solicited both to defray the expenses of the voyage, and for the establishment of a mission in the Menden country. The anticipation is natural and reasonable that their being torn from their fatherland and providentially cast upon our shores should awaken so deep commiseration for them as to impel hearts that love God and liberty to devise plans for the redemption of that land of darkness and of sorrow. How much of good may be educed from their enslavement ! How many in eternity may bless God that the Gospel was sent them, though by means so mysterious and by acts so painful and barbarous ! Thus, not unfrequently He makes the wrath of man to praise Him, and the wail of lament to precede the song of praise.

The Mendiens have been to their own advantage detained long in this country ; they have been instructed in letters and in the first principles of Christianity, and some of them have apparently received the Gospel in the love of it ; thus they are qualified to return home with a just appreciation of the value of these blessings, and with desire that their nation should receive the like precious gifts. They will appear to their friends as alive from the dead—a joyful meeting ! But more joyful for the blessings they bring for Africa in future times. When OBOOKIAH from the Sandwich Islands was cast upon our shores, a helpless, wandering boy, the wisest seer among us could not have foretold that his coming and his death far away from his native isle, would result in such songs of redeeming love, from ten thousand of purified hearts so speedily. Nor can we foresee what purposes of divine love are to be unfolded, through the instrumentality of this unusual mission to the Menden country. But from what has been, we may infer what may be. Let the mission go out, borne on the wings of prayer, and faith, and strong desire that it may result in the wide diffusion of Christianity and strike another blow at slavery and the slave trade.

For the gratification of our readers, we here insert a letter of CINQUE to the President of the United States.—*Congregational Journal*.

THE MENDIAN NEGROES.—We published a few days since, the reply of the President to the Menden committee, in reply to their application for aid to return these negroes to their native country. The following characteristic letter to the President was written by the Chief, (CINQUE,) who has been taught to read and write here :—

FARMINGTON, CONN., Oct. 5, 1841.

You have done a great deal for us. Now we want to go home, very much, very soon. As soon as you can send us. We want to land at no other place but Sierra Leone. When we get to Sierra Leone we get home we find a good place for our teachers, and then we tell our parents, come

and see them. We want plenty of calicoes, not cut, and plenty of cloth for men's clothes—for pantaloons, coats and vests—not cut. For we think we wear 'Merica dress as long as we live, and we want our friends who come to live with us to wear 'Merica dress too. And we want plenty to give our friends and have them give us elephant teeth, palm oil, camwood, and other things to send you to 'Merica. We will take good care of our teachers. We will not leave them. When we are in Mendi we never hear such a thing as men taken away and carried to Cuba, and then return home again. The first thing we tell them will be that the great God bring us back. We tell them all about 'Merica. We tell them about God and how Jesus Christ, his only beloved Son, came down to die for us, and we tell them to believe, for this your son was lost before now, and is found, for not any thing make him found but God. Now we want you to give your children to us—give to the teachers to try teach them. We will try to teach them to pray, and not to pray to any thing but God.

Some wicked people here laugh at Mr. TAPPAN and all our committee for spending so much for Mendi people. They say we are like dogs without any home. But if you will send us home you will see whether we be dogs or not. We want to see no more snow. We no say this place no good, but we afraid of cold. Cold catch us all the time. We have a great many friends here and we love them just as we love our brethren.

We want to go very soon, and go to no place but Sierra Leone.

Your friend,

CINQUE.

WESTERN AFRICA.

JOURNAL OF THE REV. DR. SAVAGE.

Cape Coast.—THIS is the capital of Her Britanic Majesty's possessions on the Gold Coast, eight miles east of Elmina. It has a fine castle, and corresponding fortifications. From twelve to fourteen Europeans usually reside here, either connected with the government, or engaged in trade. It has also been adopted as the acclimating point of the English Wesleyan Mission to the Gold Coast, who have recently purchased for this purpose a large and convenient dwelling. Externally, the native population present about the same degree of advancement as at Elmina. There are individuals, however, at both places, who have risen to a high point above their native condition. Since their more energetic movements towards the suppression of the slave trade, the English have increased their efforts to improve the natives at Cape Coast. A school was begun in the fort by Gov. SMITH, continued by Sir CHARLES M'CARTHY, and his immediate successors, but has been more vigorously supported by his Excellency Gov. McLEAN. Under the latter a good many young men have been educated, who have gone forth as efficient teachers in the mission establishment, and clerks to the Europeans. Though no direct effort towards their moral elevation seems have been attempted before the opening of the Wesleyan mission, yet a surprising degree of religious feeling and inquiry had arisen, and resulted in the conversion of many, previous to the arrival of the first missionary from England. The Bible, from the commencement, had been introduced into the schools as the text book, and the children had been early initiated by the chaplains and teachers, in the Church Catechism, and use of the Prayer Book. Through these means, under the silent influences of the Holy Spirit, a feeling of inquiry began, continued, and ended in the hopeful conversion to the God of the Bible and Prayer Book, quite a number, both of male and female. The first Wesleyan missionary arrived in 1834, and was received with enthusiasm by these young

inquirers. They were immediately taken under his prayerful guidance and instruction, since when, by their lives and labors of usefulness, they have given good evidence of the reality of their change, and have been the means of bringing many of their benighted countrymen into the fold of Christ. Such was the truly providential opening under which the Wesleyan mission to the Gold Coast began, in the fall of 1834. The spirit of inquiry once awakened, was easily continued by the energetic movements of these zealous men. A large chapel was soon erected, which now holds a congregation varying from three to four hundred. If no more had been accomplished than the securing of the regular attendance of such a number of natives upon religious instruction, this would be in itself sufficient encouragement for their great expenditure of life and money.

Having been so long under the subduing influence of the Europeans, the natives in the vicinity of the forts manifest a desire for improvement not known at other points, and which to some extent must be considered as preparatory to a favorable reception of the missionary. The advantages of education to some degree are appreciated, and parents are more willing to send their children to school at their own expense. Notwithstanding this, however, the missionaries have resolved upon opening boarding schools hereafter, for a limited number, on the plan pursued by us from the outset. Their reason is, the conviction, after three or four years trial, that a native agency cannot otherwise be so speedily raised up.

Annamaboe—Situation—Trade—Expensive style of living of the natives.—This is another native settlement about twelve miles east of Cape Coast, under the jurisdiction of the British, having its castle and fortifications. It lies within the territory of the Fantee tribe proper; from this there is a direct route to Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantees, with which free communication and extensive trade are kept up. Companies of that once formidable but now humbled tribe, may be seen almost daily bringing in gold dust to be exchanged for rum and tobacco. Two Europeans reside here, the commandant of the fort included, but the trade is chiefly in the hands of the natives (colored and black) some of whom live in expensive English style. The Wesleyans have recently adopted this as a station, and opened a school conjointly with the local government in the Fort, under the superintendence of a native educated at Cape Coast Castle. A very handsome and expensive chapel is in course of erection, and a missionary is on his way from England.

Winnebah—Language—Murder of Mr. MEREDITH.—Here is another station of the Wesleyans just opened, about forty miles east of Annamaboe. A school has been established under the charge of another Fantee educated in the Fort school at Cape Coast. This is the capital of the Agonah country beyond the limits of Fantee Proper. The language is said to be distinct, though having many words introduced from their Fantee neighbors. They are under the British authorities, who once had a small Fort here, the last commandant of which was Mr. MEREDITH, author of the well known work on the Gold Coast. Mr. M. becoming obnoxious to the natives, was murdered in a cruel manner, when, by way of punishment, the Fort and native town were demolished by British vessels. Upon the site of the former now stands a small but convenient chapel belonging to the Wesleyan mission.

Accra—Mechanical knowledge shown in the construction of dwellings, &c.—Gold trade and manufactures—Wesleyan Mission—Predecessors—Baptist Missionaries exploring—Reasons why missions may be more successful than before—Locations recommended.—This settlement with the British is next in importance to Cape Coast, from which it is eastwardly.

about eighty miles. Accra Proper is divided into three distinct settlements, under the authority of the British, Dutch and Danes respectively; all belonging to the same tribe, the Gahs, and each having its own castle and fortifications. Danish Accra is only about three miles east of British Accra; and Dutch equidistant. The fort and castle of the British were erected in the time of JAMES the Duke of York, afterwards JAMES the II, who was at that period at the head of the "Royal African Company," and whose name it now bears.

The different fortifications and the dwellings of the merchants, all in white, present to the eye, an unique and attractive view from the sea.

The whole region is one vast plain, sandy and sterile. Its importance arises from the extensive trade with the interior, (Ashantee principally,) from which a large amount of gold is brought down annually in exchange for New-England rum, Maryland and Virginia tobacco, and British cloths.

The three settlements (not quite three miles apart) comprise, it is supposed about eight thousand souls. In the arrangement, structure and interior of their houses, they exhibit more thought and greater mechanical knowledge than any other tribe upon the coast. This is especially true of British Accra. They excel all others in the manufacture of gold rings, chains, &c., ivory, combs and cloths. What renders it still more interesting is the fact that the best workmen are Ashantees, who were taken as prisoners in their late war with the British. Beautiful gold chains, bracelets, &c., are brought down from Coomassie (one hundred and fifty miles in the interior) made by men probably who never saw a white face.

This has been taken up very recently also by the Wesleyans as an out station. A school has been opened containing about forty children of both sexes, half the expenses of which are defrayed by Governor McLEAN. A white missionary from England has recently arrived, and begun the erection of a chapel and the usual missionary buildings.

A mission was begun at Danish Accra in 1828 by five young men, who once set under the instructions of the lamented BLUMHARDT, of the Basle Institution in Switzerland. They all died in a short period after their arrival. In 1834 they were succeeded by three others, of whom but one survived. After two years residence on the coast, he retired to the mountains of Aquahim, about forty miles to the interior, where he was soon after joined by his wife from Europe. Both resided there about four years, when (in the spring of 1840) they returned to Europe, taking with them their two children born in the country.

Accra is now the most easterly point on the west coast at which missions exist, Fernando Po, perhaps, excepted. While at Cape Coast, on my return I met a Mr. CLARK and Dr. PRINCE, pioneers from the Baptist missionary society in England, whose design it was to proceed immediately to Fernando Po, open a mission among the natives of that island, and at the earliest opportunity ascend the river Niger as far as the junction of the Tchadd, and decide upon locations to be occupied by others.

Though at some points intermediate between Fernando Po and Accra, as at Wydah, the slave trade is vigorously carried on, yet at others very favorable locations may be found for the missionary: especially on the banks of the Volta. The earliest Protestant mission to Western Africa was projected by the United Brethren to this part of the coast. Between 1737 and 1741, two missionaries arrived, one dying and the other effecting nothing, the mission was suspended till 1768, when, between that year and 1770, nine missionaries more arrived, all of whom fell a sacrifice to extreme privation, trial and the climate. Such discouragements at the outset led to the early abandonment of the mission. But from all accounts, there is at this

time, near the mouth of that river, one of the most eligible unoccupied positions on the coast. The distance at which it rises in the interior, its accessableness to the waters of the Niger, the peaceable character of the natives who have long been in communication with the Europeans, the populousness of the region, and the fertility of the soil, are circumstances strongly recommending it to the immediate attention of the missionary.

Could the facts and discouragements attendant upon these early efforts of the United Brethren, and others subsequently, in Africa, be correctly and minutely ascertained, it would probably be found that many of the causes which then led to fatal results, have ceased to operate. The better knowledge of the climate now possessed—its peculiarities and effects upon the system—of the local diseases and appropriate remedies,—the prudence and judgment characteristic of more modern views of missionary life, instead of objections, would yield arguments in favor of renewed and extended effort. The only mission now on the Gold Coast, (the English Wesleyans,) has been in existence about six years; the first missionary having arrived in the latter part of 1834. During that time, six Europeans (three males and three females) have died. Three, it is universally conceded, died from palpable imprudence! while another was carried from the landing to the house upon a bed, in the last stages of consumption.

The present year opened with three Europeans (two males and one female) in the field, six coast stations and two interior ones established, three chapels finished and two others begun. The month of March witnessed the arrival of a superintendent and wife, (the Rev. Mr. FREEMAN,) accompanied by ten associates, male and female, making the present number of their corps fifteen. Their design is to occupy all the points within British influence, and to extend their operations into the interior, as far as Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantee empire.

The Gold Coast may, therefore, be considered as occupied from Cape St. Appollonia to Accra inclusive, a distance of 180 miles. But from the latter point eastward, almost indefinitely called the Slave Coast, the sound of the Gospel is not heard. Westward from Cape St. Appollonia as far as the Grebo territory, in our immediate vicinity is a field extending more than three hundred miles along the coast, wholly unoccupied and open to the labors of American missionaries. The most important points within this range are Talva, Cape St. Andrew, Cape Lahoo, and probably Assinee. All of these, without doubt, are immediately accessible to the missionary, especially the first three, and ought to be occupied as soon as the right men can be found. Being but 40, 100 and 170 miles from Cape Palmas, they are within canoe distance, and may be adopted in case of additional laborers without fear of endangering the unity of our present mission.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This institution held its anniversary at the Brick Church, in this place, on Thursday evening last, the venerable and Hon. ELIJAH PAINE, President, in the chair.—The meeting was opened with a fervent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. HAND of Danville. The Report of the Directors was then read by the Secretary, Rev. JAMES CONVERSE of Burlington. It was an able and very interesting one, giving gratifying intelligence of the progress and success of the colonies planted in Africa, and of the emancipation of numbers of the enslaved in this country, and of their departure, at their own desire, for the colonies; stating, also, that many others, now in bondage, had the prospect of freedom as soon as means could be furnished to convey them to the land of their fathers. It exhibited the fact that the amount of funds received by the American Society, exceeded, by a number of thousand dollars, the receipts of any former year. The report, we understand, is to be

published, and should be extensively circulated and read. Mr. STARR, of Middlebury, moved the acceptance of the report accompanying his motion with an address, followed by Messrs. HAND, of Danville, WILD, of Brookfield, CONVERSE, of Burlington, BARNES, of Montpelier, and the President. After a contribution in aid of its funds, reading of the treasurer's report and the re-appointment of its officers, the Society adjourned without day.—*Walton's Journal*.

FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.
LINES

Suggested by reading in the Repository of November 1, "Rev. Mr. SAWYER goes out to supply the place made vacant by the death of the late Mr. ALWARD."

Another victim falls! and ALWARD claims
The crown of life! the missionary's aims;
His Saviour's glory, and his country's praise,
And last of all these tributary lays.
But can a pen unskillful, such as mine,
Touch the fine chords of sympathy divine,—
Unknowing what his sufferings, what his life,
His herald onset, or his latest strife?
May an unpractised hand dictate a theme,
Boundless as was the youthful Patriarch's dream,
When o'er the stone his single arm had reared,
The mystery of other worlds appeared,—
And 'mid those wilds by human foot scarce trod,
He saw unveiled the majesty of God;
Felt the unnumbered mercies of that power,
Who heard his call in nature's darkened hour,
And still upholds with an untiring hand,
Man's feeble footsteps to a heathen land,
And bids the Christian give whate'er the cause demands,
Rendering those ties to kindred spirits given,
And sacrificing love and life to Heaven?
Such "ALWARD" gave, could mortal love do more,
Than breathe his last low sigh on Afric's shore?
That brighter joys than e'en the scraps feel,
Might bind their wounds, their bleeding spirits heal.
Then draw around this sacrifice a veil,
And hush the pleadings of a loved one's wail.
Say that for Christian hope he left his home,
Fearless, through faith, in foreign lands to roam—
That joy illumed his life, and cheered his end,
With the felt presence of the good man's friend.
While yet the tear betrays the feeling heart,
And anxious sighs proclaim the mourner's part,
Behold!—another messenger, declare
"The toils of harvest I am come to share;
Whate'er the penalties, whate'er the pains,
While one unbound, or broken sheaf remains,
Of the true seed our Brother's hand hath sown,
By the Redeemer nourished for his own,
Watered by grace, upheld by boundless love,
Its faithful guardian may my spirit prove."
With chastened joy, unmingled yet with fears,
The intrepid "SAWYER" at his post appears,
Points to the cross—the banner of his Lord,
Opes the pure volume of His changeless word;
Calls each benighted sinner to adore
That God, whose presence spreads from shore to shore;
Whose pencil paints the summer's glorious bow,
Draws the dense curtain o'er his awful brow
In clouds and storms—or with his plastic hand,
Spreads health and beauty o'er each happy land,
Shedding serene his planetary light,
The sun by day—the moon and stars by night;
Breathes in the forest—whispers in the grove,
In all His teachings uttering nought but love.
O may this love each mortal bosom fill;—
From Heavenly wisdom holy dews distill.

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society,
from the 20th October to the 20th November, 1841, inclusive.**

Nov. 3, Received 4th July col. in Presb. church, <i>Oxford</i> , Rev. J. M. Dickey, pastor, per S. J. Dickey, Esq.,	\$14 00
9, Received 4th July col. in M. E. ch., <i>Strasbury</i> , Rev. G. Orden, pastor,	10 00
15, 4th of July col. in St. Paul's M. E. ch., <i>Philadelphia</i> , Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor,	5 80
17, 4th July col. in Presb. church, <i>Middle Spring</i> congregation, Rev. John Moody, pastor, per Rev. Dr. Wilson,	10 00
Collected by Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent:—	
9, <i>Connellsville</i> , H. Heibert, J. C. Cummings, each \$10, John Boyd, \$15, Daniel Rogers, Alexander Johnston, John Johnston, Dr. L. Lindley, Wm. Davidson, J. W. Stouffer, each \$5, Dr. J. C. Rogers, T. C. Fwing, Mrs. M. Johnston, each \$3, R. Clifford, N. C. McCormick, each \$2, Wm. Cunningham, Mrs. McCormick, a Friend, each \$1, Joseph Boyd \$1 06½, Jno. Taylor, H. Detviler, Esq., J. Wilkie, Dr. Hawkins, each \$1, Letitia Withrow, 50c.,	86 56½
11, <i>Laurel Hill</i> Colonization Society,	25 00
<i>Youngstown</i> , received per Geo. White, Mr. Beattie, Rev. S. Caldwell, each \$5, col. at <i>Pebble Run</i> congregation, \$14,	24 00
Received of <i>Mingo Creek</i> congregation in part to constitute Rev. John N. Smith a L. M. of P. C. S., \$15, 4th July col. <i>Dunlap's Creek</i> congregation, Rev. S. Wilson \$6, of Rev. Mr. Johnson, 4th July col. in <i>Lebanon</i> congregation, \$6 87½, Joseph Kiddoo, donation, of <i>Mingo Creek</i> , \$5,	32 87½
Per C. M. Reed, Tr. of <i>Washington county</i> Col. Soc. 4th July collection in Presbyterian church,	27 55
<i>Upper Buffalo</i> Col. Soc. per W. Notring, Esq.,	29 81
4, Received of Wm. Patterson, of <i>Ten Miles</i> ,	5 00
Received of Rev. S. McFenan, col. in <i>Congruity</i> congregation, \$15, Donation, D. Houston, Esq., each \$5,	25 00
13, Treasurer <i>Elizabethtown</i> Colonization Society.	14 18½
Total,	\$310 18½

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, and Receipts
from October 24, to November 25, 1841.**

VERMONT.	
<i>Montpelier</i> , Vermont Col. Soc., per Danl. Baldwin, Treasurer,	\$60 00 60 00
MASSACHUSETTS.	
<i>Newburyport</i> , Prot. Ladies' Col. Soc., per Mrs. H. Sanborn, Treasurer, \$30 of the amount to constitute Mrs. Jemima Titcomb, a Life Member,	40 00
<i>Northampton</i> , George W. Talbot, per mail,	5 00 45 00
NEW YORK.	
<i>Albany</i> , Remitted by Rev. J. N. Campbell, for the colored female Missionary Society, to be applied to the education of M. Jane Franklin, through Rev. Mr. Brewer of Liberia,	8 00 8 00
NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Pittsgrove</i> , Remitted by Rev. George W. Janvier, "the contribution of a few Ladies,"	10 00
<i>Freehold</i> , Remitted by Rev. D. V. McLean, from village church \$6, and for self \$4,	10 00 20 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Washington</i> , Collection in Christ's church, (Rev. Mr. Bean's), per J. P. Ingle \$9 35, left at the office by a gentleman, unknown, \$10,	19 35
<i>Georgetown</i> , A Legacy of the late Richard Harrison, per John Maibury, Esq.,	100 00 119 85
VIRGINIA.	
<i>Everettsville</i> , Collection in Walkers' church, by Rev. E. Boyden, rec- tor, per W. M. Smith, P. M.,	19 00
<i>Essex county</i> , Remitted by Rev. J. P. McGuire through Mr. Black- ford, collection in St. Arms parish,	20 00
<i>Richmond</i> , B. Brand, Treasurer Virginia Colonization Society,	83 00
<i>Fincastle</i> , Collection by L. T. Walker, agent,	12 00 125

TENNESSEE.

<i>Leesburg</i> , Remitted by John Stephenson, Executor, a Legacy of Matthew Stephenson, deceased, - - -	500 00	
Collections by L. T. Walker, agent:—		
<i>Dandridge</i> , Collection in church, per Rev. Mr. McCampbell, - - -	13 21	
<i>Knorrville</i> , C. Wallace, D. A. Dedrick, each \$10, Joseph L. King, Judge Reese, W. B. Ramsey, Cash, each \$5, Cash \$2, - - -	42 00	
<i>Bleunt county</i> , Methodist Camp meeting, - - -	4 00	
<i>Kingston</i> , R. N. McEwen, a Friend, each \$5, H. L. Purvis \$2, - - -	12 00	
<i>Readyville</i> , Charles Ready, - - -	5 00	
<i>Nashville</i> , Sundry friends, - - -	46 00	622 21

KENTUCKY.

<i>Danville</i> , Collections by Rev. Samuel Williams, agent, Paint Lick church, - - -	5 62	
<i>Hanging Fork</i> , do. \$3, J. McGill \$1, D. Donner \$2, P. G. Hunt \$1, Horeb church \$31, - - -	38 00	43 62

OHIO.

Collections by Rev. S. P. M. Hastings, agent:—		
<i>Ashtabula</i> , Mrs. Parsons \$3, S. Whelply, R. W. Griswold, H. J. Hurlbert, each \$1, Mrs. Hurlbert 40c., - - -	6 40	
<i>Conneaut</i> , Horace Wilder \$5, S. F. Taylor \$1, Rev. J. Hovey, 50c., - - -	6 50	
<i>Kingsville</i> , Seymour Sloan \$1, G. G. Gillet \$2, others \$1 97, - - -	4 97	
<i>Jefferson</i> , Judge Warner, A. C. Hubbard, E. W. & D. W. Hickok, A. Hawley, each \$1, - - -	4 00	
<i>Lenox</i> , T. C. Kingsbury, - - -	1 00	
<i>Andover</i> , Shepherd & Ladd, Lela Merrill, each \$1, - - -	2 00	
<i>Wayne</i> , J. Hart \$1, Rev. E. T. Woodruff 50c., a Stranger 25, - - -	1 75	
<i>Williamsfield</i> , S. Tuttle \$1, M. Leonard \$2, Cash 50c., - - -	3 50	
<i>Kingsman</i> , Mrs. R. Kingsman \$10, Dr. Allen \$1, - - -	11 00	
<i>Vernon</i> , M. Smith, E. Beach, each \$1, H. Smith, \$2, Mr. Black 25c., - - -	4 25	
<i>Hartford</i> , A. Hart \$1 50, Esq. Jones 25c., E. Brockway \$1, - - -	2 75	
<i>Brookfield</i> , John Briggs \$5, R. Robens, B. F. Chase, A. Hart, each \$1, P. & H. Taylor 85c., - - -	8 85	
<i>Vienna</i> , D. Clinton, D. Woodruff, each \$2, J. J. Truesdell \$1, - - -	5 00	
<i>Howland</i> , J. Heaton \$1, Mrs. Seely and family \$2 50, - - -	3 50	
<i>Youngtown</i> , H. B. Wick \$5, W. J. Edwards, T. H. Wells, each \$1, Cash \$2, L. Murray 25c., H. Wendall 50c., - - -	9 75	
<i>Poland</i> , Wm. McCombs, R. O. Scamell, each \$1, - - -	2 00	
<i>Canfield</i> , E. Newton \$5, Jos. Bruce, Jas. Bruce, C. Beardsley, each \$1, Jas. Jones 50c., - - -	8 50	
<i>Jefferson</i> , Ashtabula county Col. Soc., per L. Jones, Treasurer, - - -	11 00	96 72

\$1149 90

FOR REPOSITORY.

<i>MASSACHUSETTS</i> .— <i>Springfield</i> , Mrs. P. Howard, per P. M., - - -	2 00	
<i>CONNECTICUT</i> .— <i>Farmington</i> , A. Thompson to Jan. '43, \$2, J. D. Cowles, for back numbers, \$1, - - -	2 00	
<i>NEW YORK</i> .— <i>Whitestown</i> , H. Bradley, per P. M., \$3, <i>Binghamton</i> , C. McKinney, per H. B. Bogue to Nov. '42, \$1 50, - - -	4 50	
<i>VIRGINIA</i> .— <i>Fredricksburg</i> , Mrs. Eliza Maury, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Vass, each \$1 50 for '41, - - -	3 00	
<i>OHIO</i> .— <i>Antrim</i> , Wm. T. Findley for '41, \$2; <i>Kingsville</i> , Dr. D. M. Spencer for '40, '41, (with \$3 for old Repository,) \$4. The following per Rev. S. P. M. Hastings, agent: <i>Conneaut</i> , Rev. J. F. Hovey; <i>Kingsville</i> , A. R. Eastman; <i>Ashtabula</i> , N. Parish, E. W. Lockwood; <i>Jefferson</i> , C. Stearns, F. Udell, E. W. & D. W. Hickok, T. Magher; <i>Lenox</i> , T. H. C. Kingsbury, J. Ray; <i>Williamsfield</i> H. H. Vernon, H. Lickwer; <i>Hartford</i> , Dr. Babee, C. Andrews; <i>Youngtown</i> , L. Wick, each \$1 50, to Dec. '42. G. Bushwell \$2, A. & H. Nettleton of <i>Kingsville</i> , \$5, - - -	35 50	

48 00

FOR LIBERIA HERALD.

<i>OHIO</i> .—Hon. S. F. Taylor, <i>Conneaut</i> ; E. F. Hickok, <i>Jefferson</i> ; George Dolph & Lyman, <i>Andover</i> ; R. M. Montgomery, <i>Youngstown</i> ; per Rev. S. P. Hastings, each \$2, to July '42, - - -	8 00	
Total for Repository and Liberia Herald, - - -	56 00	
Donations, - - -	1149 90	
Total, - - -	\$1205 90	

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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It becomes our painful duty to announce to our readers the death of our beloved Governor THOMAS BUCHANAN. When the intelligence first reached us in so questionable a shape, we most earnestly hoped that it was not true. But since that we have received the following copy of a letter from Capt. WILLIAM PRESTON of our schooner *Regulus*, now on the coast of Africa which we lay before our readers:

SIERRA LEONE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841.

DEAR BROTHER,—I embrace a hasty opportunity as the vessel is now getting under way for Gambia, where there are a number of vessels for Salem, to write a few lines. I have been very sick with the country fever and hope the worst is past, though I am now most too weak to write. I hope I shall soon be acclimated, every one has this fever who has to be exposed as I do, even in the intervals of fever I go on shore on business. I arrived out July 23. 25th, sailed for Junk river and Bassa Cove, arrived at latter place August 1st. I had Governor BUCHANAN on board with me. We were both taken sick at Bassa. I, through the mercy of God, am partially recovered. The Governor died September 3d,—perhaps this will be the first news in the country. THOMAS BUCHANAN, Governor of Liberia, one of the best of men, very much lamented. I hope soon to have another chance, when I will write more fully. Give my love to all friends, and I remain.

Your affectionate brother,

WILLIAM.

To Mr. ALFRED PRESTON, *Gloucester, Mass.*

This letter contains all that we know of this melancholy event. We have had no other intelligence from the Colony since July. We suppose the Captain did not think of writing us by such a round about way, hoping soon to have an opportunity of communicating to us direct.

This intelligence however comes in such a manner that it leaves us little ground to hope that it is not true. We cannot express to our readers in what deep affliction we are. It touches all the tenderest sensibilities of our souls. He was a great and a good man. His life was filled up with usefulness of the highest order and in the most noble and important sphere. His death is a public bereavement. How wonderful—how be-

yond our comprehension are the ways of the Almighty!—"clouds and darkness are round about his throne." And yet judgment and truth are the foundation of all his administrations. This event has been brought about at this time and in this manner through his wisdom and in the exercise of his goodness. The cause of Colonization is under his divine control. He sees the end from the beginning. And though we cannot see how we can carry it on without the aid of Gov. BUCHANAN, He sees and knows how even the death of this good man shall be made to advance its interests. And we feel called upon to redouble our diligence and zeal in that cause for which he gave his life.

Since the preceding was in type, the "Atalanta" has arrived at New York from Monrovia, which port she left on the 11th of October, up to which date we have copious despatches from the Colony. Gen. J. J. ROBERTS, the Lieutenant Governor, had by virtue of his office, assumed the discharge of the duties of Governor. We give the following extracts from his official communication to the Executive Committee:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONROVIA, 7TH OCTOBER, 1841. }

SIR:—It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the death of our beloved and excellent Governor, THOMAS BUCHANAN. Governor BUCHANAN is no more. He died at the Government House, Bassa Cove, on the 3rd September, after an illness of some eight or ten days.

No sooner had the Society's vessel arrived (23rd July,) than Governor BUCHANAN determined to visit the leeward settlements, and on the afternoon of the 24th he departed, in apparent good health, on board the schooner *Regulus*, for Marshall, where he arrived the following day. Immediately after his arrival at that place, he was attacked with fever, which continued at intervals for several days. He unfortunately left this place without taking with him quinine, nor could any be procured at Marshall. He determined, nevertheless, to continue his voyage, and on the 31st, in attempting to reach the schooner, was much exposed to rain—was thoroughly drenched in the surf, which brought on another paroxysm of fever with redoubled violence. During the passage to Bassa Cove he suffered very much from sea sickness, which, added to the fever, made him very uncomfortable.

He arrived at Bassa on the morning of the 1st of August, and was confined to his bed until the 7th, when he again found himself convalescent. He immediately commenced the discharge of his various duties which he found exceedingly arduous, and, notwithstanding his late illness, he persisted in a course of unwarrantable zeal, which soon prostrated him again. After a few days relaxation he partially recovered, and again resumed his duties—it was too much for his shattered constitution; he sank under it, and alas! he is gone.

The death of Governor BUCHANAN has cast a gloom over Liberia—the Commonwealth deeply mourn his loss. He was a man in all respects calculated to take care of the interests of this infant Republic, and that his place can be easily supplied, is doubtful. In the administration of his government he was firm and decided, dealing justice to all without partiality to any. I who was intimate with Governor BUCHANAN and acquainted with every branch of his administration know, that if he erred it was of

the head and not of the heart. Strict justice and integrity actuated him in all his dealings with men. I make no attempt to expatiate on the excellent qualities of Governor BUCHANAN, his character is too well established.

The following is an extract of a letter to me from Rev. FRANCIS BURNS, who visited him frequently during his illness, and conversed with him on the subject of religion, just a day or two before his death:—

“Two day’s before his death I visited him when he was evidently past recovery. I found him just recovering from one of those paroxysms of vomiting to which he was constantly liable after taking medicine or nourishment. He at the moment was extremely weak. His eyes were deeply sunk in the socket, his features composed and tranquil.

“As I approached the foot of his bed, he reached out his hand and invited me to sit down. I conversed with him at intervals upon such subjects as he thought proper to introduce for near half an hour. He seemed very sensible of the attentions bestowed on him either by attendants or visitors, and spoke of them with evident emotions of gratitude, and concern, thinking they might be too deeply concerned about the issue of the disorder; whereas to him, he said, it was a matter of little consequence.

“On my remarking to him that I hoped in this trying hour he had the consolations of religion? he replied with a smile, ‘O yes!! Mr. BURNS, I humbly trust I have, I am but a poor unworthy creature at best; but I should feel a great deal more were it not for that.’ I added do you feel its support? his answer was, ‘Yes—but for it I know not how I should have stood it through the tiresome days and nights of sickness.’”

Some additional particulars, with some matters of general interest will be found in the following extracts from a communication from J. Lawrence Day M. D. Colonial Physician.

Gov’t. House, in mourning.

Hon. S. WILKESON,

Monrovia, 7 Oct. 18 41.

Dear Sir:—You will have learned from the despatches of Gov.rGen. ROBERTS the melancholy truth that our much loved, respected and greatly useful Gov. BUCHANAN is indeed no more.

After the arrival of the long looked and prayed for schooner he lost no time in putting her actively in his service. The day she arrived he was endeavoring to get a passage in an English vessel to Bassa. The Captain did not want to stop there. The *Regulus* arrived 23d July, the evening of the 24th he was on board and sailed next morning for the leeward settlements. When we bade him a temporary farewell on the schooner’s deck, little did we imagine it was the last. But alas the rod has fallen and my next call was to look, not upon his pale and death struck countenance, not upon his lifeless remains, but to look upon his *grave* and weep.

All that remains of him except the glory of his benevolent and devoted career lies entombed in the Government grounds at Bassa beneath some stately trees shading the House built by him five or six years ago. While the green turf flourishes, and the south sea breezes spread the perfumes of flowers planted on the spot sacred to his ashes may his memory abide in the heart of every Liberian, and his praises diffuse a sacred love for his name in the bosom of every colored man to whose cause he was so wholly and ardently devoted.

Bound as he was to his motherland by ties that bind a son to a much loved and widowed mother, and half orphan sisters and brother, he thought not the sacrifice too great to forsake all for the love of the cause in which he was engaged.

What was his self dedication to the glorious work of fostering the germ of Africa's redemption—we learn from a scrap of his, penned on his first voyage to this country in Dec. 1835. "The God who tempers the wind to the shorn Lamb, can also temper the rays of a tropical sun to a northern constitution. *But though he slay me yet will I trust in him The work is his to which I go, and is worthy of all sacrifice.*

To his public character the Journals of the day have rendered a meed of praise.

Those only who knew him best know the depth of his kindness, the worth of his friendship, and the ardor of his attachments. I need not speak further of him, history will do him honor past all my ephemeral praise.

I did not see him during his illness by reason on my part of the impossibility of getting to him in time—and on his part, by reason of his not sending the schooner, which was at Bassa Cove unemployed at the time, for me.

He was probably influenced by one or all of the following reasons. 1st. He never was in the habit of consulting me or any other Physician when at home. 2nd. He did not think his case dangerous. 3d. He most likely supposed my services were more needed here than with him, for when he went away not less than 25 or 30 of the new emigrants were sick. At the time I did go, only one or two were sick, one of whom died during my absence.

The following letter was addressed to the Colonial Secretary informing him of the death of Gov. BUCHANAN.

BASSA COVE, 3rd September, 1841.

To the Honorable John N. Lewis :

SIR : To you as the organ of general communication throughout the Commonwealth it is our painful duty to communicate the sad tidings of the death of our truly venerated Governor. He died about half past two o'clock this morning without a struggle or a groan. You who have been attached to his person and associated with him in business who have seen him in the battle field and heard him in the council chamber; who know the concern he felt for the welfare of Africa generally and these colonies in particular, you can tell to his biographer and the world the loss we have sustained by his death.

A loss the more deeply to be deplored for the difficulty of repairing it.

Impelled by a commanding principle of duty he prosecuted his labours to the last withuot wavering or compromise.

In Governor BUCHANAN to great energy of character was united goodness of heart

He knew how to sympathise with suffering, encourage industry, and assist indigence. His mind was formed for friendship and he had the secret of so accommodating himself to the various orders of intellect as to make that friendship a favour to all that enjoyed it.

But the jewel within him was too powerful for its Casket. Worn down to exhaustion he availed himself of the opportunity which the arrival of the schooner *Regulus* afforded him of visiting this place that he might unite with the little recreation and benefit to his health which the change of air and scene might give him the opportunity of superintending some works going on here and expedite the discharge of the vessel.

Causes beyond his control contributed to a longer stay than was anticipated until he was taken sick and died.

We add nothing more, but sincerely hope that abilities so singularly and happily combined in our late chief magistrate and which so eminently qualified him for the office he filled may be found in his successor.

WILLIAM L. WEAVER,
NATHANIEL HARRIS,
JOHN DAY,
LOUIS SHERIDAN.

AGENCY HOUSE, 3rd September, 1841.

To General Jos. J. ROBERTS, MONROVIA.

SIR :—The afflictive and mournful dispensation by which we have been bereaved of our late chief magistrate, places you in such a position to us and the Commonwealth of Liberia as to compel us to throw ourselves with all our weight of public cares upon you.

As under the guidance and teaching of your illustrious predecessor we have had inculcated upon us lessons of political economy and principles of republican Liberty, permit us to hope that being favoured with the blessing of Heaven you will be governed by the same imperishable principles and to a similar end. How deeply we condole with you in the almost irreparable loss we have sustained need not here be stated ; but be assured of our co-operation in every emergency, of our prayer for the success of all your undertakings, and that our public affliction may be sanctified to the public good.

WM. L. WEAVER,
NATHANIEL HARRIS,
JOHN DAY,
LOUIS SHERIDAN.

The following was the order of arrangements at the funeral of Gov. BUCHANAN at Bassa Cove.

According to request, the Gentlemen invited assembled at the Government House, where after due deliberation it was decided that the funeral obsequies of the late Governor BUCHANAN should be performed under the direction of Col. W. L. WEAVER to-morrow at 12 o'clock and that the body of the deceased be interred with military honors in the grove adjacent to the Government House built under his direction in Bassa Cove.

Order of the Procession.

1. Military Escort, W. L. WEAVER, commanding.
2. Militia.
3. Sheriffs, Physicians and Clergy.
4. Bearers, Corps, Pall Bearers.
5. Heads of Departments.
6. Citizens.

The procession will move off at the hour of 12 o'clock. March down Atlantic Street up Ashmun Street as far as the corner of Bell Street, then down Bell Street, and then up Atlantic Street to the place of interment. Half hour guns to be fired from sunrise to sun set.

The following funeral ceremonies took place in Monrovia on the 10th September :—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.—We the Committee appointed by His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Council, to whom was referred the business to make arrangements for the public expression of our feeling at our late bereavement, in the lamented death of His Excellency, Governor THOMAS BUCHANAN, beg leave to report the following :—

1. That the Government House be put in mourning on Friday morning, (10th instant) and to remain thus 30 days.

2. That the coffin be made, and trimmed with black crape and gold lace:—to be placed at the Government House on Wednesday, (8th inst.) and to remain there till Friday morning.

3. At 6 o'clock A. M. on the day above mentioned, the flags of the Colony, as well as the United States flag, at the Government House, will be half masted and furled with black crape, at which time a gun will be fired, and continued at intervals of a half hour.

4. The civil officers and citizens generally, be requested to assemble at the Government House, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. of the above named day.

5. The different military corps, will parade in front of the Government House on Friday 10, inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

The procession will be formed as follows :—First the military—next the clergy—next the coffin supported by 6 officers as pall bearers,*—next His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Colonial Secretary—next the Colonial Legislature—next the Physician and Orator—next the Judges of the different Courts, and then the Citizens and strangers.

6. The procession, when formed will move up to, and around Chaver's corner—thence to the corner of the Presbyterian Church—thence down Broad Street, to Clark's corner—thence to the M. E. Church, where a sermon will be delivered. After the ceremony is over in the Church, the procession will resume its order and proceed to the Government Square, where the coffin will be interred.

The civil and military officers, are requested to wear crape on the left arm 30 days

The different associations of the Colony, are also requested to wear their distinctive badges on that day.

All foreign as well as colonial vessels, are requested to half mast their flags on that day

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—H. TEAGE, M. C., D. JOHNSTON, M. C., L. CIPLES, M. C., Major N. M. HICKS, Major B. P. YATES, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1841.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, }
WASHINGTON, 13th December, 1841. }

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, and several members of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society now in the city, held this evening, the late despatches of Lieut. Governor, General J. J. ROBERTS, detailing the circumstances of the death of the late THOMAS BUCHANAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, having been read, the following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously, viz :

Whereas God in the wise administration of his government, has seen fit to remove by death the late THOMAS BUCHANAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, in whom centred the hopes of the friends of Colonization in this country, and the expectation and confidence of the citizens of Liberia, and has thus left a nation and a race, to mourn his loss, therefore,

*Majors J. W. PROUT, and N. M. HICKS,—Captains R. WHITE, D. WHITE, D. MOORE, and D. P. BROWN, were selected as pall bearers on the above mentioned occasion.

Resolved, That with humility and reverence we acknowledge the hand of an all wise and over-ruling God, in this afflicting dispensation.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted mother and relatives of our late Governor; and that as a testimony of our sympathy and sorrow, we will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the citizens of Liberia in the loss which they have sustained, and we commend them to the protection and kind care of him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, and will not forsake any who put their trust in him.

Resolved, That we feel called upon to redouble our diligence and zeal in the prosecution of that noble cause for the promotion of which Governor BUCHANAN gave his valuable life.

Resolved, That we assure the American public of the great confidence which we repose in the Lieutenant Governor, Gen. J. J. ROBERTS, on whom the administration of the Government of the Commonwealth devolves, for the time being, and that we trust the Colony will steadily advance in prosperity, industry, and general improvement.

Resolved, That the Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., of Philadelphia, be requested to deliver a funeral discourse on the death of Governor BUCHANAN, at the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, on the 18th proximo.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the clergy friendly to the scheme of Colonization, to preach a sermon with reference to the death of Governor BUCHANAN, on Sabbath the 23d January, and take up a collection in aid of the cause to which he was so much devoted.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the friends of the late Governor BUCHANAN, and that they be sent to the Colony for insertion in their papers, and also that they be published in the various papers of this country.

A TRUE COPY,

WM. McLAIN, *Secretary, Ex. Com.*

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE next annual meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held in the city of Washington on the 3rd Tuesday of January 1842, being the 18th day of the month.

It is hoped that the delegates from all the different Societies will be punctual in their attendance. Business of vast importance will be brought before them. The important interests of the great scheme of Colonization are substantially under their control and dependent on their wise deliberations.

MISSIONARIES FOR WESTERN AFRICA.

THE Rev. WILLIAM WALKER and wife and the Rev. BENJAMIN GRISWOLD, received their instructions as Missionaries to Western Africa at the Essex street church in Boston, on sabbath evening the 28th ult. The Rev. Dr. ANDERSON read the instructions of the Prudential Committee. The meeting was one of deep and solemn interest. The Missionaries are destined to Cape Palmas and are expected to sail about this time.

We hope their lives may be long spared in that land of darkness and death. Their help is greatly needed. May the Lord of the harvest protect and bless them

WE have delayed the present number of the Repository a few days, in order to insert in it the important particulars respecting the death of his Excellency, THOMAS BUCHANAN, which reached us just as the paper was going to press. Our readers will not find fault with us for this delay, for though it brings to them melancholy intelligence, it also brings all the circumstances which we have received.

CONCLUSION.

IN offering to our readers the last number of our journal for the year 1841, we cannot refrain from expressing to them our sincere gratitude for the kindly manner in which they have welcomed our semi-monthly publication. We have received many tokens of their approbation. Often amid the toils and anxieties which have encompassed us on every hand, our spirit has been cheered by some assurance of their sympathy or some word of encouragement. For all such attentions we are truly grateful. We shall remember them with delight as some of the green spots which have adorned our journey through life.

We trust our labors have not been entirely in vain. The cause which it has been our privilege to advocate is worthy of an abler pen. Sincerer devotion and better intentions, it could not have. If we have not accomplished all that was desirable, or expected of us, it has been for want of ability and not through any obliquity of intention or indifference and sloth in the performance.

To our numerous friends we wish a happy closing of the year. And while they are selecting and making presents to their acquaintances and kindred, we entreat them also to remember the wants of colonization,—to feel for those who are drawn unto death and ready to be slain: and to send by their contributions joy and gladness, life and salvation to thousands of the wretched and forlorn sons and daughters of Africa. Here your noblest powers may find scope for exercise. Here you may scatter seed which shall yield an everlasting harvest.

In many respects the past year has been a very eventful one for the cause of Colonization. The unexampled scarcity of money which has prevailed all over the country, has not been without its effects on the receipts of this Society. The expenses attending the support of the Colony have been large, owing to the fact that we have been under the necessity of purchasing more territory in order to preserve a continuous line of coast between our different settlements, which was indispensable to our continued welfare and prosperity.

And last, though not least, the death of Gov. BUCHANAN is an event unlike what has been recorded in the history of any year since that which told of the death of ASHmun.

The smile and blessing of Heaven has been upon the cause in a distinguished manner, for which we desire to send up our sincere gratitude. Without this we should have suffered shipwreck and loss of all that is valuable in this great enterprise. We look to our Heavenly Father for guidance and favor in the future, while we consecrate to him for this service our time and talents.



